ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, March 8, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for the second and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern sons the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Room'-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Rates see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for the first or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARMSTRONG-JONES.—On March 7, 1930, at 25, Eaton-terrace, S.W.1, to ANNE, wife of ROWALD ARMSTRONG-JONES—a son.

BAGSHAW.—On March 6, 1930, at Birkenhead, to KITTY, wife of A. N. BAGSHAW, of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia—a son.

BRAMSON.—On March 6, 1930, at The Lodge, Pinner, to EILEEN, wife of M. L. BRAMSON—a son.

BUCKLEY.—On March 1, 1930, to EILEEN, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Monahan and wife of GEOFFREY BUCKLEY, Barrister-at-Law, of Nairobi, Kenya Colony—a son.

COOKE.—On March 5, 1930, to PHYLLIS, wife of SQUADRON-LEADER C. B. COOKE, R.A.F., Biggin Hill, Kent—a daughter.

ELLISON.—On March 6, 1930, at Hollinbank, White Lea, Heckmondwike, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. ELLISON—a son.

HETT.—On March 6, 1930, at her residence, Bawtry, Ardinely Sussex, to LAURA (née Stewart Sandeman), wife of A. I. HETT—a daughter.

HUGHES D'AETH.—On March 6, 1930, at 3, Lloyds-place, Blackheath, S.E., the wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. HUGHES D'AETH, Royal Navy, of a son.

KNYVETT.—On March 5, 1930, at Princess Helena Hospital, Marjorie, the wife of CAPTAIN J. S. KNYVETT, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARTINEAU.—On March 4, 1930, at Malta, to NOREEN, wife of LIEUT. I. M. MARTINEAU, R.N.—a son.

MEYRICK.—On March 6, 1930, at St. Mary's Rectory, Bedford, Wife, to OLIVE, wife of Rev. C. H. MEYRICK—a son.

NICOLSON.—On March 5, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W., to MARGARET, the wife of C. TUPPER NICOLSON—a son.

PHILLIPS.—On March 6, 1930, at Preston Court, Ledbury, to DOLLIE, wife of PHILIP G. PHILLIPS—a daughter.

STANNUS.—On March 5, 1930, at Wellington, S. India, to KATHLEEN, wife of LIEUT. GRAYDON GRANT HARVEY TREVOR STANNUS, The Lancashire Fusiliers—a daughter. (Irish papers, please copy.)

TOD.—On March 6, 1930, at a nursing home, to DONIA MARIE, wife of FREDERICK JOHN TOD, 24, Hornton-street, W.8—a son (stillborn).

TUCK.—On March 5, 1930, at Malvern, to NELLIE (née Winter), wife of GEORGE NEWMAN TUCK, Royal Engineers—a son.

WILD.—On March 5, 1930, at Warsington, Peterborough, to MARIE (née Willows), wife of THORPE CADMAN WILD—a daughter.

YOUNG.—On March 4, 1930, to DORA MARIE, wife of A. H. YOUNG (late of F.M.S. and Jamaica), 2, Mount Ephraim-road, Tunbridge Wells—a son.

MARRIAGES

McENERY : TRUDEAU.—On March 4, 1930, at Notre Dame Pro-Cathedral, Cannes, France, by the Rev. Father Ingleheart, JOHN McENERY, eldest son of the late William McEnery, of Rossenarra, Kilmacranny, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, to ALICE LIVINGSTON, only daughter of the late Mr. EDWARD LIVINGSTON TRUDEAU, of New York, and of Lake Lavery.

VEREKER : STOKES.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Bletchingley, Surrey, by Bishop Taylor-Smith, K.C.B., C.V.O., Aros JOHN VEREKER, M.C., to HILDA MARY STOKES.

WIGGINS : PRIESTLEY.—On March 7, 1930, in London, NORMAN E. WIGGINS to PHYLLIS (DIANA) PRIESTLEY.

DEATHS

ALDRIDGE.—On Wednesday, March 5, 1930, Mrs. S. ALDRIDGE, 7, Denbigh-road, W.13, aged 76. Interment South Ealing Cemetery 11.30, to-day (Saturday).

ARBUTHNOT.—On March 4, 1930, at 61, South Eaton-place, S.W., EMILY, wife of the late ARTHUR ARBUTHNOT, of Woodford, Northamptonshire, aged 83. Funeral to-day (Saturday). Mass of Requiem at 9 a.m. Motor hearse at 9 a.m. of St. Mary's, Graham-street. Burial at Brampton. No flowers.

BARCLAY.—On March 7, 1930, at Gariferry, Ayr, ESTHER HENDERSON BARCLAY, only daughter of the late John Barclay, Gateside, Paisley. Funeral service, to which all friends are invited, in Alloway Parish Church on Monday first at 12 o'clock.

BARLEE.—On March 6, 1930, at Southborough, KEMBA GRACE BARLEE, widow of the late Assistant Commissioner-General Barlee, in her 85th year.

BERNARD.—On March 6, 1930, at Birchy Hill, Sway, CAROLINE EMMA, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. T. D. BERNARD, sometime Canon and Chancellor of Wells Cathedral.

BLAND.—On March 6, 1930, at 11, Brondesbury-park, London, GEORGE ROXBERRY BLAND, in his 77th year. Service Monday, March 10, Christ Church, Brondesbury, 2.15 p.m. Interment at Willesden New Cemetery, Cobbold-road. Friends, please accept this (the only) intimation. No flowers, by request.

BRAND.—At a nursing home, Bournemouth, JANE ANNE SCOTT-BRAND, eldest daughter of the late William Brand, of London and Demerara. Funeral Service at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, S.W., on Tuesday, March 11, at 11 o'clock, and afterwards at Kensal Green Cemetery.

BULL.—On March 6, 1930, at Dolton, AMY LOUISA, widow of the Rev. H. J. BULL and youngest daughter of the late James Ravenscroft Starke, of Laugharne Castle.

BULL.—On March 7, 1930, at Camden House, Worthing, ARCHIBALD ARTHUR BULL, late of Sylhet, India, aged 87 years. Cremation at Woking Monday, 3.30.

BUMSTED.—On March 6, 1930, at Elmfield, 34, Leigham Court-road, Streatham, S.W.16, ALICE SARAH BUMSTED, widow of John Campbell Bumsted, in her 87th year. Funeral Wed. Norwood Cemetery on Monday, March 10, at 12.15.

CARTWRIGHT.—On March 2, 1930, at 50, Holywell-avenue, Monkseaton, Northumberland, ALFRED BIRKS, beloved husband of ANNIE ISABELLA CARTWRIGHT, aged 57. Cremated at Darlington, March 5, 1930.

CAVE.—On March 6, 1930, in London, ARTHUR BELGRAVE CAVE, for about 30 years captain in the service of the B.I.S.N. Company, aged 77. Funeral at Westminster Cemetery, Hanwell, at noon, Monday, March 10.

CHARGE.—On March 5, 1930, at Eastbourne, PAUL LOSSEL, youngest son of the late ERNEST EDWARD CHARGE and Mrs. B. Charge, of Chichester, and Westerings, Selsey, Sussex.

COOKSON.—On March 6, 1930, at Highlands, Shercers Wood, Reading, of pneumonia, MARY ISABEL, widow of PERCIVAL COOKSON, Capt., Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Funeral private, after cremation.

COOPER.—On March 6, 1930, at 4, Spencer-hill, Wimbledon, very peacefully, CARRIE, dearly loved wife of WILLIAM BOYD COOPER. Interment on Monday, March 10, from 4, Spencer-hill, at 11.30 a.m.

DENSHAM.—On March 5, 1930, at Clevelands, Sneyd Park, Bristol, JANE SHARLAND, widow of HENRY DENSHAM, in her 86th year.

DODEBE.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Nice, MARGARETTA LUCY FIELDING DODEBE, aged 73.

DONALD.—On March 5, 1930, at Glenhurst, Kingsware, and late of Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, ANDREW ARTHUR, beloved husband of ISABELLA STUART DONALD.

DRURY.—On March 2, 1930, at Sydenham, New Zealand, JAMES HENRY DRURY, only son of the late J. S. Drury, M.D., F.R.C.S., London, and grandson of the late Richard Drury, Dunedin, New Zealand.

EARLE.—On March 6, 1930, at Southborough, EMMA GRACE EARLE, widow of the late Assistant Commissioner-General Barlee, in her 85th year.

BERNARD.—On March 6, 1930, at Birchy Hill, Sway, CAROLINE EMMA, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. T. D. BERNARD, sometime Canon and Chancellor of Wells Cathedral.

ELLIS.—On March 7, 1930, in London, CHARLES HENRY JOHN, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES F. ELLIS.

EWBANK.—On March 6, 1930, at 4, Seymour-street, Bath, ALAN MAURICE EWBANK, eldest son of the Rev Alan Ewbank. Funeral at Ealing and Old Brentford Cemetery to-day (Saturday), at 12.30. No flowers.

FETHERSTONHAUGH.—On March 2, 1930, at 1, Cornwall-road, Bedford, SUSAN, second daughter of the late EDWARD FETHERSTONHAUGH, of 20, Clare-street, Dublin, and Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

FROST.—On March 5, 1930, at a Plymouth nursing home, JAMES JOHN FROST, of Glebe House, Hayes, Kent, aged 64. Funeral to-day (Saturday), at Hayes, 2.30 p.m.

GILMLETTE.—On March 7, 1930, at Sandford House, Merton-road, Southsea, GEORGE HART GILMLETTE, C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel, Retired, Indian Medical Service, eldest son of the late Hart and Selina Cowie Gimlette. Funeral service at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, at 2.30 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 11. Interment in the Highland-road Cemetery, Southsea.

GLENNY.—On March 6, 1930, at "Kahale," Imperial-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, FRANCIS CHARLES GLENNY, aged 59.

GOGGS.—On March 6, 1930, suddenly, WILLIAM MATTHIAS GOGGS, Rector of Tillington. Funeral at Tillington on Monday, at 2.30.

GOODALL-COPESTAKE.—On March 4, 1930, suddenly, at Kirk Langley, WALTER, son of the late THOMAS GOODALL-COPESTAKE, aged 62.

HANDSON.—On March 6, 1930, at 138, Farnaby-road, Bromley, Kent, HELEN, the wife of C. P. HANDSON, M.A., M.D. No flowers, by request.

HARTLEY.—On March 6, 1930, at 11, Oxford-road, Birkdale, DAME MARTHA O'CONNOR, widow of SIR WILLIAM P. HARTLEY, in her 88th year. Interment on Thursday at the Trawden Cemetery, Colne. Arrangements by Boothroyds, Southport.

HASSELL.—At 6, Warwick-crescent, W.2, MARY LOUISA, widow of GEORGE CLEMENTS HASSELL, of Northumberland. No mourning or flowers, by request.

HILLIAR.—On March 6, 1930, at 14, St. Luke's-road, Brixton, FANNY J. HILLIAR, aged 77. Funeral Monday, Service at 2 p.m., at St. Luke's Church. Interment at the Borough Cemetery.

HOLT.—On March 7, 1930, suddenly, at Cannes, after an operation, HILDEN, beloved husband of FLORENCE S. HOLT, of The Poplars, 20, Avenue-road, N.W.8, aged 60. Funeral arrangements in London later.

HOWARD.—On March 6, 1930, at Holyrood House, Spessing, FITZALAN HOWARD, aged 80. Funeral at 52.30, Monday, March 10, at Stoulding Parish Church.

DEATHS (continued)

HUNT.—On March 5, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, HANNAH ELIZABETH (NAN) HUNT, late of Hove.

ISHAM.—On March 5, 1930, at his farm, Nitzicht, Pretoria, South Africa, HENRY EUSEBY MURRAY ISHAM, aged 34.

KIDDELL.—On March 5, 1930, at 67, Collingwood-avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10, MARY EMMA, widow of CHRISTOPHER GEORGE KIDDELL, late of Barnet.

LENTON.—Suddenly, in the Forest, Burma, JOHN CHARLES HARRINGTON, dearly loved elder son of the Revd. CANON and Mrs. LENTON, The Vicarage, Beeale, E. Yorks, aged 24.

LEYCESTER.—On March 7, 1930, CAROLINE ELIZABETH, only surviving child of the late GEORGE PERCIVAL LEYCESTER, Bengal Civil Service, aged 84. Funeral on Tuesday, 12 noon, at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green. Friends please accept this the only intimation. No flowers.

MACLEAR.—On Thursday, March 6, 1930, at Denewood, High Beech, Haywards Heath, Sussex, MARY MACLEAR, the devoted mother and pal of Harry, Arthur, Percy, Ronald, and Basil, aged 85. Funeral arrangements later.

McCLURE.—On March 5, 1930, at 24, Swinley-road, Wigan, WILLIAM EWART MCCLURE, M.Sc., late Headmaster, Ashton-in-Makerfield Grammar School, aged 55. Funeral Holy Trinity, North Ashton, to-day (Saturday), at 12.

McMORRAN.—On March 7, 1930, at 34, Butlerstone, Harrow, WILLIAM EDWIN MCMORRAN, in his 55th year.

MARKES.—On March 6, 1930, ROSA CARLON MARKES, second daughter of the late Alfred Markes.

MARTIN.—On March 5, 1930, at Ostaig, Isle of Skye, five days after her husband, EDITH ELLEN, widow of LIEUT.-COLONEL MARTIN MARTIN, aged 59.

MOSES.—On March 6, 1930, at Hove, HANNAH, widow of PHILIP (BOB) MOSES. Funeral at Willesden Cemetery to-morrow (Sunday), at 1 p.m. No flowers. Friends will kindly meet at Mortuary, 45, Montagu-mansions, W.1, at 7 o'clock.

NOEL.—On March 5, 1930, after a short illness, at 100, Highbury-hill, N.5, AMY SARAH, widow of ALFRED NOEL, of above address, and 51, King-square, E.C.1. Interment in family grave at Islington Cemetery on Monday, March 10, at 12.30 p.m.

NORGATE.—On March 6, 1930, at Heath House, Swanington, Norwich, ELLA CONSTANCE, dearly beloved wife of PHILIP NORGATE.

PAPPIN.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Ingham, Australia, GEORGE NORTHEY PAPPIN, brother of Mrs. Bone, Trescobeas-road, Falmouth.

PATTEN.—On March 7, 1930, at Nuthurst, Hookwood, Horley, Surrey, after a long illness very patiently borne, ALICE ANNIE HYACINTHE, widow of GEORGE LAIRD PATTEN, LL.B.

POOLE.—On March 5, 1930, at Caxton, Cambridge, CATHERINE (KATIE) FLORENCE POOLE, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Thomas Walter Poole, of Ballyranker, Co. Waterford.

RIDLEY.—On March 5, 1930, at a nursing home, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, following an operation, MARY CONSTANCE RIDLEY, of Hill Top, Sunniside, third daughter of the late John Hilton Ridley, of Park End, and Mrs. Ridley, Little Park End, Simonburn. Funeral at Simonburn to-day (Saturday), at 2.30.

ROGERS.—On March 5, 1930, suddenly, CHARLES HERBERT ROGERS, of 70, Nimrod House, Brooksville avenue, N.W.6, dearly loved husband of Harriet Rogers, aged 58. Funeral service at St. James's Church, Sussex-gardens, on Tuesday, March 11, at 2 o'clock. Interment subsequently at Paddington Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—On March 4, 1930, passed on peacefully, at Brooke House, 22 and 23, Warwick-lane, E.C.4, CHARLES TAYLOR, Publisher and Exporter. Interment Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Bow, Tuesday, March 11, at 3 p.m.

TEACHER.—On March 6, 1930, at Kilarden, Dowanhill-gardens, Glasgow, EMMA ROWENA, widow of WM. C. TEACHER. Funeral on Monday, March 10. Service in Hillhead Parish Church, Glasgow, at 2 p.m., thereafter private to Barbour Cemetery, Cove.

TEMPLE.—On March 6, 1930, at Basing Lodge, Julian-road, Folkestone, FREDERICK WILSON TEMPLE, F.S.I., aged 60.

THOMAS.—At Wellington, New Zealand, NORMAN JAMES THOMAS, younger son of the late Rev. W. R. Thomas, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Peterborough.

UMNEY.—On March 7, 1930, at 4, De Walden-court, Eaglehurst, Percy UMNEY, late of Richmond, Surrey, dearly loved husband of Ethel J. Umney, aged 58. No flowers. Funeral arrangements later.

VANDEN BERGH.—On March 5, 1930, in London, ARTHUR RICHARD VANDEN BERGH, aged 68. Funeral at Westminster (Hanwell) Cemetery on Monday at 12.30 p.m.

WALKER.—On March 5, 1930, at 55, Corringham-road, Golders Green, WILLIAM WALKER, in his 83rd year.

WHIBLEY.—On March 4, 1930, at Hyères, CHARLES WHIBLEY, LL.D., aged 70. Funeral at Great Brickhill, Bletchley, on Wednesday next, March 12, at 2 o'clock. There will also be a Memorial Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Friday March 14, at 12 o'clock noon.

WILSON JONES.—On March 5, 1930, after a long illness, JULIUS MARRIS, dearly beloved husband of BERTHA WILSON JONES, of Clapham Court, Clapham Park.

WORKMAN.—On March 5, 1930, MARGARET ELLIOT WORKMAN, O.B.E., record daughter of the late Thomas Workman, J.P., of Craigdarragh, Helen's Bay, Co. Down.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HAMILTON.—In loving memory of JOHN PERCY HAMILTON (JACK), 2nd Lieutenant, R.F.C., killed on March 8, 1918, whilst flying at Aboukir, Alexandria.

KNOWLING.—In loving memory of FRANCIS JOHN DURRZE KNOWLING, M.C., Captain, 10th A. and S. Highlanders, killed in action near Ypres, March 8, 1918.

MOORE.—Remembrance Boy, CHARLES RONALD MOORE, 2nd Lieut., 59th Squadron, R.F.C., killed in action on March 8, 1918, aged 18. Sleeping Achiet-le-Grand Cemetery, France.—MOTHER.

WRIGGETT.—In proud and thankful remembrance of ALLAN JAMES WRIGGETT, Second Lieutenant, K.R.R.C., mortally wounded on night patrol just outside the German wire on March 8, 1916, aged 19. Buried in the German Military Cemetery at Ransart. Re-interred in Bucquoy-road British Cemetery.

"And often near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—There are no dead."

"Close by, though hidden by a veil, the real, lasting activities of the other world proceed apace—Death has been for them a great promotion."

BURROWS.—In loving memory of my sister LUCY, who passed away March 8, 1925.

BUSWELL.—In ever-loving memory of CHARLES BUSWELL, Devonshire-chambers, Bishopsgate, who passed over March 8, 1927. "Cupio dissolvi."—SISTER.

CARRICK.—In ever-loving memory of SOPHIA AMELIA CARRICK, who passed to her rest on March 8, 1928.

COXON.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN HOWARD COXON, 1/8th Warwickshire Regiment and African Civil Service, who passed on March 9, 1923.

"The peace of God well earned."

LYNCH-BLOSSE.—DOROTHY MARY (my Dochen), who fell asleep at Boulogne, March 9, 1928. Tender loving memory.—MOTHER.

MAXSTED.—In ever-loving memory of my mother, ROSALIE CAROLINE MAXSTED, of The Cliff, Hessle, East Yorks, who died peacefully in her sleep at The Cliff, Hessle, on March 9, 1929, in her 92nd year.

RUFFER.—In ever loving memory of ERNEST RUFFER.

Waiting until the day breaks and shadows flee away.

RUFFER.—In loving memory of Father.—OLIVE.

SCAMBLER.—In ever-treasured memory of MARY ANN SCAMBLER (Mother), who passed away March 8, 1929.—H. and V.

STEPHENS.—FREDERICK GEORGE STEPHENS, for 40 years Art Critic of the *Athenæum* and a member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, March 9, 1907. Also CLARA STEPHENS, wife of the above, Nov. 25, 1915.

TAYLOR-RESTELL.—In ever-loving memory of my dearly loved husband, JAMES SUTARI TAYLOR-RESTELL, who fell asleep at Bournemouth, March 8, 1923.

WINCHESTER.—In grateful and affectionate remembrance of LYDIA WINCHESTER, for many years Principal of Elden House, Fairfield, and Blundellsands, Liverpool, who died March 8, 1925. Habere et dispertire.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

HUDSON.—A Memorial Service for WILLIAM ALFRED HUDSON, of Southernhay, Loughton, will be held at The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE, Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental. Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.
Telephone: Sloane 1121 (3 lines). Telegrams: Belnurses, Sloane, London.
Park 5900.
Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

DAISY H.—Hammersmith.—Your letters addressed "Swan Monsmark reach me not B——BIM (EXEH.

TITLE clear; for announcements in the Personal Column in 16s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 22s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of personal advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LIEUT.-COL. H. PAUL TEEERY and family desire to THANK the many friends who have sent kind letters and tokens of sympathy in their bereavement, and hope to acknowledge each later.

REWARD £50.—March 5, PLATINUM PIN with THREE DIAMONDS, 2½in. length, 1in. width.—Blair and Co. (London), Ltd., 2, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

LOST between Great Cumberland-place and Portland-place on Wednesday, 5th March, a PAIR of MEDALS with the name of Eton Boy on the edge and on the back the initials J. H. B. N., and the date 1884, mounted together on a gold bar brooch. A reward will be paid to the finder on returning them to 43, Portland-place, W.1.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.—Rugby Seats wanted; good premium offered.—Write Box G.714, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND. Rugger.—Two or three TICKETS wanted.—Mr. Sidney, Mayfair 3466.

WANTED, Two, Four, or SIX TICKETS, any position, SCOTCH MATCH, Twickenham.—Ring Lee, 1707 Royal.

BUDDHISM.—LECTURE by VEN. H. NANDASARA at 41, Gloucester-road, N.W.1.—on Sunday, 9th March, at 6 p.m. Admission free.

"THE TIMES" describing funerals Queen Caroline and Children, Duke of Kent, Princess Victoria, Prince Leopold.

CAN YOU SOLVE the CROSSWORD PUZZLE on page five.

TWO EMPLOYERS of LABOUR.—The New Health Society will place its services at your disposal in order to teach your people HOW BEST TO AVOID INFLUENZA and other illnesses. Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett, New Health Society, 39, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

A GEM CLERGYMAN and WIFE in DEEPEST DISTRESS. Burglary of nearly everything. FURNITURE may be SEIZED ANY MOMENT. PRAY SEND LISTEN GIFT. £75 still needed.—The Rev. Hugh Miller, 53, Knightland-road, Upper Clapton, London.

DOREEN and THOMAS INSKIP will Broadcast an appeal for the funds of the Homes for Working Boys in London from 2LO, 9th March, at 8.45 p.m.

KENYA.—500 Acres good maize, coffee land, KITALE, six miles railway; good house; £1,500. Bedding, etc., to pupil if desired.—K. S., 7, Harrington-court, S.W.7.

WANTED, third week in April for three months, SERVICE SUITE or Furnished Flat containing not less than three good bed rooms.—Write Box 06489, The Times, E.C.4.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR Sundays, 5 o'clock. Cost £20.—Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1

A PUBLIC APPRECIATION.—Since 1922 I have enjoyed freedom from tax worries. Last year my income was £2,000 and £1,000 was declined. THE INCLUSIVE FEE for this very efficient service was one guinea. I shall be pleased to reply to inquiries.—T. W. Jones, at Surrey Hills Mansions, Caterham (retired sugar planter and accountant).

I WOULD suggest that your Association do all they can to attract RETIRED OFFICIALS like myself to come to South Africa to spend the autumn of their lives in peace and comfort, without any sacrifice of income or making money. I served a period as Major of the Indian Army to the 1920 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office):—100, Piccadilly, W.1.

CONSULTANT, Parliamentary, fully qualified adviser to Chairman of Northern Ireland Government, wishes to trade on business lines.—Write Box N.47, The Times, E.C.4.

ENVIRONMENT MAKES the CHILD.—Visitant work by N.S.P.C.C. saves on an average 300 children a day from cruelty and neglect and inculcates cruelty. Funds needed.—Please write Director, Leicester-square.

COLY.—Doctor cures "slicing" and other ills. This Patent demonstrated by inventor, Colonel Duff, at Army and Navy Stores all next week.

OSBORN, E. of "KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME for Officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army, Massage, ultra violet rays, electrical treatment, and special dieting carried out.—For admission, apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

WALKER CUP.—FURNISHED FLAT, DEAL, sea front, three bed rooms; also Furnished House, Kingsdown, both 2gns. daily.—Monins, Ringwould, Kent.

EASTBOURNE and BEXHILL.—Visitors desiring free information regarding well-recommended APARTMENTS and BOARD-RESIDENCE should consult THE TIMES representative at Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road, Eastbourne. In attendance between 12 and 1 and 5 and 6 p.m.

DELIGHTFUL modernized HOUSE for SALE in Belgravia; three bath rooms; three bed rooms, three reception rooms; central heating; parquet floors; all rooms charmingly painted and panelled; attractive little garden.—Write Box 1260, The Times, E.C.4, or house can be let on lease calling at 31, South Eaton-place, Eaton-square, between 11 and 4. No agents.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents; researches undertaken; wills abstracted; parish registers examined; verifies Arms and Pedigrees; paintings on vellum; Wood, &c.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

SUCCESSFUL TUITION ALL EXAMINATIONS.—DAVIES and LAING. (See Educational Column.

LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convalescent homes after illness. Do please HELP us to get them away. Fifteen shillings will keep a child at the seaside or country for one week.—Miss Howard, Children Hospital, Ormond-street, W.C.1.

TIBBY.—Will ye no' come back again?—D.

WANTED, ASSISTANT MASTER Preparatory School, Scotland. Qualified teach French and English, also cricket, coaching; experience essential; unmarried.—Write Box T.1257, The Times, E.C.4.

FAWLEY COURT, HENLEY-ON-THAMES, with well-known shoot over 3,000 acres, to be LET; mansion designed by Wren; only 35 miles from London, and midway on Regatta Course.—Apply for particulars of rent, &c., to Estate Office, as above.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices, 19, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 3567. No connexion with any other Adoption Society.

SPECIAL WINTER TERMS at PINCHAFORD SPA, Buxton, 1,000 ft. above sea level. Sheltered, sunny, three bath rooms, indoor sanitation, electric light. Noted for comfort and liberal catering. Hunters and hacks available. Write for illustrated Tariffs.

PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, any kind or condition; baby clothing urgent; also old toys, books, &c. Parcels collected.—Rev. Bertram Wardle, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Old Canning Town, London, E.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address 74, Highbury New Park, London, Islington 1541.

RESIDENT owner wishes to SELL privately unique HIGHLAND ESTATE, area four square miles. Scenery unsurpassed in Scotland. Price £12,000.—Full particulars write Box 2040, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIVERSITY MAN with experience seeks POSITION as SECRETARY or CASHIER, preferably with London firm, or private work; wide knowledge of many subjects.—Write Box G.715, The Times, E.C.4.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Toys, Books, for Sale by auction any description, any condition, tremendous help; present district imaginable. Population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

PYRENEES.—Few GUESTS RECEIVED gentleman farmer's house; May-November; Delightful bathing days; wild flowers; sunny climate; comfort; marvellous scenery; excursions, Carcassonne, Spain, Andorra; fishing, shooting; references.—M. Bartan, Château La Forge, Mondzaillard, Ariège, France.

RICHMOND HILL.—CHARMING HOUSE to be LET or FURNISHED; well appointed; central heating and constant hot water; one minute Park and close Terrace; three reception, three bath rooms and garage; staff of excellent servants (cook and house-parlourmaid) left if required.—Phone Richmond 1918, or write Box N.49, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY of very good social position can make some hundreds a year with West End firm; no capital outlay.—Write Box G.202, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON (Iverna Court).—Comfortable, well-furnished FLAT to be LET from 19th inst., 2½ guineas; two reception, three bed, kitchen, bath room, kitchenette; constant HOT water; reasonable rent.—Phone Western 1231.

GREENWAYS, ALDWICK, SUSSEX.—BOYS PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Only Two vacancies for next term.—Write for comprehensive Prospectus to Headmaster.

FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, from 1½ to 4 gns. per week; first-class cook. Padd. 0635.—108, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

WANTED from 1st April, preferably unfurnished, SMALL FLAT or STUDIO; one or two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; state rent.—Write Box 3140, The Times, E.C.4. Unfurnished.

SEVERN and WYE VALLEY District.—Restored TUDOR HOUSE for SALE, immediate possession; two oak-panelled sitting rooms, six bed rooms, box room, bath, village water, own pump; electric light available; garage; small flower garden; bus and rail, Gloucester 13 miles.—Write Box T.1243, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Good position in favourite NW. locality.—FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE; nine rooms; small garden. Price £3,000.—Write Box 04650, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S-GATE, close to Park.—IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION; UPPER MAISONNETTE, unfurnished; two reception rooms, seven bed rooms, kitchen, bath room. £400 per annum. No premium.—Caretaker, 9.

A UNIQUE PROPOSITION. Marvellous and extensive CAVES, Four Acres Woodland abutting main road between London and S.E. Coast. Splendid business. Fortune for capable people develop Tea-Cafe business, charging admission into miles of wonderful Caves. Sale. Freehold. Price £1,850.—Box 1, Sell's, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, charming SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE and ESTATE, Seven Acres; two cottages; three reception and full-sized billiard room, ten bed, two bath rooms, dressing rooms; two stairs; constant hot water; telephone; motor house; bus, tennis, attractive garden and well-stocked kitchen garden; garage, stabling. Adjoining arable and grass land available. Hunting, two packs. Thirty miles London. Low price.—Write Box P.81, The Times, E.C.4.

FLAT, Unfurnished, facing Hyde Park. Marble Arch; very sunny, beautiful position; five bed, two reception; good lease; two baths; £550.—Write Box 3134, The Times, E.C.4. 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Managing director of leading West-end FASHION HOUSE requires to accept well-educated YOUTH as PREMIUM APPRENTICE. Unique opportunity for responsible executive work; must be keen and ambitious.—Write full particulars as to education, age, &c., to Box A.289, The Times, E.C.4.

SCOTCH MANSION and SHOOTING over 4,200 ACRES to be LET for a year or a term, in very central position in a good residential locality within a drive of Stirling. The Mansion contains six public rooms, 24 bed and dressing rooms; electric lighting; accessible; excellent fishing. Extra shooting additional can be had after the 1930-31 season. Full particulars and photographs can be sent.—Write Box T.1259, The Times, E.C.4.

GOING ABROAD? Have Silk Washing Frocks for Of the sunshine ready at Peswick's to-day. Leaf Green, Lemon, Powder-blue, Almond, Mimosa and Ivory, 69s. 6d.—PENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

AN EARLY JACOBEAN STAIRCASE BALUSTRADING will be offered for SALE without Reserve at Messrs. Harrods' Auction Galleries, Trevor-square, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday, 12th March, 1930.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSES. LAWRIE PARK AVENUE, SYDENHAM. £2,000-£2,500 each. HALBANI ESTATES, Ltd., Billiter-square-buildings, E.C.3.

STAMP COLLECTORS.—Selections of RARE British Colonials sent on approval at investment prices.—Also, Harrods' Auction Galleries, E.11.

TAILORED SUITS for SPRING SUNSHINE. Nine new model Suits are ready for you to see at PENWICK of Bond-street, all cut and fitted price, 10 gns.; in many beautiful materials.—See one on a mannequin to-day.

PERSONAL (continued)

"RENDER therefore under Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's."—Mt. xxii. 21.

COLLARD.—The KIN of MAUDE CAVENDISH COLLARD, widow, late of 92, Elmbourne-road, Balham, Surrey, who died in London on 7th November, 1929, are required to APPLY to the Treasury Solicitor, (R.V.), Storey's-gate, London, S.W.1. (Estate about £500.)

THE BRITISH NATIONALITY and STATUS of ALIENS ACT, 1914-1918.—Notice is hereby given that WLADIMIR KHOROCHE, now of 41, Welbeck-street, London, W.1, but formerly of 15, Gloucester-road, Hyde Park, London, S.W.7, has APPLIED to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES
By s.s. Ranpura, 16,609 tons.
May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 26 days; from 50 guineas.
By Viceroy of India, 19,700 tons.
May 20.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 14 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN and the MEDITERRANEAN.
For all information apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
*Moora	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Ramsay	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Olson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malda	11,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Marmora	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,600	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	May 16	May 23
†Ramsay	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
Chilka	11,000	Simpson	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Malda	11,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Maidavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,600	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Ellenborough	16,600	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Rohtak	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton

Purna (cargo)	7,548	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,600	—	Apr. 11	—
*Novara	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
†Lahore (cargo)	5,350	—	Mar. 28	—
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Malda	11,000	Allin	May 2	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MANILA	7,261	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA	7,375	Apr. 12	Apr. 19	Apr. 26
*WARFIELD	6,660	Apr. 29	May 3	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 31	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MANELA	8,303	—	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
*MERKARA	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
*MARGRA	8,303	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MALDA	9,086	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MADURA	9,067	Mar. 26	Apr. 5	Apr. 11	May 17
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 26	May 3	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 25	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris, 16, Boulevard des Capucines; Marseilles, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. & B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 156, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H. S. N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middle East Trading Agency (Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 8, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 15

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., or J. H. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI	April 2	—
MAKURA	—	April 16
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TARIFA	—	May 14

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply: Australian Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BRADDON	13,000	28 Mar.	29 Mar.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	10,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	10,500	May 16	May 23

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets issued to visit other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	Tonlon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 25	Mar. 28	
ORSOVA	12,000	Apr. 5	Apr. 11	Apr. 15	Apr. 18	
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 29	Mar. 4	Mar. 8	May 4	
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	—	June 1	
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	—	June 29	
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	—	July 27	
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	—	Aug. 24	
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	—	Sept. 7	

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co. Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of Baroda	7,129	Mar. 15	Calcutta
City of Perth	7,344	Mar. 29	Colombo and Karachi
City of Poona	7,385	April 5	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	6,983	April 14	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	8,321	Mar. 22	C. Town, Algoa B.,
City of Value	5,300	Apr. 12	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Mar. 31
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3 (a Limited Company incorporated in Japan).
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 14-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

CRUISES, PASSAGES.
By all Lines to all destinations. For best accommodation apply to
McGREGOR, GOW & HOLLAND, LTD., 10, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.
Telegrams: "Badenarify," London. Telephone: Monument 8600 (9 lines). No booking fee.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26	Olympic	Wed., Apl. 9

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
via Queenstown.
(2) *†Alberic Sat., Mar. 8 (2) †Baltic Sat., Mar. 22
Arabic Sat., Mar. 15 Cedric Sat., Mar. 29
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Alberic Sat., Mar. 8 Baltic Sat., Mar. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic Sat., Mar. 29
(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Mar. 14	Mar. 16
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland Sat., Mar. 15
(4) Pennland Sat., Mar. 29
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 27,068 tons	Mar. 15		April 19
*Minnewaska, 27,168 tons	Mar. 29		April 26
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.			
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Mar. 22		April 19

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Lendenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - - MAR. 12
*ASCANIA .. Mar. 14 *ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
LANCASTRIA - - MAR. 8
*ANDANIA Mar. 15 †ANTONIA .. Mar. 22
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
*ASCANIA - - - MAR. 14
*ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21 †AUSONIA .. Mar. 28
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.
*LANCASTRIA - - MAR. 8
†ANDANIA .. Mar. 15 †ANTONIA .. Mar. 22
* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Glasgow, † Calls Galway.
WINTER CRUISE.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA. 16 days, from 30 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow). August 1st, 19 days; from 35 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21c, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

BLUE STAR LINE.
THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

"ALMEDA STAR"	COMFORT	20 Mar.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	LUXURY	10 April
"AVELONA STAR"	AND SERVICE	24 April
"AVILA STAR"		8 May

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA
at special rates including best hotels.
By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the great trade of these wonderful countries.
FROM LONDON DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

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BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER.

"ARANDORA STAR."
No other liner has such luxurious public rooms or so large and well-appointed state rooms throughout.
MARCH 14th 27 days | Various Cruises to the most delightful countries of call, ITALY, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.
APRIL 12th 24 days
MAY 2nd 23 days
MAY 31st 17 days
JUNE 18th 14 days
The restful sun decks away from games; popular gymnasium; spacious games decks, Charming Ball Room, open-air Swimming Pool, cafe de Vin Restaurant, &c.
For South America and all cruises, including Norway and Northern Capitals in Summer, apply THE BLUE STAR LINE, 1, Regent-street, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6900), or Mary Axe, E.C.3; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(2) S.S. THEMISTOCLES From Liverpool 8th MAR.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS Liverpool 29th MAR.
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES Liverpool 26th APR.
(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Leicestershire	15,000	—	Mar. 15
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	15,000	Apr. 4	Apr. 12
Warwickshire	15,000	Apr. 18	Apr. 25

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 25, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 8086, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Mar. 25
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
LIEUTE DE LESSEPS Mar. 14 and Apl. 11 CHARNOD
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*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
ORBAZ	14,892	Mar. 28	—
DENBIGHSHIRE	11,486	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,077	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,486	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—

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†ORITA	9,296	Mar. 19
†ORDUNA	14,507	Apl. 2
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LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.)	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK	Apl. 4

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF YORK	Mar. 3	MINNEDOSA	Mar. 24
D. OF ATHOLL	Mar. 15	D. OF BEDFORD	Mar. 29

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KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

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ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

RECORDS FOR FEBRUARY, 1930.

1,883	Complaints of cruelty investigated.
4	Offenders imprisoned.
211	Offenders fined.
132	Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned by inspectors.
1,612	Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned by Inspectors.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTIONS.

HORSES.	Working in an unfit state	73
	Beating, neglecting, starving, &c.	15
MULE.	Working in an unfit state	1
DONKEY.	Working in an unfit state	1
CATTLE.	Neglecting, starving, travelling on the road when unfit, &c.	18
SHEEP.	Neglecting, overdriving	2
PIGS.	Neglecting, conveying and exposing for sale when unfit, &c.	9
DOGS.	Wounding, neglecting, killing in an improper manner, &c.	15
CATS.	Starving and neglecting	3
SWANS.	Stoning	1
PIGEONS.	Wounding by shooting	1
RABBITS.	Conveying when in an injured state	2
FOWLS.	Conveying improperly, overcrowding, carrying, &c.	9
SPRING TRAPS.	Failing to inspect	1
WILD BIRDS.	Offences under the Protection of Birds Act, 1925. Taking in small cages, traced as decoys, using bird lime for the purpose of taking, &c.	12
	Offences under the Wild Birds Protection Act. (Setting pole-trap, using nets, recently taken)	6
Various.	Owners causing in above, &c.	48
		215
Total Complaints from January 1st		3,884
Total Convictions from January 1st		457
Total Cautions from January 1st		3,597

RECORDS FOR 1929.

COMPLAINTS	23,817
CONVICTIONS	3,624
CAUTIONS	21,690

Number of cats and dogs received at the Society's Animal Rescue League 43,483

No portion of any fines in connexion with the convictions is received by the Society.

The Society's headquarters and given when letters are marked "Private."

CAPT. E. G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary. 105, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.1.

PUBLIC NOTICES

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G. R.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

Marine Benevolent Institutions supported by Voluntary Contributions desirous of PARTICIPATING in this year's DISTRIBUTION of the FUND are hereby informed that the FORMAL APPLICATION is to be made by letter on or before SATURDAY, April 12th, 1930.

The APPLICATIONS should NOT be accompanied by any Report or other Document and should be addressed to the Secretary, K.C.F.S., 1, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS, BUSHEY, HERTS.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty The KING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL COURT of GUARDIANS will be held at the South Corporation Hall, 16, Place-de-Conti, Victoria Embankment, E.C., on Friday, 21st March, 1930. The chair will be taken at 5 p.m.

BUSINESS.

To confirm Minutes of various Meetings from 5th December last to date.

To receive Annual Report and Statement of Receipts and Payments.

To appoint an Honorary Consulting Physician.

To appoint eight Directors and should be absent

To consider applications for admission of Children, and

To transact general business.

By Order of the COURT, CORDERY, Secretary.

Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey, Herts. 5th March, 1930.

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DEVON, EXMOUTH, good part.—Detached HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED year or longer; three sitting, four bed, bath; garden, flower and fruit; electric; modern conveniences; good sports clubs, golf, boating, fishing; 2 guineas per week long let.—Apply R., Murray Cottage, Phillips-avenue.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Lists of all FURNISHED HOUSES and Properties for Sale forwarded free on application to W. J. WHEAT, Estate Agent, Sandown.

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Law Report, Mar. 7

SUMMARY OF CASES

At the relation of the Corporation of Tynemouth, who took over the functions of the Tynemouth Poor Law Guardians by virtue of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Attorney-General claimed a declaration that the guardians had no power to cancel the balance of loans, amounting to £145,924, made to miners and their families in respect of outdoor relief given during the coal strike of 1926. Mr. Justice Eve, in making the declaration asked for, held that the resolution cancelling the balance of the loans was *ultra vires* and void, because the defendants had no general discretionary power to release the debtors. Assuming, however, that they had such a power, he held that it was not reasonably exercised. (ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. TYNEMOUTH POOR LAW UNION.)

To-day's proceedings were again occupied by the cross-examination of Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, in the action before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate, which controls the price of diamonds, damages for alleged fraudulent conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants deny the charges. (UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
RELIEF TO MINERS: RESCISSION OF LOANS BY GUARDIANS INVALID
ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. TYNEMOUTH POOR LAW UNION
(Before MR. JUSTICE EVE*)*

His LORDSHIP delivered a reserved judgment in favour of the plaintiff in this action, brought by the Attorney-General at the relation of the Corporation of Tynemouth against the Guardians of the Poor of the Tynemouth Poor Law Union, asking for a declaration that a resolution passed by the guardians in July, 1929, excusing and cancelling the balance of loans made to miners and their families in respect of outdoor relief during the coal strike of 1926, amounting to £145,924 at the date of cancellation, was *ultra vires* and illegal and ought to be set aside; for an injunction to restrain the defendants from acting, or purporting or continuing to act, on the resolution; and for a mandatory injunction ordering the defendants to take all proper steps for the recovery of the balance.

By a resolution passed on or about May 20, 1926, the defendants, in pursuance of powers vested in them by the Relief Regulation Order, 1911, resolved that outdoor relief should be granted to the wives and families of destitute men unemployed owing to the dispute in the coal trade; that the relief should be given on loan; and that repayment should begin at the expiration of five weeks from the date when the head of the family began work again and should be made by weekly instalments or, by arrangement with the employers, by deduction from the workman's wages. In pursuance of that resolution, renewed in August and November, 1926, the defendants granted relief to wives and families of miners to the amount of £193,957, and the miners, in consideration thereof, undertook to repay by instalments or deductions.

On March 29, 1929, the Local Government Act, 1928, came into force, abolishing the defendants as a poor law authority and transferring all their functions to the relators, the Corporation of Tynemouth. On July 1, 1929, a considerable proportion of the total loan had been repaid and was then being repaid at the rate of about £400 a week. On July 11, 1929, the defendants passed a resolution purporting to cancel the balance of the loans then due from the miners' families, amounting to £145,924.

The relators alleged that that cancellation was made without any inquiry into individual cases; that in most cases the miners whose families had been relieved were earning at least 30s. a week and were repaying the loans by regular weekly payments; and that the cancellation was *ultra vires* and void. No contribution was expected from anyone earning less than 30s. The relators also alleged that, assuming that the defendants had power to remit or cancel the loans in individual cases, they could not do so as a whole irrespective of the miner's ability to pay; and that, if there was a discretion in the defendants, it was not properly exercised, but that the resolution was due largely to the pressure of the local Labour Party and the fact that the abolition of the guardians as a public body was imminent.

The defendants denied those allegations and said that the relief which they had granted had been already raised, partly by rates and partly by loan, and that the loan had been already repaid. They contended that their discretion had been properly exercised; that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant any relief; that the statement of claim disclosed no cause of action; and that the relators had no sufficient interest in the relief sought.

Sir Herbert Cunliffe, K.C., Mr. Scholefield, K.C., and Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Preston, K.C., and Mr. C. R. D. Richmount for the defendants.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE EVE, in the course of his judgment, said that the wording of the resolution was not in terms confined to the workmen employed "in or about the collieries," but it was common ground that it was intended to and had been acted on as so restricted. The first question was whether the defendants had any power to release and cancel the outstanding loans, whether their resolution involved an illegal act. In answering that question one must determine whether what they did was fairly to be regarded as incidental or consequential on what the Legislature had authorized, and, if so, it might not, unless expressly prohibited, be held to be *ultra vires* (per Lord Selborne, L.C., in Attorney-General v. G.E. Railway Co. (5 App. Cas., 473, 478)).

The Legislature had empowered the guardians to treat as a loan the relief which might lawfully be given outright in accordance with the regulations. Nothing could be lent except what could legally be so given. It must be assumed that, in determining whether the power was to be exercised or not, the probability of the recipient being able to repay was a dominant consideration.

He (his Lordship) could not accept the view that the exercise of the power clothed the guardians with all the attributes and rights of the lender under an ordinary contract of loan between individuals. They stood in a fiduciary position towards those whose moneys would ultimately be utilized for meeting their commitments. Although they might, in settling the form of acknowledgment, or determining or altering from time to time the instalments by which repayment was to be made, or in taking or abstaining from taking steps to enforce or compromise claims, or in releasing individuals from further liability, rightly be said to be doing no more than was incidental to or consequential on the statutory power of relieving by way of loan, it was a wholly different matter when they asserted a right *uno ictu*, with one stroke of the pen, to release the whole outstanding debt and to make each debtor a present of the amount still owing from him. And that without any regard to the fact that he and others might be both able and willing to repay. Such a proceeding was in no way incidental to the statutory power, but rather inconsistent with it.

In his (his Lordship's) opinion the guardians had no power to act as they did and the relators were entitled to the declaration they sought that the resolution was *ultra vires* and void on the first of the two grounds on which relief was claimed.

But if, contrary to that opinion, it should be hereafter decided that the guardians had a general discretionary power to release the debtors, the question arose whether, even so, the discretion was exercised reasonably, bearing in mind that a discretion did not empower a man to do what he liked merely because he was minded to do so. He must in the exercise of his discretion do not what he liked, but what he ought. To answer that question it was necessary to examine with care the circumstances in which the resolution came to be passed.

RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED

At the inception of the dispute between the colliery owners and the workmen in April 1926, the defendants took into consideration the matter of providing outdoor relief, and submitted recommendations which were afterwards approved by the Minister of Health, that all relief given should be by way of loan, and subject to an undertaking by the head of the household that he would begin to repay the relief so advanced by weekly instalments at the expiration of five weeks from the termination of the dispute, or, if practicable, by way of weekly deductions from wages, with a proviso that the rate of money should not exceed 5 per cent. on each complete £1 of wages drawn; that the clerk to the guardians should arrange for a form of case paper to be prepared; and that in every case the home should be visited, particulars ascertained, and an order made by the District Relief Centre in the usual way.

The head of each household in the course signed an agreement to repay the total amount of relief received by his wife and family, and arrangements were made whereby the repayments were to be deducted from his wages and paid by the employers. Only 37 men out of thousands employed took exception to those arrangements. During the dispute the dependents of 9,024 miners had been relieved at the aggregate cost of £195,937 0s. 6d. On January 13, 1927, the clerk reported that 8,000 accounts had been sent out to men who had begun work again. On June 10, 1927, the guardians agreed to vary the agreements by providing that for the period of nine months from July 2 the repayments should be at the rate of 2½ per cent. on every complete £1 of gross earnings up to £2 10s. a week and 5 per cent. on every complete £1 of £2 10s. and over.

His LORDSHIP then discussed some correspondence, and continued. The Local Government Act, 1929, became law on March 27, 1929. Under that Act the defendant board would cease to exist on March 31, 1930, and in those altered circumstances further correspondence ensued. His Lordship read that correspondence and examined the evidence as to the representations made to the board to get the loans cancelled.

At the date when the resolution was passed on July 11, there were 727 miners who had repaid their loans in full, amounting to £5,267 18s. 1d. There were 119 who had been excused, involving a loss of £2,037 13s. 3d., and 3,118, for various reasons, were not paying, their indebtedness amounting to £59,541 2s. 11d. Those figures accounted for nearly 4,000 men and £66,846 14s. 3d. Deducting those from the totals relieved gave 5,002 men and £129,110 12s. 3d. In July those 5,002 had already repaid £43,103 1s. 9d. and were continuing to reduce the outstanding balance of £86,007 10s. 6d.

His LORDSHIP'S conclusion on the whole matter was that, assuming—contrary to the opinion which he had already expressed—that the board had a discretionary power to cancel all the debts, they had not exercised their discretion reasonably, in that they had considered solely the interests of the debtors and without any inquiry or investigation into the ability of all or any of the debtors to repay; and in the absence of evidence to the contrary the fact that they were repaying was proof of their ability so to do. The ratepayers had good grounds for asserting that the board had failed to act reasonably. The moneys outstanding were moneys contributed by the ratepayers, and the board owed them a duty to administer those funds with reasonable care, skill, and caution, and with a due regard to the interests of those contributors who were not members of the body. The defendants had acted in flagrant violation of that rule and had left undone those things which they ought to have done, with the result that what they had done was invalid and of no effect. The plaintiffs were entitled to their declaration on both grounds claimed, and the defendants must pay the costs of the action.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Torr and Co., for the Town Clerk, Tynemouth; Messrs. Williamson, Hill, and Co., for Messrs. Whitburn and Dodds, North Shields.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CONTRACT FOR SALE OF WHEAT: QUESTION APPROPRIATION
DALGETY AND CO., LIMITED v. T. G. BRADFIELD AND CO., LIMITED
(Before MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT*)*

His LORDSHIP dismissed this appeal from an award in the form of a special case stated under Section 7 of the Arbitration Act, 1889, by the Appeal Committee of the London Corn Trade Association. The case, which raised a question of the construction of the contract of the association known as Form No. 14, arose out of a dispute between sellers and buyers of a quantity of Australian wheat.

Mr. Willink appeared for the appellants, Dalgety and Co., Limited, the sellers; and Mr. Dickinson, K.C., for the buyers.

The contract, dated August 1, 1929, was for the sale of 1,000 tons of South Australian wheat at a price of 52s. 6d. from a port, or ports, in South Australia, c.i.f. London or Hull, shipment to be made at owner's option by ss. Lorenzo or ss. City of Dieppe, expected ready to load inwards about September, 1929.

The matter came before the Appeal Committee on appeal by the sellers from an award of arbitrators who had held that the buyers were entitled to reject the documents. The contract contained, *inter alia*, an appropriation clause, the material parts of which were as follows:—

> Notice of appropriation with ship's name date of bill or bills of lading and approximate quantity loaded shall within 21 days from date of bill of lading be cabled by the shipper . . . direct to his buyer . . . or to his . . . representative in Europe. . . . If vessel is named in contract no appropriation shall be deemed to be necessary. Provisional invoice based on bill of lading weight with ship's name and date of bill of lading shall be sent by shipper's house . . . to the buyer within seven days after arrival of documents in Europe. . . . A valid notice of appropriation once given shall not be withdrawn.

On September 14, 1929, the sellers wrote to the brokers as follows:—

> Contract 1st August, 1929. 1,000 tons South Australian wheat per Lorenzo or City of Dieppe to London or Hull. We have to-day received cable advice from our Adelaide branch stating that about 1,000 tons of wheat have been shipped per ss. Lorenzo; bill of lading dated September 4, 1929, in execution of the above contract.

The date, September 4, 1929, was, in fact, not correct.

By letter dated September 16, 1929, the brokers passed on the contents of that letter to the buyers. On October 21, 1929, the sellers sent to the buyers an invoice for 1,000 tons 9cwt. 1qr. 10lb. of wheat, the invoice stating that the wheat had been shipped per the Lorenzo under bills of lading dated Adelaide, September 13, 1929. On receipt of that invoice the buyers wrote to the brokers on October 22, 1929, as follows:—

> As attached invoice does not agree with your appropriation dated September 16, same is returned.

As the buyers refused to accept the documents the dispute was referred to arbitration.

The sellers contended that as the shipment under the contract was to be per ss. Lorenzo or ss. City of Dieppe, at owner's option, and the bills of lading tendered covered wheat shipped per Lorenzo, the contract was one in which "vessel is named" and no notice of appropriation was necessary; and as no notice was necessary an erroneous statement of the date of bills of lading contained in a letter voluntarily sent by the sellers could not amount to a breach of condition entitling the buyers to reject. They also contended that as the buyers had not resold before the documents were tendered they had not acted on any representation of the date of the bills of lading.

The buyers contended that as the Lorenzo was only one of two possible vessels on which shipment might be made a notice of appropriation was necessary, and the letter giving September 4 as the date of bills of lading was, and was intended to be, such notice of appropriation, and the sellers were not thereafter entitled to invoice or tender goods shipped under bills of lading dated September 13. Alternatively, they said that, even if notice of appropriation was not necessary under the contract, if in fact such notice was given it was valid and could not be withdrawn.

Subject to the opinion of the Court, the Appeal Committee confirmed the award of the arbitrators.

The questions of law for the Court were:—(i.) Whether any notice of appropriation was necessary under the contract; and (ii.) whether, if the answer to (i) was No, the sellers, after writing the letter to the brokers dated September 14, were entitled to tender the bills of lading dated September 13.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT, in giving judgment, said that the words in the contract "if vessel is named in contract" referred to a vessel which at the date of the contract was contemplated by the contract as that which was going to carry the goods. In such a case there could be no uncertainty. Here the Lorenzo was named in the contract, but was not named in such a way that the contract could attach to her. Until the shipowners made their election it was impossible to say that any named vessel was attached to the contract. The contract required notice of appropriation in any other case, and as there was no named ship within the meaning of the exception notice of appropriation was required.

The duty of the Court was not to give a liberal meaning to the contract, but to construe it strictly according to its terms, and in his view the term in question was perfectly clear. A correct notice of appropriation had not been given and the buyer was therefore entitled to reject and the award must be confirmed.

That answered the first question left to the Court in the affirmative, and made it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the second question.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Thomas Cooper and Co.; Messrs. Richards and Butler.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE
UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS
(Before MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Clariday, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 29, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C., Mr. Aibert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C., Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stack, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The plaintiff company alleges that, when it had a contract with the Diamond Syndicate under which the syndicate undertook to buy all the output of the company's fields in British Guiana, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, who was acting as technical adviser to the company, instructed his representatives in British Guiana to take steps which would result in cutting down the prices paid to the company for the diamonds and so lessen its power to purchase from the natives and consequently reduce its output.

The plaintiff company says that, in doing that, Mr. Oppenheimer was acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate, which was anxious to restrict the output of diamonds throughout the world.

The defendants deny all the allegations of conspiracy and fraud made against them.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Clariday, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur B. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack. Mr. Paul Bennett held a watching brief for an interested party.

Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, further cross-examined by Mr. BEVAN, said that a telegraphic instruction sent on April 22, 1927, to representatives of the company in British Guiana to reduce the prices paid by the company for diamonds was sent on the advice of Mr. Otto Oppenheimer.

Mr. BEVAN.—At that time was not an arrangement being entered into with Messrs. Triefus [diamond merchants in British Guiana] to avoid competitive buying?—The arrangement was not completed at that date.

But the position was well understood?—No. It was not understood until the agreement was signed.

Counsel read an agreement between the company and Messrs. Triefus, which was dated May 27, 1927, and provided for an agreed price list, and he asked the witness: I suggest that you had agreed as early at least as April 22 that such an agreement with regard to the future should be entered into and that both you and Messrs. Triefus were combining to keep prices down?—We were making arrangements with Messrs. Triefus, but those arrangements came into effect many weeks, if not months, afterwards.

A TARIFF OF PRICES

Mr. BEVAN referred to a tariff of prices to be paid for diamonds which was drafted to be put into force on July 1, 1927.

"This tariff," he asked, "the responsibility for which you seek to put on Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, gave better prices in many respects than those which Mr. Pires [a manager of the company in British Guiana] was paying at the time?"

The witness.—It is quite possible.

But you say that Mr. Oppenheimer prevented the company buying by insisting that the prices should be reduced?—Certainly, because the higher tariff was too low.

At the end of April, 1927, were you tolerably well satisfied with regard to the position between the company and the Diamond Syndicate?—I was not quite satisfied. I thought that everything was being put in perfect order. But I remember that in that month I called a meeting of the board of the company, which I asked Mr. Otto Oppenheimer to attend, and I made a very strong complaint about diamond prices.

On April 29, 1927, did you write to the secretary of the company at Georgetown a letter in which, after saying that "the present depression is one of the most severe experienced by the diamond industry in recent times," you added that "if it were not for the company's contract with the Diamond Syndicate, under which all the company's goods must be taken for cash, this company would be suffering equally with other firms engaged in the diamond business"?—Yes.

Were you not perfectly satisfied, when you wrote that letter, that the syndicate was fulfilling its obligations?—No.

Mr. Coen agreed that buying prices were originally fixed to secure a 5 per cent. profit and were then lowered, first, to secure a 10 per cent. profit and, later, to secure a 15 per cent. profit.

Mr. BEVAN.—Of course, that was altering the whole conditions of the purchasing?—Yes.

Counsel read a letter, dated September 8, 1927, which Mr. Coen wrote to the defendant, Mr. Stack [then one of the directors of the company]. After stating that he had been pressing the underwriters to fulfil their obligations, he said: "It is very necessary that we should get some money so that I can resume purchases, which have been stopped during the past few weeks."

Mr. BEVAN.—Up to as late as September 8, 1927, there is no suggestion that you are short of money, or at a disadvantage in any way, as a result of anything which the syndicate has done?—I do not agree.

On September 9 did you write to Mr. Otto Oppenheimer: "We are very short of money. Can you help me out? If so I shall be very grateful"?—That letter was written to Mr. Oppenheimer in connexion with profits due on the re-sale of diamonds which were then four months overdue.

Answering his LORDSHIP, Mr. Coen said that the underwriters still owed the company £33,000 or £34,000.

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—Did the syndicate, at the end, pay all that appeared to be due on their account?—No. On their basis, on this account, they owe over £3,000.

And on your basis?—I cannot judge, because the figures do not exist. I contend that we can never get out the accounts because the figures do not exist.

Mr. BEVAN.—Do you not know that the syndicate contend that they have overpaid the company?—I know that the syndicate contend that.

A PROGRESS REPORT

Mr. Coen admitted that in a Progress Report which he issued to the shareholders of the company at the end of September, 1927, he said that operations in the interior of British Guiana had been hampered by the worst floods experienced for 25 years, and that there had been a crisis in the diamond industry. He agreed that the report also stated that "fortunately the terms of the company's contract with the Diamond Syndicate have made it possible for the company to continue to acquire diamonds in spite of adverse marketing conditions and to realise them for cash on delivery, without limit as to quantity, with the result that in the trying months of May, June, and July the company was showing a profit on its deliveries." The report also referred to profits from the re-sale of diamonds and to the prospects of the company.

Mr. BEVAN.—That was a nice, reassuring Progress Report?—Yes.

Not a word about the failure of the underwriters to put up half the working capital?—No.

Not a word of complaint about the way in which the syndicate was treating you?—No.

Not a suggestion that, as far back as December, 1926, you knew that the syndicate was not paying you the contract prices?—I suspected it.

On the contrary, you refer to the fact that "in the trying months of May, June, and July the company was showing a profit on its deliveries" to the syndicate?—That was because competition had ceased on every side and we could sell diamonds in spite of our lower prices and still make a profit.

Mr. Coen further agreed that in October, 1927, the company telegraphed to the representative of the company in Georgetown telling him not to buy merchandise unless it was positively necessary and to sell the surplus at Georgetown.

Mr. BEVAN.—I put it to you that you did not know where to turn for money, your underwriters having defaulted and your company having an overdraft at the bank which was only temporary?—We had had complaints of over-stocking and feared that stores would go bad in the hot climate.

But your representative replied that he did not understand the telegram, which, he said, tended to cause panic, and that the only surplus stock at Georgetown was a quantity of pickled pork, bought in the previous April, which he did not think that anyone would have as a gift?—That is what he says.

Mr. Coen denied that in October, 1927, Mr. P. F. Lucas, the resident accountant of the company, made a report which showed that the competitors of the company were paying fancy prices for diamonds.

TINNED PROVISIONS AND "FANCY LIQUORS"

A report made by Mr. Robert Jacobs, an employee of the company, about the same time on the properties of the company in the Mazaruni district stated that certain of the company's "shops" in the bush were unnecessary, dilapidated, extravagant, or overstocked. Considerable quantities of tinned provisions had to be thrown away at one station in a state of putrefaction. There was also an overstock of "fancy liquors," such as champagne.

Asked whether champagne was necessary to be stocked, Mr. Coen replied that, when pork knockers [natives who "win" diamonds in the bush] had money they were very generous.

The report made by Mr. Jacobs also stated that no proper care had been taken of the company's plant. Boats had been allowed to go to rack and ruin. Purchases of diamonds were small because the competitors of the company were paying prices which were better than those offered by the company. No attempt was made by district managers to sort the diamonds, or to value them, to check whether the buyers were buying correctly.

Mr. BEVAN.—If that is true, there was no check on buying at all?—Not if that is true.

Bad buying would put any company right down?—It would be very serious if there were no check, but there was a check.

Mr. Jacobs's report went on to say that there had been a panic that, if the company did not pay a good price for diamonds, it would not get stones. The panic was created by Mr. Pires, who did not want to let down his friends in the bush. That might be very nice from the point of view of Mr. Pires and his various district managers in the bush, but "figures will always tell, and this accounts for the colossal losses the company has made on its diamond buying."

Mr. BEVAN.—That means that Pires deliberately ignored the tariffs and paid such prices as he chose?—It means that he realized that if we put the low tariff prices into force our business would be ruined. Therefore, he put the telescope to his blind eye and ignored the tariffs, which was a very sensible thing to do.

If Mr. Otto Oppenheimer's tariffs were never in force, no damage has been done by them?—I do not say that they were never put in force.

Mr. Jacobs's report meant that the company had been paying too much for the diamonds?—That is what he meant. It was not correct.

It meant that the "colossal losses" had not been made by paying prices which were too low, but by paying prices which were too high?—That is what he says.

If that is true, it is the very negation of the case against the defendants here?—I do not agree.

Mr. Coen agreed that Mr. Jacob said that the competitors of the company were always outbidding the company by 10 per cent.

The report referred to a buyer who had committed suicide. That buyer had adopted an extensive method of defrauding the company in its diamond purchases, his procedure being to substitute "dats" and irregular stones for better ones and to sell the substituted stones to the company. Another buyer was found to have stolen certain stones. "But," said Mr. Coen, "that is the sort of thing you have to put up with in a tropical diamond business."

Mr. BEVAN.—What experience have you of any tropical diamond business other than this one?—None.

The whole of the trading in the bush was quite unsupervised by Europeans until Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Senior [another employee of the plaintiff company] went there?—Yes, but we had Mr. Pires, who attended to matters over there.

He was a vendor of the property to the company and might be likely to look with a kindly eye at anything which was wrong?—He had 60,000 shares in the company.

After these reports had been read and digested by you, did you go to the board and attribute the position of the company not to the matters set out in the reports, but to default of the syndicate?—That is what I attributed it to.

Were not these reports the first question to be raised?—No.

If you could get something out of the syndicate on the ground that it had been consistently under-paying the company, the position might be redeemed? You might even be able to weather the incompetence of your district managers, the excessive overhead charges, and the incompetence and dishonesty of the diamond buyers?—That was not what I had in mind.

If the average basis price under the contract were 24 10s., you had known since December, 1926, that no such average had been obtained?—Yes.

A flagrant breach of contract and a vital fraud of which you had been cognizant for 10 months?—Yes.

Why did you not, in the desperate position in which the company found itself, say: "I have been very slack about this, but it has occurred"?—Precisely what I did say later on at the meeting.

COUNSEL'S SUGGESTION

I suggest that, when you began, you were feeling your way and encouraging yourself as you went on?—No.

Did you tell the board that you had received a very serious report from Mr. Jacobs?—Of course; there is a reference to it in the minutes.

I challenge you to show me a record that you laid the report before the board?—I cannot produce one.

You knew that the company was heading for disaster?—Yes.

You knew that the report of Mr. Jacobs showed the reasons for the course which the company was going?—No.

You realized that it was too late to put your house in order out there?—No.

And that it was much easier to recover from the syndicate than to put your house in order at the eleventh hour?—No.

Your company and the syndicate had agreed to go to arbitration?—Myself dissenting.

To the arbitration of Sir Gilbert Garnsey, than whom no one is more competent to take an account?—Absolutely.

Why not let the dispute whether proper prices had been paid go to arbitration?—There was nothing to arbitrate. The diamonds were not on the table and there were no accounts.

If there were no question of accounts to arbitrate there could be none to litigate?—I know more now than I knew then.

If an account could be got, it was equally available by arbitration as by litigation, and, if an account could not be got by arbitration, it could not be got by litigation?—Yes.

Was the reason that you would have nothing to do with arbitration that it was secret?—One of the reasons.

You thought that the Diamond Syndicate could not face these matters in a public Court of law?—Why not, if they are innocent?

Did you say at a meeting of the shareholders' committee that you expected negotiations for a settlement as soon as you issued a writ?—That is what I expected.

You have had publicity, but there is no settlement yet?—No.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott; Messrs. Deacon and Co.; Messrs. Lovell, White, and King; Mr. G. A. Herbert.

In our report of Thursday's hearing of this case it should have been stated that Mr. Morris Cohen, not Mr. Reuben Cohen, the defendant, underwrote 45,000 shares on the flotation of the plaintiff company, and defaulted as to some 22,000 of them.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 8
Chancery Division

LORD CRANWORTH'S COURT (BROOKE, J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Applications.

King's Bench Division

CHEQUERS JUDGE (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

IN CHAMBERS.—Room 58 (REGR. WARMINGTON).—At 11.15:—Addl. Petition (5 of 1930).

COURT sitting.—Jelf.

TAXING MASTER.—Gibbon.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—July (in Appeal Court No. 1); Rice-Rush (in Eve, J.); More (in Maugham, J.); Andrews (in Bennett, J.); Jolly (in Clauson, J.); Baker (in Lazarus, J.); Ellerton (in Farwell, J.).

£1,800 DAMAGES FOR A WIDOW AND CHILDREN

By agreement between the parties, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Davison, of Alfred-street, Battersea, recovered £1,800 damages, under Lord Campbell's Act, from Style and Winch, Limited, brewers, of Princes-wharf, Battersea, for the loss of her husband, Mr. John Walter Davison, a steam-wagon driver in the defendants' employment. Counsel for the brewers stated that Mr. Davison was working in one of their buildings when he was caught in the machinery and killed. In approving the settlement, MR. JUSTICE TALBOT directed that the widow should receive £1,000 and her four children £800.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
ACCIDENT THROUGH CAR MOUNTING PAVEMENT
HINTON v. GILCHRIST
(Before the MASTER *of the* ROLLS *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER, *sitting as Additional Judges of the King's Bench Division)*

A DIVISIONAL COURT dismissed this appeal by the plaintiff from a decision of Judge Woodcock delivered at Leeds County Court which raised a point affecting the liability of motorists. In the recent case of Elliot v. Selfridge and Co., Limited (reported in *The Times* of February 14 last, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 226) it was held that as the defendants had offered no explanation why their motor-van mounted the pavement its presence there was more consistent with negligence than with the exercise of reasonable care, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover damages for injuries which it had inflicted on them. In the present appeal the defendants' motor-car had also mounted the pavement, but there was an explanation for its having done so—namely, a skid.

The plaintiff's son was walking down a street in Leeds, on a pavement 14ft. wide, when he saw the car, out of control, approaching him. He took refuge in the doorway of a shop, but the car went into the doorway and he was killed. There was evidence that the car had skidded very badly some 34 yards away, and that, after an erratic course, was only stopped by the shop doorway in which the plaintiff's son was.

The plaintiff brought an action for damages under Lord Campbell's Act, by the terms of which the plaintiff must prove that negligence or wrongful conduct on the part of the defendant caused the accident.

The county court Judge allowed the case to go to the jury, and they found for the plaintiff. The Judge, however, decided that the evidence negatived all suggestion of negligence on the part of the defendant, and he therefore dismissed the claim.

The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. Richard Eagle appeared for the appellant. Mr. Montague Berryman for the respondent was not called on to argue.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that the appeal had been very well presented. The county court Judge had acted wisely in taking the verdict of the jury and their findings of fact, as it might have saved the parties the expense of a new trial, but he was also right in deciding that there was no cause of action. The plaintiff must prove negligence, and he had not done so.

There was abundant evidence that the road was in a greasy condition, likely to be conducive to a skid. There was no evidence of excessive speed. A police-constable had given evidence that there was no negligence on the part of the driver of the car, and another witness had testified that the car had skidded all round and that the driver had not had a chance to do anything.

The case of Wing v. London General Omnibus Company, Limited ([1909] 2 K.B., 652), had been cited. There Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton had explained the principle to be followed in such cases. In Scott v. London and St. Katherine Docks Company ([1865] 3 H. and C., 596), Chief Justice Erle said, at page 601:—

> But when the thing is shown to be under the management of the defendant or his servants, and the accident is such as in the ordinary course of things does not happen if those who have the management use proper care, it affords reasonable evidence, in the absence of explanation by the defendants, that the accident arose from want of care.

In the present case there was an explanation, and it negatived the suggestion of want of care. In that respect the facts differed from Elliot v. Selfridge and Co., Limited (*supra*). There was a suggestion that the skid was too long a skid, but no evidence had been called of the normal length of a skid. The appeal must be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE ROMER agreed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. John L. Phillips and Co.; Messrs. Berrymans.

CHANCERY DIVISION
ACTION AGAINST SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR
BERENDT v. PLAYFAIR
(Before MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE*)*

This motion, brought on behalf of Mlle. Rachel Berendt, the well-known French actress, for an injunction to restrain Sir Nigel Playfair from producing at the Garrick Theatre an English translation of *La Dame aux Camélias*, in which translation Mlle. Berendt claims to be part owner with Sir Nigel of the copyright, came before the Court again to-day. [The play was produced last Wednesday and is being performed at the Garrick Theatre.]

Mr. Swords, K.C., and Mr. A. W. Gans appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Macgillivray for the defendant.

Mr. SWORDS said that he had received two affidavits filed on behalf of the defendant, and from them it was clear that there was going to be a considerable conflict of evidence. Sir Nigel denied that the plaintiff had anything to do with the translation. In the circumstances he (counsel) did not think that the matter was one which could be decided on motion.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE said that on an interlocutory application he could not stop a play which was now running.

Mr. SIMONDS said that he understood that the matter would be proceeded with to-day, and he was prepared to resist the motion.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE said that in the circumstances the matter might stand over, with liberty to apply for a speedy trial. He would give leave to amend the writ and add parties. The costs of the motion would be costs in the action.

Solicitors.—Mr. A. G. Colvile; Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co.

BLAENAVON COLLIERY EXPLOSION
MANAGER FINED FOR BREACH OF MINES REGULATIONS

Arising out of the explosion at Milfraen Colliery, Blaenavon, Mon, on July 10 last year, when nine miners lost their lives, summonses alleging breaches of the Coal Mines Act and Regulations were heard at Pontypool on Thursday against the Blaenavon Company, Limited, owners; F. Kemp Cartwright, agent; and William Lewison, colliery manager. The prosecution alleged insufficient ventilation, insufficient protection of an electrical coal-cutting machine, failure to search miners for matches, failure to supply two ways of egress, and failure to provide a safety lamp with the motor driving the coal-cutting machine.

Mr. Rowland Thomas, prosecuting, said that Lewison had pleaded "Guilty," and consequently the summonses against the company and Cartwright had been withdrawn. The Act which had been infringed was the miners' charter, and only by the greatest vigilance on the part of the responsible officials could such disasters be avoided.

Mr. A. J. Prosser, for the defence, pleaded that the manager was largely guided by his subordinate officials, whose reports he countersigned. Firemen's reports for every shift, including that during which the explosion occurred, showed that the colliery was safe as regarded ventilation and freedom from gas. Only nine days before the explosion the workmen's own representatives examined the mine, in pursuance of their statutory right, and were satisfied with its safety, and their statutory report to that effect was on record.

Lewison was fined the maximum penalty of £20 for the offence in respect of ventilation and 40s. in respect of each of the other four charges.

ALDERSHOT MURDER CHARGE

At Aldershot Police Court on Thursday HENRY WALTER LEMING, 24, a cook in an officers' mess in Aldershot, was charged with the wilful murder of Marjorie Claire Brown Hill, 20, and further with attempting to commit suicide on February 24 in a room at Victoria-road, Aldershot. They were both suffering from gas poisoning. Hill was dead when found. Mr. R. P. Pashley, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that Fleming had a wife living in London. A *post-mortem* examination disclosed the fact that Hill was about to become a mother, and there was a letter from Fleming admitting that he was responsible for her condition. At first, said Mr. Pashley, the case looked like one of a suicide pact, but from the evidence in their possession the prosecution had no hesitation in saying that there was a deliberate intent on the part of the prisoner to kill the girl and save himself. Evidence was called for the prosecution, and Fleming was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on March 25.

EXTRADITION OF FRANCIS LORANG

In a written reply to Sir Kingsley Wood, Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary, says that he can make no statement concerning the proceedings that have been instituted against Francis Lorang. The decision of the French Government on the application for extradition has not yet been received.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DECREE RESCINDED: JUDGE'S SEVERE COMMENT
ANSELL, D. L. v. ANSELL C. P. (KING'S PROCTOR SHOWING CAUSE)
(Before the PRESIDENT*)*

On the King's Proctor's intervention in this suit, in which a decree *nisi* was pronounced in April, 1929, on the wife's petition, the PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale) rescinded the decree, on the ground of deliberate suppression of material facts, but left the petition on the record so that at some future date the Court could be asked in proper circumstances to exercise its discretion.

In her petition, dated October 24, 1928, Mrs. Dorothy Lilian Ansell, *née* King, suing as a Poor Person, had prayed for the dissolution of her marriage—which took place on February 8, 1920, at St. Matthew's Church, City-road, London—on the ground of the adultery of her husband, Mr. Charles Percy Ansell, with a woman named with whom he was said to be living. There were two children of the marriage, a daughter aged nine years and a son aged five years.

The petition recited that the petitioner was then living at a house at Lonsdale-square, Barnsbury. There was no defence, and at the hearing before the President on April 15, 1929, a decree *nisi* was granted.

On October 28, 1929, the King's Proctor filed his plea alleging that material facts had not been brought to the notice of the Court, and that at the time of the hearing of her petition, and for some time before, the petit

Sporting News

RACING

LINGFIELD MEETING

GLENHAZEL WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Although Glenhazel was a comparative disappointment as a four-year-old under Jockey Club Rules last season, it should be remembered that at the beginning of that season he won the Queen's Prize at Kempton Park, while as a three-year-old he was one of the best of his age over a distance of ground. He suggested by his running and success in the Lingfield Hurdle Cup at Lingfield yesterday that he has the makings of a very good hurdle-racer. Clear Cash, who was giving him 7lb., was second, beaten by a comfortable length and a half, while Rubicon II. was close up third. Kinnaird and Peertoi, the latter of whom started at odds on, were unplaced. If the race were to be run again and Glenhazel and Clear Cash were to start at level weights I expect that Glenhazel would be favourite, and in my opinion would win, which suggests that Glenhazel is about the best hurdler seen out this season.

A part of the enjoyment of yesterday's racing at Lingfield was spoiled by a mist, which made it difficult to distinguish the colours worn by the riders on the far side of the course. The going was perfect, and the racing, even if at times the fields were unexpectedly small, was always interesting. Magic Bard, not unnaturally, was made favourite for the opening race, the Orpington Selling Steeplechase, for he had won a similar event at the last meeting at Kempton Park and was rather better handicapped yesterday than he was then. His chance of success, however, vanished when he fell opposite the stands. Soon after that Letham took the lead and remained in front until the race was over, winning by a length from Keep Cool, with Cylbairn third. This curtain-raiser was followed by the most important event of the afternoon, the Lingfield Park Hurdle Cup, for which there were only five starters, among them Clear Cash, who had won a similar event at the last meeting over this course, and Peertoi, who had won four hurdle races in succession and was generally considered the best hurdler of the season. As Clear Cash had to give him weight it was not unnatural that Peertoi started a pronounced favourite for the race, his price being 15 to 8 on. Clear Cash was second favourite at 4 to 1, while Kinnaird was the only other of the five starters to be backed at all, he starting at 6 to 1. There were no signs in the market on the race that either Rubicon II. or Glenhazel, who had run only once before over hurdles and had then fallen, was fancied, and each started at 100 to 6. The race itself can be described in a few words, for Glenhazel made almost all the running, and won in very nice style from Clear Cash, with Rubicon II. close up third. Quite early in the race Glenhazel, who jumped delightfully, established a clear lead. Coming into the Straight he was still out by himself in front, but at that point Peertoi began to improve, and there seemed possibilities of a good race, but Peertoi soon was beaten, and it was left to Clear Cash and Rubicon II. to threaten, for a moment, danger to Glenhazel at the last hurdles. The danger very quickly vanished, and Glenhazel won without ever being really seriously challenged. Glenhazel is a big, fine-looking horse, and may well be the successor to Trespasser for whom some of us have been waiting for a long time.

Miscou seems fated to finish second for the simple reason that he will not win a race. Some were prepared to think it significant that he should have finished second on this occasion, for he belongs to Lord Beaverbrook, and the race was the Baldwins Selling Plate. Miscou was in front coming down the hill, and at the last hurdles appeared to be going so well that it seemed that at last he must win. Once more, however, he allowed himself to be beaten, Changchia winning by half a length. Nicholson, who rode Miscou, cannot be blamed for the defeat, for he did all that was possible to "kid" a horse whose last desire apparently is to go past the winning-post in front. Those visitors who had laid odds on the chance of Kingsford for the Buckhurst Steeplechase must have thought that their money was lost on several occasions. At any rate they had plenty of excitement for their money, for not only did Kingsford almost fall at a number of fences, but he also appeared to be beaten in the Straight. After making a number of mistakes, Stott persuaded him to take the lead, which he did coming down the hill into the Straight. At that moment it seemed that Kingsford would win, but two fences from the finish Melrush went past him, and once more it seemed that Kingsford was beaten. Indeed, if the rider on Melrush had been able to keep his horse straight in the run-in he must have won. As it was his horse swerved badly, and Stott, riding a fine and powerful finish, was able to force Kingsford up in the last few strides and win by a head.

There were only three starters for the Corinthian Steeplechase, for which the riders, as the name of the event suggests, were amateurs. The winner was the second favourite, Silver Grail, who was ridden by that good amateur rider Mr. Whitfield. The favourite, Fiddle Pin, unseated his rider at the fence before the stands. Mr. Cotterell, the rider in question, landed on his feet in front of his horse, and then, running to get out of the way, was chased by his own horse, an incident which caused amusement to those people who noticed it. Fiddle Pin, thinking, perhaps, that that humorous turn was not quite sufficient compensation to those people who had made him favourite, continued round to the water-jump, where there were a number of spectators, among them several very admirably turned-out chauffeurs. One of them, entering fully into the cinematographic spirit of the previous incident with Fiddle Pin, promptly turned head-over-heels into the water-jump, whereupon Fiddle Pin retired, and was caught and ridden back to the paddock by his jockey.

An entertaining and enjoyable afternoon's racing was concluded with the Herontye Hurdle, for which Porthaon, who had been second in the race at Gatwick won by O, was always a good favourite. Ridden by Speck, Porthaon took up the running at the top of the hill, and was never afterwards in danger of defeat, winning with ease from Don Pat, from O's stable, with Golden Rain third. Livid was going well when he fell, but Beachcomber ran most disappointingly. Porthaon belongs to Sir M. McAlpine, who quite possibly owns an even better hurdler in Engelberg, who is in the Imperial Cup at Sandown Park with a very convenient weight.

DEATH OF MAJOR W. F. LEE

Followers of racing, both under Jockey Club and National Hunt Rules, will learn with regret of the death of Major W. F. Lee, who for many years had been very largely employed as a handicapper under both sets of Rules. On one occasion during the War Major Lee acted for Mr. Topham and made the handicap for the Grand National. Major Lee at one time was an owner of racehorses, the best animal that he ever owned being Royal Flush, whom he sold to an American owner, for whom Royal Flush won the Royal Hunt Cup and the Stewards' Cup in 1900. Later Royal Flush was easily beaten in a match by Eager.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

JUVENILE SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Marander was a big disappointment in his last race at Kempton Park, but had shown useful plating form before that, and is not without a chance here. His stable companion, Niumide, was heavily supported at the last Kempton Park Meeting to win in much better company than he will be meeting here. One of the two may win. Ingham is to ride the stable's selected. Accordingly I choose BENNETT'S SELECTED.

LINGFIELD PARK STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—It had been hoped that Gregalach would be started here, but he is not to run, his stable being represented by Great Span, who was a lucky winner last time out, at Birmingham. Spear o' War missed a race yesterday to be started here. I should have preferred his chance over a shorter distance than this three miles. Alike is to be started, and is not without a chance. Castletown fell in his last race at Kempton Park, when he was expected to win. I prefer his chance here to that of Spear o' War. The other probable starters do not appeal to me. I expect the winner to be Great Span or Castletown, and choose GREAT SPAN, who by now should be at his best and who cannot be said to be harshly handicapped.

THORNHILL SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—The form of the probable starters here is very moderate. The best of them may be ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, who was once thought to be well above this kind of race and who will be running over hurdles for the first time for a year.

LEWES STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Blue Bag is quite a useful sort of steeplechaser, while Word of Honour ran well in his last race over fences at Gatwick. The best selection, however, seems to be the ex-plater BONAR BRIDGE, who won at Windsor last time out.

PENSHURST HURDLE (2m.).—Several recent winners who are qualified to run here apparently are not to be started. Among them are Loughbrown, Cardinal's Ring, and Big Black Boy. The best of the others would appear to be Master Orange, who ran very badly when well backed at the last meeting at Kempton Park; Dandy Dennis, who ran quite well in the same race and has run well since at Gatwick; a useful plater in Yarmouth; and Sarong, who on his Hurst Park form has a fine chance. The last named, however, has since run badly on more than one occasion. The best of the bottom weights may be Puissant, who has not run since he won a selling plate at Newbury early in the season. Laeock does not seem quite so good as he was. I like best the chance of MASTER ORANGE on his best form and therefore make him my selection.

JERRY M. STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—This event is for horses which have not won at the time of entry, January 2, over fences. Since then several of them have won steeplechases, while one or two others have shown distinct promise over fences. Rathnally, for instance, would have won at Windsor if he had not fallen at the last fence. Mistletoi also is a steeplechaser of great possibilities. Royal Defence, Render, and Observatory are others who have won over fences. It is not easy to make a selection here. As RENDER has won twice over fences and will be ridden by Stott I shall make him my selection.

AN OWNER FINED

Major Stevens, the owner-trainer of Big Black Boy, was fined £50 yesterday in connexion with the Stayers' Handicap Hurdle Race at the Lingfield January Meeting.

Originally the Lingfield Stewards had made a report to the Stewards of the National Hunt Committee regarding a dispute as to whether the race had been run over the correct course, but as the question was one of fact the National Hunt Stewards referred the matter back to the local Stewards. The latter met at Lingfield Park yesterday afternoon and subsequently issued the following :—

The inquiry into the statement that Major Stevens made that the Stayers' Handicap Hurdle at Lingfield on January 15 was run once over the two miles course, and not over the two and three-quarter miles course, referred back from the Stewards of the National Hunt Committee to the local Stewards, was considered. The Stewards, having heard the evidence produced by Major Stevens, and that of the official timekeeper for the Press Association, who watched the start, and the official photographer of *Sports Pictures*, which was not taken at the previous hearing, found as a fact that the race was run over the proper course. The Stewards considered that the conduct of Major Stevens in making the statements and reiterating them and his general demeanour throughout the case were most reprehensible, and therefore fined him £50. Major Stevens expressed his intention of appealing to the National Hunt Stewards.

LINGFIELD RESULTS

1.50 (1.51).—The **ORPINGTON STAYERS' SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs. Three miles.

LETHAM, b g. by Lochyan—Mrs. Partington (Colonel A. C. Little), aged, 11st. 3lb. G. Wilson 1
KEEP COOL, ch g. by Pam—Alexa (Mrs. B. Wilson), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... W. Speck 2
CYLBAIRN, b g. by Cylta—Cottage Maiden (Mr. J. Simott), aged, 11st. ..... J. Simott 3
Court Scandal II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 12st. 11lb. ..... G. Turner 0
Rathory (Major H. E. Lyons), aged 11st. 8lb. ..... D. Williams 0
Magic Bard (Mr. A. Bendon), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... J. Mcloney 0
Wild Scot (Mr. P. Home-Rigg), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... J. Browne 0
Harbridge (Mr. R. F. Goad), aged, 10st. 5lb. (car. 10st. 6lb. ..... Owner 0
Smilin' Through (Mr. G. S. Langhands), aged, 10st. 6lb. ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by Little, at Kinston, Warwick.)
Betting.—7 to 4 agst Magic Bard, 5 to 1 each Smilin' Through, Keep Cool, and Rathory, 8 to 1 Letham, 10 to 1 Cylbairn, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
Won by a length; three lengths separated second and third. Smilin' Through was fourth and Rathory last.

2.20 (2.22).—The **LINGFIELD HURDLE CUP** of 300 sovs. (including a cup value 75 sovs., or specie, at option of the winner); second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Two miles.

GLENHAZEL, b g. by Dairy Bridge—Corrie Iaville (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Speck 1
CLEAR CASH, b c. by Ditto—Proud Isaac (Sir J. Grey), 5 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... G. Tolhurst 2
RUBICON II., b or br c. by Bachelor's Double—Revelin (Mr. V. Emanuel), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... P. Donoghue 3
Kinnaird (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Peertoi (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... S. Ingham 0

(Winner trained by R. J. Colling, at Newmarket.)
Betting.—15 to 8 on Peertoi, 4 to 1 agst Clear Cash, 6 to 1 Kinnaird, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
Won by a length and a half; a neck separated second and third. Kinnaird was fourth.

2.50 (2.53).—The **BUCKHURST HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 250 sovs. Two miles and a half.

KINGSFORD, ch g. by Daisy Bridge—High Jinks (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... W. Stott 1
MELRUSH, b g. by Mellerny—Maytush (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Lowther 2
KAKUSHIN, ch g. by Friar Marcus—Osaka (Mr. W. M. O. Singer), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Hamey 3
Dovedale (Mrs. L. Ribll), 6 yrs. 10st. ..... T. James 0
East Africa (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne), aged, 10st. ..... W. Parvin 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes.)
Betting.—15 to 8 on Kingsford, 6 to 1 each agst Kakushin and Melrush, 10 to 1 East Africa, 25 to 1 agst Dovedale.
Won by a head; 10 lengths separated second and third. Dovedale was fourth.

3.20 (3.23).—The **BALDWINS SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

CHANG-CHIA br g. by Santoi—Neuta (Captain H. Cator), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... M. Pringle 1
MISCOU, br g. by Hainault—Vakora (Lord Beaverbrook), 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... H. Nicholson 2
ISLAND, b m. by Sir Berkeley—Sea Gift (Mrs. N. Brownies), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... J. Butchers 3
Ormuzd (Mr. P. Beaumont), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Gorwell 0
Grandeve (Mr. G. H. Rigby), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... R. McCarthy 0
Tested (Mr. W. Scott), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Rees 0
Legislator (Major C. H. Stevens), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Kirk's Pride (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... T. Leader 0

(Winner trained by H. Leader, at Newmarket.)
Betting.—2 to 1 agst Island, 9 to 4 Miscou, 7 to 1 Grandeve, 100 to 12 each Chang-chia and Ormuzd, 10 to 1 Legislator, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by half a length; a length separated second and third. Grandeve was fourth and Tested last.

3.50 (3.53).—The **CORINTHIAN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs. Two miles and a half.

SILVER GRAIL, ch g. by Prince Galahad—Silver Patch (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne), 4 yrs. 10st. 8lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 1
THE BEAN, b g. by The Best—Jacquette (Commander V. Courage), aged, 11st. 9lb. Mr. F. Schiter 2
FIDDLE PIN (Mr. R. C. Cotterell), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 3

(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)
Betting.—7 to 4 agst Fiddle Pin, 15 to 8 Silver Grail, 9 to 4 agst The Bean.
Won by five lengths; only two finished.

4.20 (4.22).—The **HERONTYE HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

PORTHAON, b g. by Simon Pure—dam by Charpathian (Sir Malcolm McAlpine), 4 yrs. ..... W. Speck 1
DON PAT, ch h., by ... —Lonnet—Fanne (Mr. C. B. Rowe), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. (car. 11st. 8lb.) ..... G. Pollerin 2
GOLDEN RAIN, ch g. by Lemonora—Chicken Pie (Sir Matthew Wilson), 4 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... D. Williams 3
Dark Ages (Mr. Marshall Field), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Anthony 0
Noon (Mr. M. Sieglman), 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... Kavanagh 0
Elton (Mrs. R. W. Foster), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Sleepy Lad (Mr. W. J. Gale), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... F. Fish 0
Livid (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... P. Donoghue 0
Oliver Cromwell (Mr. A. E. Ansell), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Thrale 0
Beachcomber (Sir A. Bull), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Piggott 0
Norman Arrow (Mr. P. Ellison), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... T. James 0
Lambin (Mr. Michael Stephens), 4 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Foster 0

(Winner trained by J. H. Bell, at Epsom.)
Betting.—2 to 1 agst Porthaon, 5 to 1 Golden Rain and Don Pat, 6 to 1 Beachcomber, 100 to 8 Rain and Don Pat, 6 to 1 Beachcomber, 100 to 8 Livid, Oliver Cromwell, and Sleepy Lad, 20 to 1 Elton. Oliver Cromwell

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

GOLF

AFTER TEA

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

About the beginning of March—it was this time on the first of the month—there is played each year at Worlington the match between Cambridge and their elders of the Society. On the following day the men of Worlington, sometimes with one or two undergraduate reinforcements, knock out of the Society any conceit of themselves that they may have acquired on the day before.

The thought of these two matches brings back all manner of pleasant memories, but there is one in particular which cannot possibly belong to any other time or place. When the Saturday's match is over and the tea and the sponge cake, that must have been made by fairy fingers, there takes place a game which is something much more than that—it is a sacred and traditional rite. Two teams sally out each under a proved leader; they consist of five players apiece, each of the five is armed with one club, and they have got to play in strict rotation, each with his own club, "through bog and through briar," sometimes putting with a driver, sometimes playing heavily cut pitches with an aluminium putter. It is a noble game, but it has been described before and I will not dwell on its niceties. In this instance, however, it has a symbolic meaning. To the visitors at any rate it stands for the first round after tea, and if it is still played centuries hence, as I hope it will be, anthropologists of that era will write books to prove that it was by this religious ceremonial that primitive peoples celebrated the return of spring.

There are some pleasures in life that we are inclined to disparage when we can no longer feel quite such a zest for them as of old, but the first round or two after tea are not among these. He would be a curmudgeon indeed who did not enjoy them, if only vicariously. We did not all go out to take part in that Worlington rite; some of us only watched the first tee shots from the veranda, and then set out for Cambridge; but as we disappeared, like Hiawatha, "in the glory of the sunset," and as we drove soberly home down Bottisham Hill and past Quy Church, we liked to think of those young heroes playing yet one more hole and then still another in the dusk among the firs.

There is that about golf after tea even if we do not play a game, but only chip about with a mashie, which is of a scrumptious and heavenly quality—so heavenly indeed that, whether or not it is very selfish of me, I like to play it best by myself. In fact, I have just come this moment from doing so. There was something consciously surreptitious in the way in which I crept noiselessly out of the house and so into the field. There was no earthly reason for this parade of secrecy, no callers in the drawing room who might see me through the window; but it added to my enjoyment to play at this Red Indian game and to take infinite care lest my two new steel shafts should betray me by clanking against one another. Besides I had the field to myself. There is a horse that lives in this field. He is a thoroughly amiable horse, but of rather too friendly and inquisitive a nature. I do not think he takes any particular interest in golf, but he is a born spectator, and comes prancing at me so sociably as to disturb the perfect concentration. On this blessed occasion he had been put to bed early; I caught a glimpse of him looking wistfully out of his stall, I knew that all was well and so to slogging.

That last is not a good golfing word, but it is used deliberately. There is a delicious temptation to hit hard after tea, because at that time the stiffest of us feel comparatively lithe and lissom. It seems easier to cultivate that beautiful, impalpable little pause at the top of the swing, to wait and gather ourselves together and bang the ball with an internal cry of "This shall not go for nuething." To-morrow morning we shall be as stiff as ever again and stiffer, the gift of timing will have gone as utterly as has the sunset, but after tea we can still have our "moments of glad grace." Whether the ball really goes farther than it does earlier in the day I am not prepared to say on oath. At any rate we think it does, and that, when we are by ourselves, is all that matters. The enchantment of the hour lends distance to the shot, and the darker it gets the farther the ball appears to go. It is a mistake to become so enthusiastic as to measure the shot, for that, step we never so short, is a disillusioning process. In this field I know my distances pretty well, but I never let myself remember them after tea; and so home flushed, elated, "and in my heart some late lark singing"; my goodness! how those shots did go.

I once saw the spring come in a land of storks. The sun was growing stronger and the light drawing out, and every day we looked anxiously for the storks to come to their old nests in the village of mudhouses that lay across the river bed. At last they came, and one fine morning there they were—standing on one leg in the sunshine with a balance that roused a hopeless envy in the golfing heart. And then that night there came softly a big silent fall of snow, and next day the poor storks were clearly remarking that they had rejoiced too soon. I am going to play seaside golf this weekend, and it may be with me as it was with the storks, but nothing can rob me of what has been. Once again I have played after tea.

CRICKET

THE KENT COUNTY CLUB

LORD HARRIS, who presided at the annual general meeting of the Kent County Cricket Club at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday, said that he was doubtful as to the county's future unless they could find some new bowler. On the subject of the larger wicket, Lord Harris expressed the disappointment of those responsible for testing the experiment that these efforts had not been copied in the Dominions and Colonies. They had hoped that the Australians would try it against the counties—not in the Tests—and in the absence of reply had passed recently a resolution which had been cabled to the Australian Board of Control. He did not think the concession asked was a great one.

Major C. G. Field-Marsham, a member of the famous Kent family, is the president for 1930 in succession to Major the Hon. J. J. Astor. The accounts showed a surplus on last year's working of £1,608, and a balance of assets over liabilities (including the county ground at Canterbury and its appointments) of nearly £25,000. Gate receipts fell from £11,407 to £10,744. Freeman's benefit realised a total of £3,431.

E. Humphreys, the old Kent professional and coach at Uppingham and in Jamaica, has been appointed to look after the young players in succession to Mr. G. J. V. Weigall, who is unable to devote the necessary time.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEST TEAM

MELBOURNE, March 7.—All the members of the Australian Test team to visit England this year assembled here this morning, and were entertained at luncheon by the Melbourne Commercial Travellers' Association. After signing the necessary agreements with the Australian Board of Control, the team boarded the Nairana, and left for Tasmania, where a match will be played to-morrow and on the following days.—*Reuter.*

RUGBY FOOTBALL

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Lancashire will play Gloucestershire in the final round of the County Championship on the Waterloo ground at Blundellsands, Liverpool, this afternoon.

Lancashire reached the first round last season as well as this year, but they got so far only after a replay with another of the Northern Counties for the leadership of that section. After drawing with Middlesex at Twickenham, when they should have won, as their opponents were weakened by injuries, Lancashire were beaten by a strengthened Middlesex team by a single point at Blundellsands, the same ground on which they will play to-day. Lancashire had then not played in the final for over 30 years, since the secession of the clubs which formed the Northern Union. Gloucestershire won the Championship in 1920 against Yorkshire at Bradford, and in the two following years against Leicestershire and the North Midlands, and in 1925 they again played in the final, but were beaten by Leicestershire.

Lancashire have the advantage of retaining the majority of the team which served them so well last year, including J. W. Stewart, the former Irish back, who is often surprising and yet successful in his methods, E. Ogden, a fine place kick, G. S. Wilson, and S. S. C. Meikle, who both played for England a year ago. Their forwards are particularly strong, led by H. G. Periton, a fine wing forward, and including A. H. Rigby and H. C. S. Jones.

Gloucestershire have a fine full-back, H. Boughton, of Gloucester. They won their match in the semi-final round against Middlesex at Twickenham largely by means of penalty goals. They are particularly strong at forward, led by J. S. Tucker, and he has a number of strong and active players to help him.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

WALES.—J. Bassett (Penarth), back; J. C. Morley (Newport), T. Jones-Davies (London Welsh), Guy Morfydd (Swansea and Oxford), and Howell Jones (Swansea), three-quarter backs; W. C. Powell (London Welsh) and Frank Williams (Cardiff), half-backs; T. Arthur (Neath), H. Day (Newport), A. Skym (Cardiff), J. Jenkins (Swansea), D. Thomas (Swansea), W. Penley (Cardiff), H. Peacock (Newport), and A. Lemon (Neath), forwards.

IRELAND.—J. W. Williamson (Dolphin), back; J. E. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. Y. Quane (Lansdowne), J. E. O'Dwyr (Lansdowne), and G. Stephenson (London Hospital), three-quarter backs; T. P. Murray (Wanderers), and Stephen (Wanderers), half-backs; H. O'Neill (Queen's University, Belfast), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), G. T. Beamish (Leinster), and R.A.F.), J. Murphy (Cork Constitutional), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), forwards.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.—FINAL ROUND

BLUNDELLSANDS.—LANCASHIRE v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE

LANCASHIRE.—T. W. Stewart (Preston Grasshoppers), back; R. W. Butler (Fylde), J. O. Ogden (Fylde), G. S. Wilson (Birkenhead Park), and J. W. Calder (Waterloo), three-quarter backs; S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) and J. P. McClelland (Fylde), half-backs; H. G. Periton (Fylde), capt. (captain), J. W. Scott (Waterloo), F. H. West (Waterloo), A. H. Rigby (Waterloo), H. Hesslop (Liverpool), W. Lindley (Manchester), E. V. Hodgson (Manchester University), and H. C. S. Jones (Manchester), forwards.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—H. Boughton (Gloucester), back; G. Davey (Cheltenham), M. McCanlis (Gloucester), D. W. Burland (Bristol), and R. James (Gloucester), three-quarter backs; C. B. Carter (Bristol) and G. Davies (Cheltenham), half-backs; J. S. Tucker (Bristol) (captain), Bradley (Gloucester), A. Carpenter (Gloucester), L. Saxby (Gloucester), J. Davies (Gloucester), W. Bryant (Bristol), S. Weaver (Cinderford), R. Williams (Bart's), and N. Harris (Cheltenham), forwards.

CLUB MATCHES

ALDERSHOT.—THE ARMY v. RICHMOND (3.0)

THE ARMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (R.A.), back; Lieutenant G. D. Roupell (R.E.), Second Lieutenant C. C. Beaty-Pownall (2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.), Second Lieutenant J. A. M. Rice-Evans (2nd Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers), and Second Lieutenant A. F. Norris (2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant J. B. Cole (2nd Loyal Regt.) and Second Lieutenant C. C. McCreight (R.A.), half-backs; Lieutenant G. Townend (1st Duke of Wellington's Regt.), Lieutenant H. H. C. Withers (R.E.), Lieutenant H. New (34th Bn. Royal Tank Corps), Captain C. H. R. Wickham (4th Bn. Garhwal Rifles), Second Lieutenant E. G. S. Hobbs (R.A.), Second Lieutenant D. H. C. Nott (2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regt.), Second Lieutenant K. J. McIntyre (5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps), and Lieutenant C. M. Wright (R.A.), forwards.

RICHMOND.—W. F. Gainford, back; J. W. Wainwright, T. J. M. Barrington, C. P. M. Green, and D. E. Tite, three-quarter backs; R. V. Godfray and E. M. Purvis, half-backs; A. D. Allen, A. S. Rimington, C. M. Tyrrell, G. E. S. Press, P. G. Hobbs, E. Gibson, G. M. Greenwood, and F. S. Lezze forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—BLACKHEATH v. BRADFORD (3.0)

BLACKHEATH.—L. Jacob, back; H. F. Jacob, P. C. Alexander, A. F. Hamilton Smythe and Sir T. G. Devitt, three-quarter backs; C. C. Rishon and K. C. Kemp, half-backs; Dr. A. Wilson, capt., A. Cave-Bonaventure, W. E. Pratten, W. R. Hanley, W. E. Tucker, C. B. Bailey, and A. G. Cridlan, forwards.

BRADFORD.—C. M. Bonsor, back; J. Mackie, S. W. Roberts, S. Green, and F. C. Simpson, three-quarter backs; S. Robinson and C. M. Bentley, half-backs; H. Mathers, C. W. Mathers, C. Stephens, C. H. Smith, W. Lowe, J. Douglas, J. Marteus, and D. A. Grant, forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS v. HARLEQUINS (3.0)

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—V. F. Sprage, back; A. N. Newell, R. G. Turnbull, J. Bywater, and W. H. Sprage, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dothie, half-backs; T. Tetlow, W. H. Stephens, R. F. Andrews, K. M. Wilkins, M. Vaughan, C. J. Arnold, T. G. Blumson, and P. O. C. Edwards, forwards.

HARLEQUINS.—T. Hillyard, back; J. S. R. Reeve, H. Hamilton Wright, R. H. Chapman and C. Gibbs, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird-Smith and D. F. Phillips, half-backs; P. W. Adams, S. O. Prescott, K. H. Fourakker, M. J. Jackson, G. E. Leighton, R. H. Tyler, F. E. Dunkley, and F. W. P. Brook, forwards.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—OLD LEYLANDS v. ROSSLYN PARK (3.0)

OLD LEYLANDS.—K. S. Morris, back; K. B. Kilner, C. E. H. Taylor, C. M. Ward, and G. M. Philp, three-quarter backs; F. R. Brown and H. G. Sanderson, half-backs; J. E. Morel, V. N. Buston, K. E. Buston, R. S. Brownsword, C. Allison, J. E. Holloway, D. R. Macpherson, and C. M. Spink, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK.—J. D. Bradford, back; C. M. Castle, R. Wilson, J. Jackson, G. E. Leighton, H. E. Holloway, D. R. Macpherson, and C. M. Spink, forwards.

RICHMOND.—W. H. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, three-quarter backs; P. T. Jones, A. C. Jones, A. C. Jerry, T. S. Kendall, R. H. Tuke, H. Lewis, W. G. Forbes-Bennington, and E. B. Eason, forwards.

MOTSPUR PARK.—LONDON IRISH v. OLD ALLEYNIANS

LONDON IRISH.—C. Mackahon, back; D. W. King, P. C. Alexander, J. J. Buckley and P. A. Gummer, three-quarter backs; Reed and G. Batty, half-backs; W. Morgan, T. R. Whitaker, H. E. Anderson, G. E. Williams, I. M. B. Stuart, W. Smyth, S. McLean, and R. Hurren, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley, back; B. Hurren, R. D. Miller, A. A. Osborne, and V. F. Pelliter, three-quarter backs; A. Wood and E. E. W. Andrew, half-backs; T. L. Foster, W. C. E. Wiseman, A. E. S. Talbot, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, T. E. Priest, H. R. Pryce, and G. Bethell-Jones, forwards.

GREENWICH.—R.N.C. v. OLD BLUES

OLD BLUES.—W. W. Nelson, back; T. G. Jennings, A. C. Bennett, A. W. Oliver, and R. Jones, three-quarter backs; H. E. R. Wales and G. N. Hooper, half-backs; T. N. Pearce, J. N. Young, J. Garrard, R. E. Peters, H. F. Tayler, T. S. Maclagan, D. C. Roberts and N. A. Payne, forwards.

HALE END.—LONDON HOSPITAL v. BLACKHEATH

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; D. E. Morris, J. H. Dalrymple, A. R. Cheriton, and T. Preston, three-quarter backs; J. A. Tallent and E. H. Pope, half-backs; H. A. Bradley, A. J. Spendlove, R. Worley, J. C. Spurrier, W. J. Mitchell, J. J. Flynn, J. V. d'A. Rowley, and H. Brown, forwards.

TRAMES DITTON.—OLD CRANLEIGHANS v. NEATH (3.0)

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—A. M. Richardson, back; C. E. J. Lambert, G. R. K. Lee, H. A. Richardson, and H. R. Lambert, three-quarter backs; A. Key and J. H. Holford, half-backs; H. B. Heard, R. Bevan, R. R. Kay, D. C. Shuter, N. H. Martin, E. W. Hall, B. O'M. Deane, and P. F. Bonsey, forwards.

RICKMANSWORTH.—OLD HAILEYBURIANS v. STICUP

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—R. H. Rose, back; A. H. Snelus, G. D. Jocelyne, J. E. Sturt, and J. W. Hannay, three-quarter backs; E. E. L. Clark and W. B. S. Miller, half-backs; E. F. Bonham, G. G. Sturt, H. C. Wood, C. H. A. S. Cash, H. G. T. Tangye, T. D. Craven, D. H. Macleod, and G. P. M. Davis, forwards.

RICHMOND.—LONDON SCOTTISH v. UNITED SERVICES

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; I. S. Smith, N. C. W. Green, N. M. S. Macpherson, and E. G. Taylor, three-quarter backs; R. M. Henderson and G. McLaren, half-backs; A. McMillan, W. J. Macdonald, and D. M. Waters, J. G. Watherston, A. F. McLeod, R. K. T. MacLennan, H. A. Aitchison, and D. A. Thom, forwards.

UNITED SERVICES, PORTSMOUTH.—S. H. Carlill, back; R. N. Philip, Reine Newman, D. St. Clair Ford, G. M. Baden, and K. L. Macintosh, three-quarter backs; T. T. Eunson and T. L. Lay, half-backs; T. F. G. P. Crick, C. J. Robertson, J. J. Wadley, C. W. Forrest, P. T. S. Penfold, W. C. Thomas, H. F. M. Laird, and A. G. Bowman, forwards.

EALING.—OLD PAULINES v. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL (3.0)

OLD PAULINES.—J. Farrell, back; A. Jaubel, C. B. Cook, J. H. Hastings, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; G. L. Olliff and S. H. Chichester, half-backs; H. Bond, R. Kleinlik, L. de Hizzeta, C. F. Gray, E. O. H. Thompson, W. H. Scott, R. H. B. Nicholls, and F. F. Barribal, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL

LONDON WELSH.—J. P. Morgan, back; R. L. Jones, A. H. Jones, G. Richards, and A. E. Brookes, three-quarter backs; T. L. Lewis and Tudor Thomas, half-backs; Tom Thomas, W. Morris, R. V. Howell (or Idris Davies), J. Bavertock, E. Martin, R. Jones, M. H. Evans, and J. H. Gaydon, forwards.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—T. F. S. Hall, back; G. B. Davies, F. C. Mayo, J. R. Lyle, and F. Lassen, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and A. R. Rickett, half-backs; D. J. MacMyn, A. R. Bowlett, G. A. Barker, R. D. Hargles, J. V. Sutton, G. H. Livingstone, M. L. Bynoe, and J. D. Moore, forwards.

MANCHESTER.—MANCHESTER v. HASTINGTON ROVERS (3.0)

MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; D. Peak, L. J. O'Reilly, C. T. B. Leigh, and H. T. Thorp, three-quarter backs; R. S. Orchard and A. P. Greenshaw, half-backs; Dr. J. Hughes, K. F. Mosley, H. Walker, W. G. Layton, R. H. Marchington, T. A. Bell, and R. Hudson, forwards.

MOSSSIDE.—OLD STOCKTONIANS v. K.C.S. OLD BOYS

OLD STOCKTONIANS.—C. Horne, back; J. W. B. Nuttall, R. J. Ridyard, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and J. W. Nuttall, three-quarter backs; N. Wheeler and M. W. Vinals, half-backs; D. Hodgson, G. E. Hodgson, H. E. Holloway, D. R. Macpherson, J. A. B. Powell, L. M. Sivers, R. Cox, and J. F. Piper, forwards.

OLD STOCKTONIANS.—T. Collett, back; M. A. Pearce, R. J. Greenhill, H. S. Wall (captain), and R. Collett, three-quarter backs; M. C. F. Hall and C. J. Thomas, half-backs; D. Keith, W. C. Palmer, D. M. C. Bell, G. Cheetham, R. H. Mc.Coubrey, C. B. Ralphs, J. F. Weston, and A. N. Other, forwards.

STAINES.—STAINES v. POLYTECHNIC

POLYTECHNIC.—R. H. Wall, back; D. Rattickson, W. Hall, A. Hume, and J. Doodie, three-quarter backs; H. Frost and W. R. Johnson, half-backs; W. G. Fuller, R. H. Cresswell, G. A. Reynolds, N. Carter, R. Day (Newport), A. Smith, C. Perkins, J. Porter, and J. J. Cooksey (selected from), forwards.

CHISWICK.—CIVIL SERVICE v. OLD BRIGHTONIANS (2.45)

CIVIL SERVICE.—G. C. White, back; G. H. Crouch, F. D. Hopkins, H. W. Charman, and J. Williamson, three-quarter backs; I. John and T. Hallett, half-backs; J. Beard, C. Preston, J. C. Lilleker, A. E. Adkins, J. S. Goodchild, T. Hallett, J. R. Pattison, and F. A. Fore, forwards.

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—H. T. T. Holmes, back; A. H. Lee, Adkins, G. A. Stapleton, G. Jones, and R. Jones, three-quarter backs; C. J. Lee and C. Bennett, half-backs; H. F. Tayler, T. S. Maclagan, D. C. Roberts and N. A. Payne, forwards.

HALE END.—LONDON HOSPITAL v. BLACKHEATH

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; D. E. Morris, J. H. Dalrymple, A. R. Cheriton, and T. Preston, three-quarter backs; J. A. Tallent and E. H. Pope, half-backs; H. A. Bradley, A. J. Spendlove, R. Worley, J. C. Spurrier, W. J. Mitchell, J. J. Flynn, J. V. d'A. Rowley, and H. Brown, forwards.

TRAMES DITTON.—OLD CRANLEIGHANS v. NEATH (3.0)

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—A. M. Richardson, back; C. E. J. Lambert, G. R. K. Lee, H. A. Richardson, and H. R. Lambert, three-quarter backs; A. Key and J. H. Holford, half-backs; H. B. Heard, R. Bevan, R. R. Kay, D. C. Shuter, N. H. Martin, E. W. Hall, B. O'M. Deane, and P. F. Bonsey, forwards.

RICKMANSWORTH.—OLD HAILEYBURIANS v. STICUP

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—R. H. Rose, back; A. H. Snelus, G. D. Jocelyne, J. E. Sturt, and J. W. Hannay, three-quarter backs; E. E. L. Clark and W. B. S. Miller, half-backs; E. F. Bonham, G. G. Sturt, H. C. Wood, C. H. A. S. Cash, H. G. T. Tangye, T. D. Craven, D. H. Macleod, and G. P. M. Davis, forwards.

RICHMOND.—LONDON SCOTTISH v. UNITED SERVICES

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; I. S. Smith, N. C. W. Green, N. M. S. Macpherson, and E. G. Taylor, three-quarter backs; R. M. Henderson and G. McLaren, half-backs; A. McMillan, W. J. Macdonald, and D. M. Waters, J. G. Watherston, A. F. McLeod, R. K. T. MacLennan, H. A. Aitchison, and D. A. Thom, forwards.

UNITED SERVICES, PORTSMOUTH.—S. H. Carlill, back; R. N. Philip, Reine Newman, D. St. Clair Ford, G. M. Baden, and K. L. Macintosh, three-quarter backs; T. T. Eunson and T. L. Lay, half-backs; T. F. G. P. Crick, C. J. Robertson, J. J. Wadley, C. W. Forrest, P. T. S. Penfold, W. C. Thomas, H. F. M. Laird, and A. G. Bowman, forwards.

EALING.—OLD PAULINES v. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL (3.0)

OLD PAULINES.—J. Farrell, back; A. Jaubel, C. B. Cook, J. H. Hastings, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; G. L. Olliff and S. H. Chichester, half-backs; H. Bond, R. Kleinlik, L. de Hizzeta, C. F. Gray, E. O. H. Thompson, W. H. Scott, R. H. B. Nicholls, and F. F. Barribal, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL

LONDON WELSH.—J. P. Morgan, back; R. L. Jones, A. H. Jones, G. Richards, and A. E. Brookes, three-quarter backs; T. L. Lewis and Tudor Thomas, half-backs; Tom Thomas, W. Morris, R. V. Howell (or Idris Davies), J. Bavertock, E. Martin, R. Jones, M. H. Evans, and J. H. Gaydon, forwards.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—T. F. S. Hall, back; G. B. Davies, F. C. Mayo, J. R. Lyle, and F. Lassen, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and A. R. Rickett, half-backs; D. J. MacMyn, A. R. Bowlett, G. A. Barker, R. D. Hargles, J. V. Sutton, G. H. Livingstone, M. L. Bynoe, and J. D. Moore, forwards.

MANCHESTER.—MANCHESTER v. HASTINGTON ROVERS (3.0)

MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; D. Peak, L. J. O'Reilly, C. T. B. Leigh, and H. T. Thorp, three-quarter backs; R. S. Orchard and A. P. Greenshaw, half-backs; Dr. J. Hughes, K. F. Mosley, H. Walker, W. G. Layton, R. H. Marchington, T. A. Bell, and R. Hudson, forwards.

MOSSSIDE.—OLD STOCKTONIANS v. K.C.S. OLD BOYS

OLD STOCKTONIANS.—C. Horne, back; J. W. B. Nuttall, R. J. Ridyard, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and J. W. Nuttall, three-quarter backs; N. Wheeler and M. W. Vinals, half-backs; D. Hodgson, G. E. Hodgson, H. E. Holloway, D. R. Macpherson, and C. M. Spink, forwards.

K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. Bradford, back; C. M. Castle, R. Wilson, J. Jackson, G. E. Leighton, H. E. Holloway, D. R. Macpherson, and C. M. Spink

Parliament

RABBITS BILL

SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

SIR J. LAMB (Stafford, Stone, U.) moved the second reading of the Rabbits Bill, the object of which is to prevent excessive damage to crops and trees by rabbits. He said the proposed legislation was not new. Under the Rabbits Order, which was incorporated in the Corn Production Act, similar powers were in operation; but when that Act was repealed in 1921 the Order was repealed also. Experience showed that the Order had worked smoothly and without causing friction, and the demand for re-enactment of the powers which it contained came from all sections of organized agriculture, both owners and occupiers of land supporting it. In a previous Bill dealing with rabbits, rooks had been included; but so great was the difference of opinion as to whether the rook was a beneficial bird or otherwise that it was decided to confine the Bill to rabbits. Depredations by rabbits were very serious; they soiled grazing land, injured growing crops, and did much damage to trees. The responsibility lay with the owner of the rabbits. (A LABOUR MEMBER.—"Who is the owner?") The owner was not always the man who was regarded as the owner of the sporting rights in the sense of the old landlord. Some landlords, but very few, kept more rabbits than were desirable; but how many people realized how great were the numbers of rabbits that burrowed in railway and canal embankments and fed off the crops on adjoining farms? Other breeding grounds of rabbits were certain areas on which timber had been felled and where nothing was grown upon which the rabbits could feed. It was said that farmers could protect their crops by fencing. But it was not fair that they should be required to fence their crops, and even if they did so the rabbits would find means of entry.

The first clause constituted the county council as the authority to operate the Bill. An occupier suffering from the inroads of rabbits from adjoining land could appeal to the county council, who could serve an order requiring the responsible owner to take steps within 21 days to mitigate the damage or exterminate the rabbits. If he failed to do so, the county council could empower an authorized person to kill the rabbits. The rabbits must be sold at the highest possible price, and, after the county council had recovered their costs, any balance that remained would go to the owner of the rabbits. Another clause prohibiting the use of spring traps had been inserted to ensure that the Bill would not be opposed by those who objected to that method of killing rabbits. The second clause gave a right of appeal, which was a new provision. An owner upon whom a notice had been served by the county council could appeal to the county court, and the county council could not take action upon his land until the appeal had been heard and an order had been made by the court. Nothing in the Bill would prevent rabbit farming; but, if a man farmed rabbits, he must feed them himself and not allow them to feed on his neighbour's crops. There was a section of opinion which favoured the granting of compensation for damage by rabbits rather than the provisions of the Bill; but it would be very unwise to allow the damage to be done and to risk disturbance of those pleasant relationships which generally subsisted between landlords and tenants.

REAR-ADM. BEAMISH (Lewes, U.), in seconding the motion for the second reading, said the Bill would do good to agriculture and would not have any injurious effect on those who wished to use the rabbit for sport. The Bill would not adversely affect any good landowner or tenant. The bad ones would, if the Bill became law, have to improve their methods, and he saw no reason why they ought not to be made to do so. If as a result of the provisions of the Bill rabbits were kept down, the effect would be to reduce the number of people who went on to other people's property in order to pick up rabbits.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

DR. ADDISON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture (Swindon), said the Department was entirely sympathetic to the aims of the Bill, and, if certain small amendments were made, hoped it would be passed. He must, make it clear, however, that the Government would not be able, if they were asked, to provide facilities for its remaining stages. He was glad that the promoters had avoided all question of compensation. They ought to consider whether, in the interests of good neighbourliness, the initiative in putting the law into force ought not to be on the officers of the county council rather than on the occupier of land adjacent to the land from which the nuisance proceeded. He was, personally, thoroughly sympathetic to that portion of the Bill which dealt with spring traps. It could, he thought, be easily made into a good and useful measure.

Mr. W. TAYLOR (Norfolk, S.W., Lab.), speaking as one who had suffered from the depredations of rabbits, thought that the rights of sporting tenants had been unduly safeguarded in the Bill. In his opinion, rabbits should be declared vermin and anyone should be allowed to kill them. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that the duty of making a complaint should be put on the occupier of land. The result of that might be to place him in a position of antagonism to his landlord or to the holder of the sporting rights which had been let by his landlord. That, he thought, ought to be avoided. Clause 2, which provided for appeals to the county court, spoiled the value of the Bill. To expect the tenant to face the possibility of such an appeal was to create a situation in which the game was not worth the candle. The county council was a responsible public authority and its verdict should be accepted.

SIR D. NEWTON (Cambridge, U.) welcomed the Bill, which he believed would be of help to the farmers and food producers of the country. To the contention that the county councils were not qualified to undertake these duties, the answer was that the work was satisfactorily carried out during the War period, when food production was a matter of urgency. He warmly supported the proposal made by the Under-Secretary as to the Bill being put into operation by the county councils. It would prevent difficulties if the Bill could be put into operation either by a county council or by a complainant.

CAPTAIN E. BENNETT (Cardiff, Central, Lab.) said he thought everybody would agree with the general tenor of the Bill. He would like to see some protection given to the rabbit in the breeding season. It was rather disgusting to destroy animals at such a time, and the wood pigeon had protection under the Wild Birds Protection Act.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) said he hoped the Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture had overestimated the difficulties they would have to face in that House. He did not see why any Government time should be necessary. There appeared to be a general recognition of the necessity of dealing with this grievance and the measure ought to have a good chance of getting through without opposition. The extreme remedy of destruction by order of the local authority would, he thought, be rarely required. When that power was enforced under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture during the War period, it was hardly ever found to be necessary for anything to be done except notice to be served by the local authorities. He believed that if the Bill became law it would not be applied in a vast number of places. The grievance was an exception, but he did not think there was any other way of dealing with it than that proposed in the Bill. When the Bill was before the House on another occasion lawyers urged that provision should be made for compensation. From the point of view of food production, however, they did not want to have to pay for waste; prevention was very much better.

Mr. ROSBOTHAM (Ormskirk, Lab.) said that in his constituency they grew two crops a year, and if rabbits were not destroyed they would not be able to grow the second crop. He was a tenant of one of the best landlords in the country, who kept down rabbits. The only remedy against bad landlords was security of tenure. Rabbits were a cheap food and we could produce all we imported in this country by having proper rabbit farms.

LIEUT.-COL. WINDSOR-CLIVE (Ludlow, U.) said that if the Bill became law people would take care to kill their rabbits at the proper season.

Mr. MILLS (Dartford, Lab.) said that the high price of rabbits in shops and the fact that they were a pest showed that there was need for cooperative destruction and cooperative marketing.

Mr. PALMER (Greenwich, Lab.) said that attention should be given to the regulation of rabbits as well as to their destruction.

Mr. DENMAN (Leeds, Central, Lab.) welcomed the Bill as one step in the process of giving wider authority to control bad farming.

Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.) said the best way to deal with this problem was not to ask for powers to be given to a local body, but for the organizations connected with the agricultural interests to make a cooperative effort to get rid of redundant rabbits.

Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.) said the most competent person to deal with rabbits was the poacher, who, if he were given full play, would deal with the matter without charge.

Mr. R. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.) said he would also commend the very efficient services that might be rendered by the poacher. Lincolnshire was noted for the excellence of its poachers. Indeed, the county regiments marched to the strains of "The Lincolnshire Poacher," and they had in and about the city of Lincoln a number of men who had inherited very special gifts in that direction. He had some doubt about that part of the Bill which gave the county council power to employ persons to enter on the land of occupiers. It might cause constant friction between neighbours.

The Bill was read a second time.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

Mr. KELLY moved the second reading of the Prevention of Corruption Bill, which, he said, was designed to allow action to be taken under the Prevention of Corruption Acts, 1906 to 1916, without having to secure the fiat of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General, as at present.

Mr. TINKER (Leigh, Lab.) seconded.

SIR J. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General (Gateshead), asked the House to reject the Bill. He said suggestions had been made that the fiat should be abolished because of the delay and expense involved. There was no point whatever in the allegation of delay; the fiat was obtained invariably within a day or two of the application for it. What prompted most of the leaders of the legal profession to support the retention of the fiat was the fact that this class of prosecution lent itself very particularly to a form of blackmail. When some kind of favour or consideration had been given by one person to another in the course of business, it was very easy for the evil-disposed donor to turn round on the unfortunate man who had been the agent of somebody else and say, "I am going to tell your employer," or, worse still, "I am going to prosecute you under the Prevention of Corruption Act unless you give me something." The fiat operated to prevent unnecessary prosecutions; it gave the Law Officers a discretion in a class of case where a discretion was peculiarly necessary.

Mr. MAC ROBERT (Renfrew, E., U.) said that in Scotland there were no private prosecutions, but, as the system was different in England, it seemed rather odd that in this particular class of case it should be necessary to consult the Law Officers of the Crown.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) said the Attorney-General's fiat was put in to satisfy the late Lord Halsbury, and all the other great lawyers of the time were in favour of leaving it out. Any machinery that made it difficult to get rid of bribery, the commercial curse of the country, ought not to be supported. People ought to be able to go straight to the courts of law without interference by the Executive.

Mr. A. HENDERSON, Junior (Cardiff, S., Lab.) opposed the Bill.

The Bill was read a second time.

This concluded the Orders of the Day, and The House stood adjourned at seven minutes before 2 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Appointment of Sir Edward Hall Alderson as the Clerk of the Parliaments announced.

Adjourned debate on Housing Conditions.

WEDNESDAY.—Police (Widows' Pensions Amendment) Bill read first time.

Scottish Central Electric Power, Fife Electric Power, Lochaber Water Power, Malvern Hills, Darlington Corporation, and London United Tramways Bills read second time.

Debate on West Indian Sugar.

THURSDAY.—United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution and Portsmouth Corporation Bills read third time.

Debate on Intercessory Prayers for Russian subjects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Glasgow Corporation Bill read first time.

Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill withdrawn.

Supplementary Votes for Ministry of Transport, Railway Freight Rebates, Forestry Fund, Inland Revenue Department, Law Officers Department, Miscellaneous Legal Expenses, Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions, &c., Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Civil and Revenue Departments (Excesses), 1928, agreed to in Committee.

Supplementary Votes for Government Hospitality Fund, Foreign Office, Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, Colonial Office and Sundry Colonial and Middle Eastern Services agreed to on Report.

TUESDAY.—Supply: Vote on Account agreed to in Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Protection of Animals (No. 2) Bill read first time.

Coal Mines Bill: Committee.

THURSDAY.—United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution and Portsmouth Corporation Bills read first time.

Supplementary Votes for Fishery Board for Scotland, Post Office, Dominion Services, Mines Department, and Registrar General's Office agreed to in Committee.

Supplementary Votes passed in Committee on Monday agreed to on Report.

Committee appointed to consider hours of meeting and rising of the House.

FRIDAY.—Rabbits and Prevention of Corruption Bills read second time.

South Staffordshire Mond Gas Bill read third time.

A CRITICAL PERIOD IN POLITICS

LORD E. PERCY ON POLICY OF THE FUTURE

Lord Eustace Percy was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Cambridge University Conservative Association last night. Mr. Will Spens, Master of Corpus Christi, presided, and was accompanied by Lord FitzHarris, Sir John Withers, M.P., Sir Charles Wentworth Stanley, and Mr. John Green (hon. secretary).

LORD EUSTACE PERCY, responding to the toast of "The Guests," which was proposed by Lord FitzHarris, said that this was the most critical period in politics that the country had ever passed through. It was something much more than just the ordinary play between party and party or Government and Government. They were suffering from very great evils and economic depression. The end of Mr. Baldwin's last administration had found the Conservative Party in a rut, with no clear conception of the new policy required in the future. In the gap between the two old parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals, there had come a new party which, unlike them, had quite a coherent and logical economic policy, a policy which consisted of the nationalization of production and the redistribution of wealth by taxation. They had come into power, not only into office, because of the attitude of the Liberal Party; but, while they built up an argumentative and economic policy before, now they had come into office all their leaders and nine-tenths of their members had ceased to believe in the policy of nationalization and also in the policy of wealth by taxation.

There was one party, although with tired leaders, that was far more ready to face the challenge of the future, and that was the Conservative Party. A duty that lay on the Conservative Party of the present time was to build up a really sound industrial, agricultural, and economic policy for the future. That was the challenge that met the Conservative Party. They had to make a new Conservative policy and party, and their business was not to pay anxious deference to their old leaders. Any party that was any good at all had to renew itself from generation to generation. No party at present had got the key to the policy of the future. He believed that the Conservative Party was the only one to be relied on to free its mind and face the facts of the future. The reorganization and reconstruction of the British Empire were the essential functions of any coherent economic policy of the future, and it was in working out that kind of task that they would find their great political opportunity in the future.

ADMIRAL'S PLEA FOR NAVAL REDUCTION

REAR-ADMIRAL KENNETH DEWAR addressed a largely attended meeting of members of the Labour Parliamentary Party on the technical aspects of the Naval Conference at the House of Commons on Thursday night. Mr. CECIL MALONE, M.P., presided. Admiral Dewar argued for a reduction in the number of capital ships and for the limitation of size to 10,000 tons by mutual agreement. He also dealt with the basis for cruiser parity.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RUSSIA

MR. SHAW AND PARADE SERVICES

Mr. Tom Shaw, Secretary of State for War, and Sir William Jowitt, the Attorney-General, spoke at a Labour demonstration at Preston last night.

Mr. SHAW, after referring to the occasion when the Labour Government was "put out of office by the Red Letter," said that he did not know whether the same thing was not being tried again. "You who have heard me speak in Preston," he said, "know that I stand for the utmost possible liberty and that a man or woman shall worship in their own faith and in their own way. I have also said we have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. The Russian Government is taking certain action with regard to how certain Christian worship shall take place. We have an outcry, very genuine so far as the Churches are concerned, very hollow and very dishonest so far as politicians are concerned, and we have said that no member of his Majesty's Forces shall be forced to attend a service which may mean in effect the condemnation of a Government with which we have diplomatic relations.

"We have been told that we are trying to stifle the right to worship. Nothing of the kind. Men voluntarily can pray and intercede as they like. All we have said is that men must not be forced to go to these things and they must not be made official. That is all. What is there wrong about it? Those of you who read the *Manchester Guardian* will have already found what a campaign of lying—it is no use mincing words—has been conducted. It is as well to take every statement about Russia from both sides with a grain of salt. I don't swallow what the Communists say and I can't swallow what the others say, because with my own eyes I have already seen so much that is contrary to what has been said."

In the House of Commons the other day it was being asserted that in Russia people could not worship, when there was an interjection by the Prime Minister's son to the effect that a short time ago he worshipped in the cathedral in Moscow among a congregation of a thousand. There were many Churchmen in this country who wished that a service in Canterbury Cathedral had one thousand worshippers.

"So far as this Government is concerned," Mr. Shaw said, "we will brook no interference with the right of men to worship, but these official services to which men are compelled to go must not be used for objects that may be turned into political channels." (Cheers.)

SIR WILLIAM JOWITT, in a reference to the Coal Bill, said that in 1926 Mr. Baldwin passed an Act of Parliament extending the miners' hours for five years. That Act would come to an end in 1931, and no politician in any quarter of the House had ever suggested altering it. They were faced with an alteration of one hour in 1931, and unless some steps were taken they were walking towards another great tragedy in the coalfields which might well break this country.

WOMEN AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MR. SNOWDEN ON EFFECT OF FRANCHISE

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was the chief guest yesterday at a luncheon given by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship at the Criterion Restaurant.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that we had now had five general elections since women were able to participate in them. What were his conclusions as to the effect of the political intervention of women? Well, judging by the dismal forecasts and prophecies that were made by the opponents of women's suffrage, the conclusion must be that it had been an unqualified success. (Cheers.) Women still remained womanly; they had not formed a women's political party; they had not shown a unity in antagonism to men, and, indeed, none of the terrible things that they were told would happen if women received a vote had happened. One thing, he thought, was unmistakably clear; it had largely increased the number of women who took an interest in public questions. (Cheers.) During the last 10 years there had, too, been a widening of other opportunities for women, opportunities of which they had taken increasing advantage; law, accountancy, architecture—indeed, he saw in one of the newspapers that morning some complaint about the number of women who were studying for the profession of architecture. If he was right, there was only one of the professions from which women were now excluded.

Mr. Snowden referred to the committee which has been set up by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to encourage women candidatures for local bodies. He attached the greatest possible importance to the work of local government, and it was a sphere in which women, he thought, from their home experience and their instincts, could be of very peculiar service. There had been an increase in the number of women representatives on local government bodies, but he felt strongly that that representation was still altogether inadequate.

The cause of international peace was another matter in which women were showing an increasing amount of interest, and in which they could be of the greatest possible service. As the bearers of children and the upbringers of the race, peace was a cause in which they were in the deepest sense specially interested; and not only in this country but in all the countries of the world they were uniting to make another war impossible. If ever another war came—though Heaven forbid—the responsibility for it would be largely the responsibility of women. They could exercise tremendous influence upon politicians, and though he did not know whether he would be believed or not, he wanted to assure his hearers that politicians were amenable to the pressure of outside opinion. (Laughter and cheers.)

Miss RATHBONE, M.P., presided, and other speakers were SIR JOHN WITHERS, M.P., and DR. BURGIN, M.P.

At the annual council meeting in King George's Hall, Tottenham Court-road, yesterday it was resolved that an organized campaign was required in order to prepare and recruit women for local government services. A resolution was passed urging the appointment of a suitably qualified woman as an official in a responsible position at the Colonial Office to advise on questions particularly affecting women and children in the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY RATES

AN INCREASE OF 2s. 5d.

Middlesex County Council on Thursday agreed to a general county rate of 3s. 11d., an increase of 2s. 5d. on the rate for last year; a higher education rate of 8s. 5d., the same; and for elementary education 1s. 5.5d., an increase of 0.5d.

The council during the coming year are committed to an expenditure following on the additional duties transferred to them from the guardians and other matters of £4,950,000. The capital costs to be met will bring the council commitments during the next 12 months to £11,316,000.

An amendment to reduce the rates by 7½d., "having regard to the very serious and appalling trade conditions," was defeated. Some speakers urged that Government grants encouraged expenditure of money which would not be spent if the grants were not made.

Middlesex County Council agreed to lease their tramcars to the Metropolitan Electric Tramways Company for a further period of 42 years at a rent of £72,000 a year.

THE TRAINING OF DEMOCRACY

MR. SNOWDEN ON SATISFACTION IN WORK

Mr. SNOWDEN distributed the prizes at the London County Council School of Building, Brixton, last night. He said:—Notwithstanding the progress we have made, one of the most deplorable things to-day is that so many of our children leave school not being able to do the right thing in the right way at the right time, and drift into what we often call unskilled occupations. It is a deplorable thing that so large a proportion of our population have no special qualifications, no special training, and that there is such a lack of training which is required to analyse statements, to sift the false from the true.

"Our largely circulating newspapers would have no influence if we had a democracy trained in critical analysis, and I am afraid that the plausible demagogue would not often have the influence which he sometimes holds to-day. I want to see workmen trained so that their work will be a joy to them. I want men to feel satisfaction in their work. I want workmen to feel that they are not merely working for a week's wages, but that they are doing work which will be a benefit to the community and which is a social service."

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

FINAL SPEECHES OF COUNSEL

SUMMING UP TO-DAY

The closing stages were reached at the Hampshire Assizes yesterday at Winchester in the trial of William Henry Podmore, 29, engineer, indicted on a charge of murdering Vivian Messiter in a garage at Southampton, on October 30, 1928.

When the Court adjourned on Thursday night the evidence for the defence was closed, and it was expected that the verdict would be given yesterday after the final speeches of counsel and the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice. Sir Thomas Inskip addressed the jury for the Crown, and as it was late in the afternoon when Mr. du Parcq had finished his speech for the accused, the Lord Chief Justice intimated that he would sum up this morning.

Counsel in the case are:—For the prosecution, Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Trapnell; for the defence, Mr. du Parcq and Mr. T. E. C. Goff.

FINAL SPEECH FOR THE CROWN

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, beginning his final speech to the jury for the Crown, said: "On the one side in this case you have in my submission a series of incidents all of which when properly and carefully examined point to Podmore as the man who committed this murder. On the other side you have his denial. You are charged with the duty of considering whether or not his denial, having regard to the inconsistencies which I shall suggest to you there are, and the untruths in his statement, can be expected to displace what I suggest to you is the inevitable conclusion from the sum of the incidents which are practically admitted, or at any rate proved, in this case. As so often happens when there is a conflict, I won't say of recollection, but of statement or counter-statement, the documents are all-important and indeed in this case literally vital."

Referring to certain indentations revealed by photography on a receipt made out to Cromer and Bartlett, Sir Thomas Inskip said that if the jury thought that the indentations were those of Podmore's signature in the receipt, then Podmore's story that Messiter was given the name of that firm was a palpable invention. Could they believe that Messiter would have paid him 6d. for selling out to a firm which he said he told Messiter did not exist? Who was so likely to give the name of Bold-street as Podmore?

"His mind produced it. It wells up in his unconscious mind the moment he is faced with an inquiry by the police, and he wants to give an address, admittedly which is not a true address, in December. Where did he get it from? I suggest that he gave the name of Bold-street because that was in his mind, and he had already used it for another purpose. It is a straw which, in my submission, helps you to see which way the wind is blowing."

Counsel suggested that, starting with the photograph of the impressions which were made on the page of the exercise book, the jury had evidence, confirmed by Podmore's own statement, of a receipt signed by him. If that was true it made impossible the whole of his story about Messiter supplying him with names. Could they come to any other conclusion but this, that Podmore was falsely swearing when he attributed "Bold-street, Southampton," to Messiter?

TORN-OUT LEAVES

Dealing with the leaves torn out of two books found in the garage, Sir Thomas said that whoever gave Cromer and Bartlett's address to Messiter was probably the man who had torn them out. Could the jury avoid the conclusion that Podmore was that man? Was it a coincidence that there were two men in Southampton within a few days giving these names to Messiter? Coincidences might occur, but when a number of coincidences occurred they ceased to be mere coincidences and became eloquent of what was the truth. The conclusion was irresistible that Podmore was the man who gave those names and was the man who tore that leaf out. Podmore was the man who tore out the leaves about Cromer and Bartlett, Baskerfield, and Jervis in the other book, and Podmore tore them out because they were traces of his connexion with Messiter.

Whoever tore out the page from the exercise book left in it a receipt signed by Galton. What more excellent device for the murderer to adopt in the excitement of the moment than to leave a book with a name in of a man who had been in touch with Messiter?

As to Podmore's statement of seeing a man named Maxton (or Baxter) at the garage, Sir Thomas Inskip said that there was not a page or a word in any of the books to confirm that story, or to throw a ray of probability upon it. "That," he said, "is a story built up on that which Podmore, who was the murderer, told when he tore out the page which contained the incriminating evidence against himself."

"LIKE A CROSSWORD PUZZLE"

Could Podmore's explanation that the scrap of paper found in the garage contained notes of a conversation he had with Messiter hold water? Was the note rather not one making an appointment with Messiter, and had not Podmore's story been invented to explain it?

"It fits in like a crossword puzzle. One document confirms and leads to the true explanation of the other document. Read it up and read it across, and in my submission that document is a reply to the invitation or intimation that Podmore would be at the garage by that time. So far as we have gone every examination of every document leads to a rejection of Podmore's story. If this story must be rejected the foundation of the whole of his story goes, and he is shown to be a witness of untruth putting forward a story he knows to be false."

Podmore came into conflict with persons at other points in the case, and they were just small ways of testing him. Mrs. Horne, his landlady, said that he paid his rent on the Tuesday. Podmore said that he paid it on the Saturday. If her statement was true it fitted in with the view that it was on the Tuesday that Podmore murdered Messiter and robbed him. Counsel suggested that the reason of Podmore's sudden journey to Mitchell's on the Tuesday in a car was partly a desire to be absent from the place where the murder had been committed and intention to produce or manufacture some sort of evidence of an alibi, and secondly because he was in a hurry to leave Southampton and to escape to Downton, where there was a possibility of his finding the work for which he had an engagement at an earlier stage than he expected. Counsel also suggested that after the car ride it was Podmore who locked the garage doors. If not, it was the murderer, who came back after the murder and locked them. Was that a tenable theory?

Sir Thomas Inskip then dealt with the evidence of Cummings and Deass, and said that Podmore was not reluctant to discuss the Southampton murder with a fellow-prisoner.

Concluding, Sir Thomas Inskip said:—"The case does not rest upon these men's statements. It rests upon a much broader and more substantial foundation—the best foundation of all so far as the prosecution is concerned—that Podmore admits the authenticity of the signature to the two documents, which, in my submission, it is impossible for him to explain away. I suggest to you that the inferences to be drawn from the evidence are so strong, so cogent, so irresistible that, however awful the duty may be, it is your duty to return a verdict of 'Guilty.'"

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE

Addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, Mr. DU PARCQ began by paying a tribute to Sir Thomas Inskip for the utmost fairness in which he had conducted the prosecution. Podmore, he went on, had a criminal record. It could not, as was the general rule, be kept from the jury. It was part of the case for the defence. Podmore had a record of dishonesty, but there had never been a crime of violence in his life. It was of the highest importance for the jury to remember that every vestige of evidence which had been put before them, with one exception, was in the hands of the police from March 27 or 29 of last year. The exception was the finding of the watch and keys a month ago. So far as they had an importance in this case, it was all in favour of Podmore. At any rate the police attached no importance to them as against Podmore, because until he (Mr. du Parcq) elicited it, not a word was heard of it in that Court. With the exception of the evidence of Cummings and Deass, the case for the prosecution was complete in March last. Did it not strike the jury as common fairness that the charge should have been made then? Nobody in March, however, seemed to have thought it right to prosecute.

The evidence of Cummings and Deass Mr. du Parcq described as "a story palpably untrue." As to the conversations in prison with the man Streets, counsel asked if any man in his senses would not have been shaken and profoundly moved by the knowledge that he was under suspicion of murder.

"I suggest," counsel continued, "that what you would expect any human being to do is what he did—first, to be anxious, and then to protest his innocence. Can you imagine any man picking out a couple of strangers and confiding to them the circumstances in which he had committed an awful crime? It is wild lunacy to suggest it. Is it credible? So nervous was Podmore of the possibility of stories being told against him of prisoners having spoken to him that he was making complaints of prisoners talking to him."

THE WATCH AND KEYS

Mr. du Parcq said that it was ridiculous to suggest that Podmore told Cummings that if the watch and keys were found he would be guilty of murder. He suggested that the watch and keys were never put by Podmore in the place where they were found, and that there was nothing whatever to connect him with them. Apart from that, it showed, as other things showed, that Deane's story was made up. It was an impossible story, and the jury would do wrong if they paid any attention to that evidence, except in the way of saying, "Well, if that's all the make-weight evidence which has come to light since March, 1929, when no one in authority thought it right to prefer the charge, we don't think much of it." He asked them to reject it.

Mr. du Parcq, continuing, said that even if the jury considered Podmore guilty of defrauding Messiter, they were not entitled on that account to assume that he was guilty of murder.

Referring to the torn-out leaves, Mr. du Parcq asked, "Is it not really a case of speculation upon speculation?" The jury should be very careful in considering the evidence of the documents. Looking at the known facts of Podmore's behaviour it was really incredible that a man who, it was said, had committed a murder before 3 o'clock on Tuesday, October 30, should have behaved as it was suggested Podmore behaved. Sir Thomas had used the words "Crossword puzzle." "I think perhaps," said Mr. du Parcq, "jig-saw puzzle would be a better comparison. You must see that all the things fit in and that there are not a lot of loose pieces lying about."

It might be that at 6 o'clock on Tuesday, October 30, Messiter was still alive, and that his murder took place later. He would deal with one suggestion which, if it were true, would imply a fiendish cunning on the part of this man. The suggestion of the prosecution, as he understood it, was that Podmore, having killed Messiter, said to himself, "I must remove all traces from the books," and then said to himself, looking at the exercise book, "Here is a grand opportunity to put the blame on somebody else. Here is a book which shows a receipt given on October 30 by Mr. Galton for half-a-crown. If I leave that in a prominent position it will connect that in a prominent position it will connect that Mr. Galton with the crime. It will show that he had a transaction on October 30, and if he had a transaction on October 30, and if he mention a name something like Galton people may think that he is the murderer." An ingenious idea, but it was not the sort of speculation they would be inclined to make when it was all guesswork.

MESSITER'S EARLY CALL

After referring to Messiter's correspondence "by an affectionate code" with someone in America, Mr. du Parcq said that on October 29 something unusual happened. Messiter, who hitherto had risen without being called, asked to be called early the next day (October 30) as he had an appointment.

"It is a striking thing," continued counsel, "that you find that this poor man was murdered that night when we know he had met somebody, and there is nothing to suggest there was any cause for an early morning appointment with Podmore. We do not know whom he met or what. If we did, might it not throw a great light on this mystery? Messiter was out of his ordinary routine that day. What is the suggestion for the murder? Is it that he was detected in some fraud or that he killed him in anger? We know, however, that whoever killed him killed him all unsuspecting, when he had no reason to imagine he was in any danger. That is not consistent with the suggestions made by Podmore.

"Is the motive suggested as something to cover up frauds? A man who will undertake frauds is not a murderer necessarily. If one knew who the person was Messiter met that early morning and more of the man Podmore saw at the garage there might be a motive of revenge when a man has had a life of travel of which we know nothing. There might be a theft in a lonely garage committed by a man going in for what he might get. There have been unsolved murders of that type."

THE BORROWED HAMMER

Could they understand a complete stranger coming in and borrowing a hammer without giving some sort of explanation and statement as to why he wanted it? The probability was that it was not Podmore—who had not unrecognizable type of face—who borrowed it. They had only got to suppose that Mr. Messiter, who had broken his routine once that day, might have broken it again. It was not unlikely that he did not return to his lodgings at 3 o'clock, and that he put the car away at 5, which would account for Podmore finding it as he did.

"I don't care whether you treat this man as a calculated ruffian or as a man with a human heart," declared Mr. du Parcq, pointing to Podmore in the dock. "Whatever test you apply you cannot suppose that he acted in the way the prosecution would suggest." Was it likely that a man who had committed a murder would remain in Southampton for two days, still in the name of Thomas, take up another job he had arranged for only 16 miles away, retaining the name of Thomas, and while there run the ghastly risk of committing another offence by taking money? Did the jury think that that man, with the horrible thought always in his mind that any day and any moment that body might be found, would have so involved himself? If such a matter were discovered, full inquiries would be made into his past and investigation made into all his movements, with the practical certainty that he would be associated with the murder.

Concluding, Mr. du Parcq said: "Podmore has had the courage to go into the witness-box and having made two statements to the police he has been cross-examined on them. The way to face such a cross-examination is to tell the truth, and I ask you to accept Podmore's evidence."

At the conclusion of Mr. du Parcq's address, the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, turning to the jury, said, "I could not complete my summing up to-night even if I began, so I shall commence it at 10.30 to-morrow. In the meantime you will, I am sure, keep your minds open."

The Court adjourned until to-day.

NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

THE HOSPITALITY COUNCIL

Mrs. ALFRED LYTTELTON presided at the annual meeting of the Hospitality Council of the National Union of Students held yesterday at the offices of the Union, 3, Endsleigh-street, W.C.1. This Council was formed to provide assistance to Dominion and foreign students who come for brief visits to our museums and places of interest. During the past year 340 students were entertained. The committee is now extending its work to foreign students resident in this country for study or research.

The chairman said there were at least 5,000 foreign students in this country. She did not know any form of social service that gave so good a return as tenders of friendship, sympathy and interest to these young men and women.

Among those who accepted invitations to the meeting were:—

The Austrian and Estonian Ministers, Count Bernstorff (First Secretary to the German Embassy), Brigadier-General Burt, Lord Dickinson, Lady Chadwick, Dr. Sidney Paterson, Mrs. Arnold Forster, Professor and Mr. Gray (Director of the American University Union), Sir Frank Heath (Director of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire), Miss Lamb (Principal of Bedford College), Lady Kenyon, Dr. Little, M.P., Dame Adelade Livingstone, M. Rezzonico (First Secretary of the Swiss Legation), M. Skobrowski (Counsellor to the Polish Legation), Lady Stamford, Mrs. St. Loe Strachey, Captain Towyce (Secretary of the United Association of Great Britain and France).

THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

A private meeting of the committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association which is studying trade, communications, and finance was held in the rooms of the association on Thursday, when SIR NORMAN KATER, ex-president of the Graziers' Association of New South Wales and late chairman of the Federal Pastoral Advisory Committee, delivered an address upon "The Australian Tariff from the point of view of the Primary Producer." Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, was in the chair, and members of all parties were present. After the address, questions were answered by the speaker, by Mr. J. E. Fenton, Australian Minister for Trade and Customs, and by Mr. T. J. Ley, ex-Minister of Justice of New South Wales.

The International Labour Office at GENEVA has celebrated its 10th birthday by publishing an illustrated album recalling the main features of the work of the organization during the first 10 years of its existence.

CARNEGIE TRUST

ALLOCATION POLICY FOR NEXT FIVE YEARS

Lord Elgin, addressing the annual meeting of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust yesterday at Dunfermline, gave a general forecast of the lines upon which it was proposed to allocate the Trust funds during the next five years.

If satisfactory schemes were submitted, he said, it was proposed to add to the playing fields and play centres policy several new experiments. Then it was hoped to help in establishing one or more physical training centres for men teachers with a view to improving the physical standard in boys' schools of all types. This was particularly important in view of the prospective raising of the school-leaving age. Hitherto, except for the college in Dunfermline, there had been no recognized training centre, and an expert inquiry conducted last year showed that the standards of instruction throughout England and Wales were unequal and mainly low.

The trustees had been considering the possibility of cooperating with those who believed in the physical and cultural value of national parks, analogous to those in Canada, the United States, and elsewhere. They were also inquiring into the problem of camps and camping sites, and their equipment both for children and for adults. Year by year the available land was diminishing and becoming more costly to buy, to hire, and to equip.

The time was probably not far distant when the library policy of the Trust, the lineal and loyal descendant of Mr. Carnegie's series of grants, would have achieved its great purpose. But that time had not yet come, and the trustees were proposing a task which was new in the sense that it embodied a definite advance. The prime feature in the new scheme was the re-orientation of the county library in relation to the municipal service, and especially to the smaller town libraries. The county library, originally called the rural library, very properly began as a cooperative machine to supply villages; a few counties were still doing so. In 1924, under its new title, it began to supply larger places, more or less on the village system. To-day it was strong enough to contemplate setting up full-size branches of the urban type, with permanent stocks periodically refreshed under the administration of trained staffs, and open every day. A good deal of capital expenditure would be involved, and in this the Trust proposed to help. Assistance would be given in establishing new branches and to schemes of regional co-ordination. Help would also be given in establishing firmly the Central Library for Students as a national lending library.

Experiments would be made in extending the museum policy and also the scope of the rural community council policy. It was also possible, in conjunction with the Development Commissioners and the National Council of Social Service, to devise some scheme for giving a new impetus to the village institute movement.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

The Library Committee obtained a supplementary allocation for various departments of the Central Library for Students in London Dunfermline, and Dublin. The Rural Development Committee secured £10,000 for a policy for the encouragement of increased provision of village halls and institutes.

Another rural scheme which the trustees propose to help is the movement for the preservation of rural England, Scotland, and Wales. For this policy a grant of £10,000 was provisionally approved.

The experiment conducted during the last three years by the Workers' Educational Association designed to lay the foundations of organized adult education in rural areas is to be extended by means of a further grant of £4,500. The last of the schemes is a pioneer experiment in social service in the new towns which are springing up as a direct result of slum clearance. One such scheme is already in operation, and the trustees will finance four new ones. The trustees also propose to carry a stage further their policy of helping music and drama in rural areas by the provision of better instruction for conductors and producers.

At the request of the Secretary of State for Scotland sympathetic consideration was given to a proposal that a grant should be made to complete the sum required for the important experiment in milk distribution to school children which is already in operation in Lanarkshire. It was decided to watch the results, and, if desirable, to make the grant required when the money already obtained for the purpose was nearing exhaustion.

MECHANICAL TRAFFIC CONTROL

LUDGATE-CIRCUS SIGNALS

Traffic at Ludgate-circus will shortly be controlled mechanically. A single policeman sitting in a kiosk from which he can view the situation will work a system of signals which in appearance will be something like the automatic signals at present in use on the Underground Railways. At night red, yellow, and green lights will give the various directions of the controller to drivers. The device is being installed as an experiment. If successful, the scheme will be extended to other traffic centres in the City.

The main objects to be secured, according to the official statement, are:—

(1) To incre

Letters to the Editor

THE REFERENDUM

TWO POINTS OF VIEW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Herbert Samuel has been a little precipitate and has hardly given himself time to consider the implications of his arguments or the propriety of his language.

Mr. Baldwin, it appears, is an embarrassed statesman wrestling with a dilemma with which previous Conservative statesmen have wrestled unsuccessfully. But Sir Herbert seems to take the view that this dilemma has not been created by Mr. Baldwin or his predecessors but by economic facts. If the first paragraph of his letter means anything, it means that, in his view, nothing can be done to help British agriculture unless the price of foodstuffs is raised. This is Sir Herbert's statement, not mine or Mr. Baldwin's, and the best that can be said of it is that it is a very muddled version of the economic facts; but if it were true, there would indeed be a dilemma of a most embarrassing kind, and it would surely be good news that at least one statesman was trying to wrestle with it. One might have hoped that it would have disturbed even the exquisite mental repose of the Liberal Party.

Sir Herbert goes on to deprecate the idea of a Referendum on two grounds: The first is that "if it is right in one instance it is right in another." I confess that the point of this remark escapes me. The Constitution-makers of certain American States have argued that because, according to American tradition, the people have a right to be specially consulted on grave constitutional issues, they must equally have a right to be consulted on the appropriate candle-power of railway engine headlights. But I can hardly suppose that Sir Herbert shares this delusion.

His second objection is that the proper authority to decide on an "elaborate plan" is a "Legislature . . . after discussion and opportunity for amendment." But recent experience has reminded us that treaties involving the most difficult and indeed elaborate issues are passed through the House of Commons, in Sir Herbert's phrase, "at a single stroke," after entirely inadequate discussion and without any opportunity for amendment. On the question of the Optional Clause Sir Herbert himself was able to lead the Liberal Party into the lobby in defence of the curious syllogism that, because international law urgently requires amendment, this country should bind itself to accept automatically the judgment of an international Court administering the law as it stands. Decisions reached by a Legislature under this kind of procedure have no evident superiority over a popular vote at the polls.

The unsatisfactory nature of Parliamentary proceedings on international treaties is only tolerable because, under our Constitution, the treaty-making power is in the hands of the Executive. International treaty obligations have been respected by successive Governments because the Executive has had a constitutional right to bind the nation, not because the House of Commons has, in a single division, sanctioned the action of the Executive. But it can surely not have escaped Sir Herbert's attention that no similar constitutional usage exists in regard to agreements concluded between his Majesty's Government in Great Britain and his Majesty's Governments in other parts of the Empire. There is at present no adequate procedure, Executive or legislative, by which the people of this island can assume binding obligations towards the people of Canada or Australia. This is, at least, an interesting constitutional fact which might seem worthy of the attention of British statesmen. Sir Herbert is, of course, perfectly entitled to believe that the particular solution of this difficulty proposed by Mr. Baldwin is an opportunist one; but his charge of opportunism would be more convincing if his letter showed any sign that the problem of the constitutional rationalization of Imperial relations had ever occurred to his acute and unembarrassed mind.

Yours faithfully,
EUSTACE PERCY.

House of Commons, March 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Harold Cox, in his reply to my letter upon the Referendum, carelessly attributes to me a statement which is exactly the opposite to that which I made. I did not say that the electors would be asked "to express an opinion on a vague proposition." I suggested that they would necessarily be called upon to vote for or against an elaborate and complicated plan, and that a decision upon such matters was proper for a Legislature and not for an electorate.

The Swiss practice, which he quotes, is not a precedent for us. Their executive Government is constituted on different lines from ours. The Administration of the day is seldom expected to carry out any policy in particular; it can accept, without disturbance, whatever decision may be given at a Referendum. Further, the constant reference of Bills to the electorate, both in the Federation and in the Cantons, which has resulted there from accepting the principle of the Referendum would not be tolerated in this country. It would involve immense expenditure on propaganda and would weary the people.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's letter, which you publish to-day, enlarges the issue far beyond the particular case of the food taxes which Mr. Baldwin has in mind. In that letter an opinion of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is quoted in which, approving the Swiss system, he advocates the application of the principle of the Referendum to "great national questions." On the last occasion on which the subject was discussed in Parliament, in 1911, the Conservative Party proposed that there should be a poll of the whole people on every Bill on which there was a deadlock between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. It is indeed impossible to narrow the discussion to the one case to which Mr. Baldwin would now apply it.

The idea, expressed both in Sir Austen's quotation and in Mr. Harold Cox's letter, that a vote at a Referendum would, in fact, have relation only to the particular question submitted at the time and would have no relation to the position of the Government of the day—that is, to "party politics"—is, I suggest, quite untenable. In the fate of a principal item in its programme the credit of the Government of the day must be deeply engaged. If a policy which a Ministry declares to be essential is rejected by the people, how can it carry on without it? If, for example, a Liberal Administration had been called upon to submit Irish Home Rule to a Referendum and it had been defeated, could that Administration have continued to govern Ireland on principles which it disapproved, by methods of coercion? If, in the present case, Mr. Baldwin succeeded in arranging a draft commercial treaty with the Dominions and India, involving protection in this country, including food taxes, and if that were rejected at a Referendum, could he continue to be responsible for dealing with public affairs, and especially with unemployment? He would have had a plan for curing unemployment. Its application had been refused. How could he be expected to bear responsibility for the results that would follow?

The Referendum must have one of two consequences. Either the Government of the day will resign, if the vote goes against it, in which case the poll will be no more than one battleground among many in the permanent conflict between the Government and its opponents; the particular issue will not be isolated; considerations of party politics will enter in, as at a General Election; and the essential purpose of the Referendum will not be fulfilled. Or else the consequence will be that the Administration of the day will be known to hold and advocate a certain policy, but will be expected to govern in accordance with a different policy. The Referendum, therefore, would either fail in its object, or it would establish two separate, and sometimes antagonistic, centres of authority in the Constitution. That would be disastrous to good government.

This proposal has been brought by Mr. Baldwin into the forefront of our politics. It is plausible. It appears to be democratic. The issue is new to the present electorate, and it is of fundamental importance. That must be the excuse for a critic of the plan again, after so short an interval, seeking to occupy your space.

Yours, &c.,
HERBERT SAMUEL.

House of Commons, March 7.

BUILDING LABOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Barron's letter in your issue of to-day under the above heading should serve a useful purpose. His statement, which I understand to mean that there are no union rules, written or unwritten, and no practice to limit the output of work in the building trade, should help to remove a widespread misapprehension and an injustice to his craft.

Of the need for such restrictions in ordinary contract work I express no view, for if they do not exist the question does not arise. Let me add that I agree with Mr. Barron's criticism on my omission to refer to the provision of materials. I had fully intended to do so; my failure was just a slip of speech.

To my mind the homes of some of our industrial population are a national disgrace which every member of the nation should help to remove.

Let me thank Mr. Barron for his courteous references to myself. If all controversy were similarly conducted much of the bitterness it causes would never arise.

I am, &c.,
BUCKMASTER.

1, Porchester-terrace, W.2, March 7.

SMALL CRUISERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be permitted to comment on Admiral Henderson's letter in your issue to-day? The Admiral asserts that in the War of 1812 the large American frigates practically swept the British frigates off the ocean. In the years 1905-7, when Lord Fisher was First Sea Lord, I examined the whole cruiser question, including this very point, and found that the facts of the War of 1812 do not support such an assertion. My arguments cannot be reproduced in a letter but are to be found in my book "Naval Policy," under the *nom de plume* of "Barfleur."

The Admiral's misreading of history is important, because it is the starting point of our mistaken shipbuilding policy since the year 1894 and of the mistaken strategy which led to our immense losses at sea during the War. It is not without interest to note the Admiral unwittingly giving away his whole case.

I am, &c.,
REGINALD CUSTANCE.

89, Piccadilly, March 6.

HERALDIC DESIGNS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As you have helped to stimulate public interest in the amenities of the country, I trust you will spare space for this appeal affecting inn sign designing, in which direction few will deny there is abundant room for improvement.

In the Middle Ages, when people were more spiritually active, more religious and superstitious than they are to-day, they were more romantic and delighted in symbolism; they read decorative art and heraldry more than books and newspapers. And the best inn sign designers delighted in heraldic symbolism and the ideal and conventional; the last quality helping towards simplicity, clearness, and emotional appeal. In our day materialism has led to a thirst for photographic likeness and pictorial accuracy; perspective and relative proportions of parts are considered of greater importance than emotional or intellectual characteristics. Compare, for instance, the old heraldic lion with Landseer's in Trafalgar-square. The endeavour to avoid photographic and pictorial effects and in their place produce symbolic and heraldic statements quickly and clearly read at a distance is what the best heraldic designers aimed at. For that purpose they avoided perspective and shading that produced the effect of solidity. Only when an aid to greater clearness of statement did they make use of shading.

A sincere love of beauty will lead the designer to avoid the grotesque and the extravagant. And a genuine love of truth will necessitate a careful and faithful rendering of a few selected facts. Often the relative sizes of animals, plants, and men were ignored which enhanced the hieroglyphic general effect. To recall to the mind the memory of material qualities is what a material age demands in its art, and poetical thought and feeling are consequently unappreciated.

Obediently yours,
C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY.

73, St. James's-street, S.W.1, March 7.

THE USES OF MONKEYS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You have recently directed public attention to the exploits of two monkeys which, until yesterday, were both at large in the neighbourhood of London. To-day you record that a monkey, believed to be one of them, has yielded to an old attachment and been recaptured. The majority of your readers have, no doubt, regarded the pranks of these creatures as quaint examples of the impishness of their species. Some may, however, have forgotten that, owing to the discoveries of M. Voronoff, the monkey has ceased to be a mere object of diversion or luxury, and has attained a new and eminently practical value. I deem it only too probable that during the periods for which these animals have eluded their legitimate pursuers some person may have benefited from those medical researches. If, therefore, you have been advised of any sudden and otherwise unexplained case of rejuvenation, or even of the re-energising of some staid and elderly party, I submit that it may be regarded as adequate confirmation of my belief.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
PITHECOPHILUS.

March 5.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £2 10s. on account of estate duties.

CHURCHES IN NEW DISTRICTS

BUILDING FROM A LOAN FUND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with the greatest interest the letter of Mr. Radcliffe, the Bursar of New College, in your issue of to-day. I am sure that the creation of a loan fund on a large scale by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to enable the new churches to be built in the districts which need them would be a wise use of the large capital which that body possesses. The idea had already occurred to myself, and I had considered the proposal of raising it at a meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. I hope I may have the opportunity of doing that at some time in the future. In the meantime I venture to try to get a little public opinion to support me in the matter. It is of vital importance that, as soon as a new district is created, a church should be established in it, and the people should not be neglected for years until that is possible.

As Mr. Radcliffe points out, no corporation such as a college attempts to meet its capital expenditure out of income. There is a regular system by which the college is able to borrow generally from its own corporate funds and pay back the loan in a given number of years. It has enabled the colleges to put their estates into excellent order, and to add considerably to their buildings. It has enabled them to adapt themselves to the new conditions of university life.

The Church of England has large capital sums available, and if, in the same way, it could borrow its capital (it might be on the joint security of individuals and of the Diocesan Board of Finance), it would enable immediately the buildings to be provided for these large and congested populations which are growing up on the outskirts of our large towns. Every diocesan Bishop is met by this difficulty, some of them in a comparatively small way, as in a diocese like Gloucester, some of them on an overwhelming scale, as in the diocese of Chelmsford. The local authorities have done their duty in trying to provide good houses for the people. It is the duty of the Church at once to provide for their spiritual needs, and the method which Mr. Radcliffe proposes is entirely in accordance with all wise finance.

I am &c.,
A. C. GLOUCESTR:

The Palace, Gloucester, March 6.

DESIGN OF MERCHANT SHIPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent announcement of the Government's intention to lay down a second experimental tank at the National Physical Laboratory for testing ship models has been welcome news to the shipbuilding community. But the need still exists for financial support for the research fund of the William Froude experimental tank. This fund is devoted to carrying out research on a variety of problems relating to ship form and ship propulsion, and is supported by annual subscriptions and contributions from bodies interested in the work.

The position is that a very small number of firms are in the habit of subscribing to the research fund, while the benefits accruing to the industry are shared by many firms who do not subscribe. It is felt that a larger measure of interest should be taken by the shipping and shipbuilding industry in this branch of scientific investigation, which is universally recognized as being of great value to the development of the art of shipbuilding. On the Continent private firms contribute substantial funds for this purpose. There is, consequently, a danger that our progress will be seriously handicapped in future if the funds devoted to scientific research are not increased. While the depression in shipbuilding naturally makes it difficult to raise funds for this purpose, yet the neglect of research work will inevitably react unfavourably on the shipbuilding industry.

We would specially draw attention to the excellent results frequently obtained by model testing, resulting in substantial fuel economy by reduction in hull resistance or increased propeller efficiency. Particulars of recent research work may be had on application. Contributions may be sent to the Secretary of the Institution of Naval Architects, and cheques should be made payable to the "Institution of Naval Architects" and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Experimental Tank Fund."

Yours faithfully,
WESTER WEMYSS, A.F., President of the Institution of Naval Architects.
E. H. T. D'EYNCOURT, Chairman of the Tank Advisory Committee.
Institution of Naval Architects, 2, Adam-street, W.C.

ST. MARY'S HALL, COVENTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since the publication of an extract from my report to the Estates Committee of the Coventry Corporation on the condition of the north wall of St. Mary's Hall, in your edition of February 24, I have received a letter from the secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings giving me further information which, in fairness to the society, I should be grateful if you would publish.

In the report it is stated that the refacing of the upper part of the wall, which was done 36 years ago, was in accordance with the views of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, as then held, and this was given on the authority of a statement by the society in 1901 approving in general terms all the work of restoration to the Hall completed or contemplated. The secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Powys, however, states that they did not intend the approval to apply to the work in question. Mr. Powys states, further, that the refacing of the upper part of the wall, 36 years ago, with plain stonework, without any regard to the original design, is "particularly contrary to the principles of this society and has been since its foundation. In fact, the society came into being to resist alterations of that sort."

All admirers of the splendid work done by the society will, I feel sure, share with me the pleasure of knowing that the society did not approve this defacement, which is now unanimously condemned, and I should like the opportunity of expressing my deep regret that, in perfectly good faith, this should have been attributed to them.

Your obedient servant,
H. T. JACKSON.

61, Huntingdon-road, Earlsdon, Coventry, March 5.

PACT AND COVENANT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am not sure that Mr. Manning and I understand one another, and in any case this correspondence has probably continued long enough. May I put in a single sentence the point I have been trying to make? There is, according to my understanding of the League to-day, or as it will stand if amended in accordance with the British proposals, that could involve this country automatically and against its will in naval operations against American shipping. Mr. Manning, I judge, thinks otherwise, and there we must leave it.

Yours, &c.,
H. WILSON HARRIS.

Reform Club, S.W.1.

Points from Letters

THE CONTINUITY OF NATURE

From the premise that "There must exist something which we call 'spirit' as distinguished from matter, which is universal throughout Nature," it is logical to reason that the indestructibility of spirit is as essential as the indestructibility of matter, and the accepted indestructibility of matter, and therefore that "When the spirit leaves the natural body at death it falls into the universal body of spirit." Is it not illogical, however, to propound the possibility of this fusion of spirit being ". . . either as a personal item or as a constituent of one great whole"? Seeing that the ultimate indestructibility of both matter and spirit is propounded, then reason would decree that the personality of the spiritual unit can be no more preserved on dissolution than can the personality of the material unit. The only difference between them is that before the latter can be merged in the common stock it must be broken down by the process we call corruption into its various elements, most of them as immaterial as the spirit itself.—Mr. E. A. BIRD, Muresk, Dinas Powis, Glam.

AMERICAN FRIGATES OF 1812

Admiral Henderson's letter in your columns last Thursday is so interesting and valuable that it is a pity that it is disfigured by a careless statement. He says that in the War of 1812 the American super-frigates "practically swept the British frigates off the seas." They did nothing of the kind. When they met our smaller frigates they beat them, but the rest carried on. The work of blockade, patrol, and convoy—mainly of course done by ships of the frigate and smaller classes—went on steadily all the time.—Mr. IAN MACALISTER, The Athenæum, S.W.1.

RAILWAY FARES

In your account of the annual general meeting of the G.W.R., recently held at Paddington, you refer to my advocacy of a ticket at the rate of 1d. a mile available by all trains. It will be within the recollection of your readers that the chairman in his reply stated that the issue of such a ticket would involve the railways in a loss of £10,000,000. If this estimate could be substantiated it would of course decide the matter out of hand. However, since it is necessarily based not upon facts but upon conjecture, it cannot be accepted as final. The wisdom or otherwise of meeting motor competition by a ticket at a reasonable rate available by any ordinary train can be decided only by experience. In short, the railways should put the matter to the test over a six months' period. If they will do that, I and those who agree with me will abide by the result.—Mr. ASHLEY BROWN, 8, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

COAL AND ELECTRICITY

In your issue of March 5, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Vignoles, of the British Electrical Development Association, Inc., calculates the effect of an increased price of coal upon electricity charges. I do not propose to follow him into all his arguments, but I would point out that, whereas his arguments are based upon an average price of 18s. per ton for coal for electricity, this figure would be the price delivered at the electricity works and would contain such items as railway freight, wagon hire, delivery charges, and, possibly, a merchant's margin. It would appear, therefore, that the figure to which Colonel Vignoles's assumed percentage increase of 40 per cent. must be applied would be considerably lower than 18s. and that his estimate of £2,880,000 as the increased cost to the electricity supply industry must be reduced proportionately.—Mr. PHILIP GEE, 5, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

TAXES ON FOOD

Sir Herbert Samuel forgets that the problem before us to-day is not the problem of a generation ago. Much nonsense is talked and written about "your food costing you more" under a system of protection or safeguarding. It is costing more to-day than it did a generation ago. But what does it matter if, by saving your agriculture and your heavy industries, your food costs you more? You relieve industry of the burden of unemployment, involving heavy taxation. Your food may cost you more, but you will have still more to meet this increased cost.

I would ask Sir Herbert Samuel this simple question—Why should I and my friends in Kenya grow wheat, barley and maize if we are undersold here in Britain by bounty-fed imports from Chile, the Danube, and other foreign countries?—Mr. GEORGE A. TYSON, Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.1.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE"

I must ask you to permit me to draw attention to a misstatement in your obituary notice of Charles Whibley on March 5—"the *Pall Mall Gazette* just bought by Mr. Astor from Mr. Stead." Stead left the paper, as editor, on January 1, 1890, when my uncle (E. T. Cook) was formally installed. The paper belonged to H. Y. Thompson, and even if Stead had any connexion with it when it was sold he could not have sold what was never his. Actually the paper was sold over my uncle's head in the autumn of 1892, and there is a very amusing account in the "Life" of my uncle by the late Mr. Saxon Mills of the attempt (not by Lord Astor) to throw dust in Cook's eyes. His leaving of the paper with his staff rather than compromise on principle was not the least honourable event in the history of journalism.—Mr. H. T. KEMBALL COOK, Cartmel, Gildes Park.

OBSTRUCTED DRAINS

Mr. C. H. J. Clayton in his letter to *The Times* of March 3 states that in a continuous chain of ditches, in case D is hurt he may have no remedy, legal or physical, where he cannot drain his own lands because of the neglected condition of the arterial channel into which his main ditch should discharge. Mr. Clayton has overlooked the provisions of the Land Drainage Act, 1847 (see Board of Agriculture Leaflet, No. 188, issued in December, 1906). In districts under the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Sewers, i.e., Land Drainage Commissioners, a simple remedy exists and is constantly enforced in Lincolnshire. If D or his predecessors committed the folly of laying tile drains 6ft. below the surface he is not entitled to sympathy or a remedy, as that might involve maintenance of the arterial channel at an unreasonable depth.—Mr. ARTHUR MOUNTAIN, Sedbergh, Yorks.

COLTSFOOT

One of my pupils found coltsfoot in bloom on the roadside on January 30. Another found butter-bur flowering on February 9.—Miss A. E. HAZLEDINE, Oak Tree School, Dorking, Surrey.

Your correspondent refers presumably to the Yellow Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*) and not to the Sweet Coltsfoot (*Petasites fragrans*), which flowers at any time from November to February. I noticed the yellow out on a piece of land which had slipped to the beach near here last Sunday week. This is about the usual time. On the other hand the Lesser Celandine—a most regular plant in January—is only just out. One cannot compare with last year, as in the South all green things were not only frozen, but dried up.—Mr. E. W. POLLARD, 23, High-street, Ryde, I.W.

CHANNEL TUNNEL

Should the Channel Tunnel be built our South Coast towns, and in fact all our holiday resorts, would feel very keenly the competition of the French watering-places. It seems madness to build this tunnel unless for some good military reason. A proportion of the British money spent on the French Riviera in winter would bring prosperity to the warmer of our South Coast resorts, but in summer I envisage a far larger exodus of our people in motors, trains, and on cycles through a tunnel in search of novelty and change, spending their savings abroad to the further detriment of our holiday towns. The return traffic from the Continent would be comparatively small.—Mr. F. R. BROMLEY, La Tourne, Crofton, Orpington.

CHISWICK HOUSE

I walked the other day in the grounds of Chiswick House, recently opened to the public, and was struck by the forest of notice-boards which forms a great part of the woodland scenery. I did not complete the circuit of the small domain, but I counted seventy-one displayed notices, mostly on white posts. This was exclusive of the various notices on the entrance gates and of commemorative plaques. It seems excessive.—Mr. WILFRID S. JACKSON, 17, Edwardes-square, Kensington, W.8.

KANCHENJUNGA

I have read Mr. Hinks's letter regarding the spelling of the name of Kanchenjunga, and think that it may interest you to know that in a German account of the Bavarian expedition of last year the word is spelt "Kangchendsönga." This beast cut Mr. Hinks's remarks in so far as the first two syllables are concerned. Is it possible that the spelling of the final syllable "dsönga," is more accurate phonetically than "junga"?—Mr. G. SELIGMAN, Honorary Editor, *Ski Notes and Queries*, Ski Club of Great Britain.

PIGEON SHOOTING

Mr. Hugh G. Rose mentions pigeons brought from Spain to Monte Carlo. I have never witnessed this "sport" in Monte Carlo, but have seen it several times in Spanish towns and villages. There the tails are not removed before the birds are put into the cage, but are pulled out in full view of everybody just before they are actually loosed off. It is hard to imagine a more revolting form of "amusement."—CAPTAIN W. A. WASSALL, 48, North End-road, N.W.11.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 4

ROYAL NAVY

Prob. Sub-Lieut. R. C. H. Clissold to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of March 28, 1929. Prob. Sub-Lieut. R. W. Davies to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Oct. 27, 1929.

ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE

Lieut. (Spec. Branch) C. W. Thomas to be Lieut.-Comdr. (Spec. Branch) with seny. of Aug. 29, 1929.

MARCH 5

ROYAL NAVY

Lieut. (Retd.) A. T. Hussey to be Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) with seny. of Feb. 21, 1930. Lieut. J. C. Daynes to be Lieut. with seny. of Dec. 24, 1929. Sub-Lieut. R. Bagley to be Lieut. with seny. of Jan. 18, 1930. Lieut. D. I. Jones to be Lieut. with seny. of Jan. 18, 1930.

ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE

Prob. Surg. Sub-Lieut. R. B. Levy to be Surg. Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Jan. 7.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 7

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Bt.-Maj. G. I. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., relinquishes the appts. of Staff Capt., 1st Div. and Aldershot Command, on appts. being made.—(Feb. 19).

Col. E. H. Osborne, D.S.O., M.C., to be A.A.G. Southern Command. (Feb. 19). Capt. E. S. Meakin-Perry-Keene, M.C., R.A., from G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office, to be Bde. Maj., R.A., 1st Div. (Feb. 19).

CAVALRY

Lt.-Col. G. F. R. Turner, D.S.O., on completion of four years' serv. as a Regular Officer, is placed on the list of officers awaiting his present appt. Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. McDiarmid, D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (March 26, 1930). The temp. rank conf. on Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. McDiarmid, D.S.O. (Feb. 11). Capt. R. C. Radcliffe, M.C. (Feb. 19). Capt. (D.O.) A. A. Fraser to be Maj. (D.O.) (March 6).

FOOT GUARDS

C. Gns.—Lt. E. L. Gibbs resigns his comm. (March 5).

INFANTRY

The Buffs.—Capt. E. B. Backhouse is restd. to the establt. (March 5).

Devon R.—Lt. O. P. Joce is restd. to the establt. (Feb. 3).

Hants. and Herts. R.—Lt. K. H. Clarke is placed on the h.p. list under the provisions of Art. 675, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1929 (Feb. 18).

Gloster R.—Capt. and Maj. Hon. N. F. Somerset, D.S.O., M.C., is restd. to the establt. (Dec. 3, 1929). (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of March 15, 1929).

Black Watch.—Capt. L. F. Hay is restd. to the establt. (Jan. 21). Capt. L. F. Hay to be Maj. (Feb. 20).

Capt. J. C. Ritchie, M.C., is restd. to the establt. (Feb. 20).

K.O.Y.L.I.—Capt. G. F. Ellenberger, M.C., is restd. for serv. on the Staff (Feb. 15).

Y. and L.R.—Maj. H. James, V.C., M.C., retires on ret. pay on account of ill-health (March 6). Capt. A. L. Kent-Lemon to be Maj. (March 6).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

J. C. Macfarlane, M.B., to be Lt. (on prob.) (Feb. 20).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Condr. J. Sedwick to be Lt. (O.E.O. 2nd Cl.) (March 6).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. A. A. McPherson is granted a temp. commn. as Chapl. to the Forces, 4th Cl. (Feb. 20).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The follg. State Nurses to be Sisters: Miss A. Murphy (Dec. 1, 1929), with seny. next below Miss Lyall; Miss M. Fawcett (Jan. 11); Miss J. Wardle (Feb. 1); Miss H. F. McPhail (Feb. 21).

The follg. to be Staff Nurses:—Miss G. M. Brownhill (Aug. 1, 1929), with seny. next below Miss K. M. Lonergan (Aug. 1, 1929).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Maj. W. D. Lawrence, O.B.E., R.A.S.C., relinquishes the appt. of Instr., R.A.S.C. Tr. Coll. (March 1); Capt. the Hon. C. Cadogan, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.S.C., to be A.P.S. C. Coll. (March 1).

Capt. R. Coll, R.A.S.C. Tr. Coll. (March 1).

GENERAL LIST

W. A. O. Roe is granted a temp. commn. in the rank of Lt., while empld. as a Flying Offr. (Feb. 17).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Lt. J. Creed, (Capt., late 6th Bn. N. Stafford R.) resigns his commn. (March 8).

REGIMENTAL LIST

CAVALRY

R.H.G. (Supplementary List).—R. A. F. Hanbury-Tracy (late Cadet, Sloane Sch. Coy.), to be Lt. (on prob.) (March 5). (Dec. O.T.C.).

FOOT GUARDS

C. Gns.—E. L. Gibbs (late Lt., C. Gds.) to be Lt. (March 5), with seny. of April 1, 1929.

Lt. Weightman, having attained the age limit or liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (March 7).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

INFANTRY

The follg. to be Sec. Lts. (March 5):—

North'd Fus.—Offr. Cadet J. C. Hutchinson, from Leeds Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C.

R. Fus.—W. L. Williamson (late Offr. Cadet, Leeds Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C.).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

ROYAL ARTILLERY

52ND (MANCH.) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. R. A. Stenler resigns his comm. (Jan. 29).

57TH (HOME COUNTIES) FD. BDE.—L. K. Hardman (late Cadet, Sandhurst), Lefty Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 8).

58TH (HOME COUNTIES) FD. BDE.—G. G. Elliott (late Cadet, Oxford), Lansing Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 5).

85TH (E. ANGLIAN) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. A. I. Williams-Lane to be Lt. (March 5).

E. ANGLIAN (HERTS YEO.) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. R. C. N. Darling to be Lt. (Dec. 16, 1929).

90TH (3RD W. LOND.) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. R. Moon (late Cadet, Sandhurst), Malvern Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 8).

90TH (C. OF LOND.) FD. BDE.—C. H. Tapper (late Cadet, Sandhurst), Churcher's Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 8).

106TH (SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK YEO.) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. M. A. Tubbleton-Wyham-Fleines to be Lt. (Feb. 1).

53RD (LOWL.) MED. BDE.—Lt.-Col. A. E. Marnham, M.C., T.D., to be Bt. Col. (March 5).

97TH (LOWLAND) MED. BDE.—Capt. T. M. N. Guildford, R.A., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (Jan. 25).

F. W. Flood, R.A., to be Capt. and is granted the temp. rank of Capt. while holding that appt. (Feb. 24).

Lt. (temp. Capt.) A. Macfarlane, M.C., to be Capt. (Jan. 25).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

42ND (WESSEX) DIVL. ENGRS.—Capt. R. A. D. Watkins, R.E., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (Jan. 23).

Lt. (temp. Capt.) C. H. Wright, R.E., relinquishes the appt. of Adjt. (Feb. 24).

43RD (HOME COUNTIES) DIVL. ENGRS.—Maj. A. W. Campbell to be Lt.-Col. (Feb. 19). Capt. W. H. Grindley to be Maj. (Feb. 19).

49TH (W. RIDING) DIVL. ENGRS.—Capt. J. W. Brown to be Maj. (Feb. 19).

NORTH RIDING (FORTRESS).—R. Hall (late Cadet, St. Peter's Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 8).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

49TH (W. RIDING) DIVL. SIGNALS.—Lt. H. W. Biddle resigns his comm. (Jan. 29).

INFANTRY

5TH BN. KING'S OWN R.—Sec. Lt. E. M. Nelson to be Lt. (Feb. 9).

6TH BN. ROYAL R.—Lt. R. S. Kearsley to be Capt. (Oct. 1, 1929).

9TH BN. MANCH. R.—T. Walton to be Sec. Lt. (March 5).

12TH LOND. R.—Pte. C. A. H. Stevens, from 23rd Lond. R. (late Cadet, Imperial Serv. Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.), to be Sec. Lt. (March 8).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

47TH (2ND LOND.) DIVL. TRAIN.—Lt. R. C. Fletcher, Res. of Off., to be Capt. (March 8).

48TH (S. MIDLAND) DIVL. TRAIN.—Lt. H. W. R. Butcher to be Capt. (Feb. 4).

52ND (LOWLAND) DIVL. TRAIN.—Capt. F. R. Topping, B.Sc. (Eng.), to be Maj. (Feb. 14).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

General List.—Lt. R. Pollet to be Capt. (Jan. 11).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. R. W. Gillan, B.A., to be Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl. (March 8).

GENERAL LIST

OFFICERS TRAINED CORPS

Lt. J. B. C. Grendy, T.A. Res. of Off. (12th Lond. R.) is attd. for duty with Shrewsbury Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div. (Feb. 21). J. C. Lee (late Cadet Corpl., Winchester Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div.) to be Sec. Lt. (for prob. serv. with Radley Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div. (Feb. 20); H. S. Sowrey to be Sec. Lt. (for prob. serv. with Glasgow Academy Contgt., Jun. Div.—Capt. W. S. Clark, 7th Bn. A. and S.H., ceases to be attd. to the Contgt. (Feb. 20).

TERRITORIAL ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) G. C. Lowbridge, M.C., from 44th (N. Midland) Divl. Engrs., to be Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) (Feb. 19).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. J. Kerr, M.B., to be Capt. (March 6).

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Capt. A. Fowler, from Active List, to be Capt. (March 8).

REGIMENTAL LIST

ROYAL ARTILLERY

99TH (R. DEVON YEO.) FD. BDE.—Lt. J. H. Day having attained the age limit relinquishes his comms. and retains his rank (March 6).

INFANTRY

4TH BN. SOMERSET L.I.—Lt. E. H. Lewis, from Active List, to be Lt. (March 6).

6TH BN. W. YORK. R.—Lt.-Col. L. S. Middleton, T.D., from Active List, to be Lt.-Col. (March 6).

7TH BN. CAMERONIANS.—Capt. W. B. Semple, from Active List, to be Capt. (March 8).

47TH BN. ESSEX R.—Capt. H. W. Hasrick resigns his comms. (March 8).

LONDON REGIMENT.—Capt. E. J. Melville, from Active List, to be Capt. (March 8).

9TH BN. MIDDX. R.—Lt. J. L. A. Baller-Churchill resigns his comms. and retains his rank (March 8).

H.L.I.—Lt. S. G. Gillies, from Active List, to be Lt. (March 8).

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 7

The King has approved the follg. promotions, appointments, retirements, &c.:—

INDIAN ARMY

Majs. to be Lts.-Cols.—S. Wilson, F. A. Corfield, D.S.O., O.B.E. (prov.), S. R. Vicary, F. B. Barnes, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Grace, M.C. (Jan. 27).

The follg. appts. are made:—

To be Lts.—J. L. Smith, from R.A. (Feb. 25), with seniority of 26, 1926; Sec. Lt. R. J. Stevens, 1st Punjab R. (Nov. 11, 1929), with seniority of Aug. 18, 1927.

The follg. officers retire:—Lt.-Col. D. H. R. Gilford (Feb. 5); Lt.-Col. R. G. T. Gaisford (Feb. 23); Maj. H. Malvon, O.B.E. (Feb. 19) (substituted for the notifn. in the Gazette of Feb. 14).

The follg. to be Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire (C.I.E.), in succession to Lt.-Col. Sir Francis H. Humphrys, K.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O., K.C.M.G., whose appt. as Governor of Iraq has been announced:—

Lt.-Col. A. N. Dixon resigns his commn. (Jan. 30).

The follg. officers are transferred to the Unemployed List:—Lt.-Col. F. H. Marwood, M.C. (Nov. 19, 1929); Lt.-Col. H. J. Hall, D.S.O. (Feb. 1); Lt.-Col. L. Galbraith, D.S.O. (Feb. 1); Lt.-Col. R. H. P. Smith (March 6).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Capt. A. L. Thaw, M.B., to be Maj. (Jan. 12).

Lt. W. J. Neal to be Capt. (prov.) (Aug. 24, 1929).

Lt. (T.C.) B. Shanker, M.B., to be Capt. (T.C.) (March 5, 1929).

The promotion of Maj. R. de S. H. Herriot, D.S.O., to the rank of Lt.-Col. (Feb. 5) is dated for seniority of it antedated to Jan. 30, 1930, and not as notified in the Gazette of Feb. 14 (Fe

FIRE AT PHYSICS LABORATORY

VALUABLE APPARATUS DESTROYED

LORD RAYLEIGH'S LOSSES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WITHAM, ESSEX, MARCH 7

The physics laboratory attached to Terling Place, the seat of Lord Rayleigh, near here, was destroyed with all its contents by a fire which started late last night and continued until daylight to-day. Research work on which Lord Rayleigh was engaged has been interrupted and its resumption will involve heavy expense, but fortunately the results of work already done were not lost, since the fire did not reach the study where manuscripts were stored.

The laboratory is one which was set up by the late Lord Rayleigh about 60 years ago and has been used regularly by the present holder of the title for his important scientific work. Most of the equipment had been installed by him and included spectrographs of fine manufacture, various galvanometers and electrometers, electrical resistances, balances, barometers, arc lamps, and miscellaneous laboratory stock. At least as important were the special appliances designed by Lord Rayleigh for particular lines of research and set up at great trouble. The whole has been lost. Most of the pieces of apparatus associated with the work of his father were not involved, having been stored in another part of the building.

Practically all the first floor of the west wing was occupied by the laboratory. Below it were the stables, harness room, and the electricity plant. The fire, when it was noticed at about 10 o'clock last night, had started in a corner of the laboratory. Lord and Lady Rayleigh were in London and responsibility for dealing with the outbreak fell upon the young ladies of the house and the servants. Help was quickly offered by people from the village, and while Miss Vida Cuthbert organized them for the work of rescuing scientific books and papers, Miss D. Strutt led her hunter and a pony from the stables to a place of safety. A motor-car was also removed from beneath the blazing laboratory.

Telephone messages were sent to the fire brigades at Chelmsford, Witham, and Bocking, and on their arrival soon afterwards they were able immediately to pour large quantities of water from the river, 200 yards away, into the fire and to prevent its spreading to the main part of the house. There was little hope from the first of saving the laboratory. It was fully alight when the brigades began work, and very quickly the heat fused electric cables and the work of salvage was continued in darkness and in heavy rain. By midnight the floor of the laboratory had fallen in a blazing mass into the rooms beneath it. The roof had already been burnt through.

The task of isolating the fire in the west wing was made easier because its communication with the rest of the house was very narrow. A conservatory on the north side occupied most of the space. Though adjoining rooms were damaged by water, the fire did not affect them. By 2 o'clock this morning the fiercest flames had been subdued, but the embers were still smouldering when daylight came, and the firemen did not leave until after 6 o'clock. Nothing then remained to suggest the scientific uses to which the building had been put. The walls were standing, but hardly a charred beam was left and there was no sign of instruments or apparatus.

Lord Rayleigh received a telephone message about the outbreak when he returned to his London house late last night after dining out. He came down at once by car and found that all that could be salved had been removed by village people and servants. Through the rain and darkness they had carried out books from the book-room and stacked them in the porch of the house. Many of these suffered a little from the rain and Lord and Lady Rayleigh with their daughters have spent to-day in taking them from under the tarpaulins, cleaning them, and storing them until a new laboratory is built.

The laboratory is to be rebuilt and equipped anew. Lord Rayleigh informed me this afternoon that, though the cost will be heavy, he intends to undertake this restoration and substantially to make good the losses. "A good deal of personal effort," he said, "in the way of home-made things, fitted up for special purposes, has been lost. There will be much labour, too, in adapting new apparatus to the needs of particular circumstances." He has made no estimate yet of the extent of the damage, but he expects the restoration to be very costly.

NEWPORT CORPORATION BILL

TROLLY VEHICLES ON ARTERIAL ROAD

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by SIR JOHN GANZONI, considered yesterday the Newport (Mon.) Corporation Bill, by which the corporation seek powers to construct a new arterial road at a cost of £120,000 from east to west through its district and to run trackless trolly vehicles.

Mr. WROTTESLEY, K.C., for the corporation, said that in order to facilitate traffic on the arterial road, which for part of its length would be constructed by widening an existing thoroughfare, the corporation desired to remove the present tramway and run trolly vehicles. It was proposed to run those trolly vehicles for a short distance outside the borough, and the corporation asked for power to apply to the Ministry of Transport for a Provisional Order permitting them to run other trolly vehicle services outside the borough when they became necessary. The county council opposed the proposal to run trolly vehicles outside the borough on the score of road maintenance. On that his comment was that the King's subjects had the right to use the highways, and he did not know why the county council should draw a distinction between a service by a corporation and a service by an omnibus company.

ALDERMAN JOHN MOXON, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of Newport Corporation, giving evidence in support of the Bill, said that it was proposed to buy land for the purposes of a trolly vehicle terminus. That was because it was thought that without such a terminus trolly vehicles could not safely turn in a main road.

The Committee decided to give powers to run trolly vehicles on the proposed route, stipulating that no poles or overhead equipment should be erected until the road had been constructed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Transport, but refused to permit the corporation to seek extensions of the route by Provisional Order.

The corporation asked for a period of 50 years for repayment of money borrowed for road construction, and the Ministries of Transport and Health both submitted objections to this, suggesting a reduction to 30 years.

The Committee decided to allow a period of 40 years.

The preamble of the Bill was found proved.

EMPIRE MIGRATION WORK IN YORKSHIRE

In recognition of the valuable work he has done in Yorkshire to promote Empire migration, Lord Middleton, chairman of the Yorkshire Voluntary Migration Committee, is to be the guest of honour of the Royal Empire Society at a dinner in the Hotel Victoria on March 11. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., is to preside. Commander J. R. Adams, the veteran of the Shackleton South Polar Expedition, who is now the Ministry of Labour representative in the North-East area, and who has been largely responsible for the setting up of local migration committees in that part of the country, is also to be present.

Before migration was brought under the Ministry of Labour it had largely been in the hands of the voluntary societies, and though their work was co-ordinated to some extent through the Migration Committee of the Royal Empire Society, there was admittedly serious overlapping. The new regional committees have co-ordinated voluntary effort on a local footing, and now, from Yorkshire at least, migration has been put on a sounder basis. Down to October 10 last Lord Middleton's committee, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour, was responsible for sending 1,141 people to the Overseas Dominions.

HEALTH MINISTRY'S NEW ORDER

PROTEST BY B.M.A.

(FROM OUR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT)

In the current issue of the *British Medical Journal* a protest is made against a recent Order of the Ministry of Health for the consolidation and adaptation, consequent on the passing of the Local Government Act, 1929, of Poor Law Orders. The Order was not, it is stated, submitted either to the British Medical Association or to the Society of Medical Officers of Health, and when copies were asked for the reply was made that it was "out of print."

The order, by placing medical officers under the "master" of Poor Law institutions and in other ways, offends against the spirit of progress and violates the best instincts and traditions of the medical profession. This is the more unfortunate in that, since Mr. Greenwood became Minister, there has been shown by the Ministry of Health a desire to cooperate with the doctors and to listen to their views. The *British Medical Journal* concludes a strong condemnation of the order by declaring:—

"It would handicap authorities in carrying on and developing their health services. It would tend to fix the less enlightened authorities in obsolete, reactionary, very imperfect methods. It would delay the proper extension of hospital provision and usage. It would prevent the cordial cooperation of the medical profession in all its branches. It would call a halt to, or even set back, that progress in national health provision upon which the community appeared to be entering with mutual good will. To try adequately to amend the draft order would be futile. We can only urge the Minister of Health most strongly, and even at this late hour, to withdraw it."

EARLY FRENCH SALADS

LONDON SUPPLIES CURTAILED BY FLOODS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At Covent Garden market during the past week, though the prices of oranges were a shade lower, there was practically no substantial change to report, and this was true of the citrous fruits in general, including grape-fruit. Mandarins, however, showed a slightly better tone from the seller's point of view, owing to the shortness of supplies. The values of lemons were unchanged. Apples, too, were disposed of without any alteration of values, except where the condition of the fruit was weak, and in those cases prices fell accordingly.

Tomatoes from the Canaries were plentiful, and therefore sold at cheaper rates. The trade in bananas, on the other hand, was distinctly quiet. In South African fruit the largest supplies were formed of pears, which sold at reasonable prices. Grapes from the same Dominion may be expected to arrive in heavier quantities next week, and the cost will necessarily decline.

The floods in France are likely to be responsible in the immediate future for the dearness of early French salads and asparagus, because the districts affected are the main source of those commodities. Consequently the British consumer will have to wait for the later supplies from other countries.

With plentiful supplies both of fruit and vegetables business at Spitalfields market was distinctly brighter during the week. Apples from Nova Scotia were somewhat cheaper, while the home-grown varieties showed no alteration in price. Oranges were easier, owing to the increased shipments. There were fewer inquiries for grapefruit, while the supplies of South African peaches were smaller, and therefore dearer. There was a slight advance in the price of Canary tomatoes.

In the vegetable section best sprouts sold well, as did spring greens, savoys, and turnip tops. Some specially good sprouts exchanged hands for as much as 6s. a half-bag. Roots were also plentiful, and the trade in them was steady, with little alteration in price. English and Dutch onions were on the market in great quantities, and cleared slowly. Forced rhubarb was present in limited amount, and therefore values were higher. Potatoes sold a trifle more readily, but the dealers have still a large stock on hand.

A ROMAN HEAD IN MARBLE

FIND DURING EXCAVATIONS IN ALDWYCH

The head of a Roman chiselled in marble has been dug up in the excavations for the eastern wing of Bush House, Aldwych, now in course of erection. It was found at a depth of 25 feet among 18th century building remains. The face, with its full cheeks and resolute chin, is expressive of strong character, to which a rather sinister cast has been given by a broken nose. The wrinkled brow and the grim smile on the thin-lipped mouth suggest a listener in impatient disagreement with what was being said to him.

The find is not supposed to have any relation with Roman London. Old Ordnance maps show that the place where it was dug up was once occupied by a house with a large garden, and it is conjectured that the head was an Italian garden ornament, of a kind favoured in the 18th century, which was thrown aside in the demolition of part of Georgian London.

R.A.F. MEMORIAL FUND

THE ANNUAL REPORT

The executive committee of the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund met at the offices of the fund, 7, Iddesleigh House, Caxton-street, S.W., last Wednesday. SIR CHARLES MCLEOD, chairman and honorary treasurer, presided, and the following members attended:—

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan (deputy chairman), Lady Leighton, Mrs. B. H. Barrington-Kennett, Mrs. L. M. K. Pratt-Barlow, Air Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, Air Vice-Marshal C. A. H. Longcroft, Air Vice-Marshal C. L. Lambe, Air Vice-Marshal T. I. Webb-Bowen, Air Vice-Marshal A. E. Borton, Air Vice-Marshal A. M. Longmore, Mr. F. E. Rosher, Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Perrin, and Mr. W. S. Field.

The annual report and statement of accounts for the general fund and the Vanbrugh Castle School Account were presented, and the state of the Struben Trust Account was also reported. This fund provides help for any relatives of any officer of No. 25 Squadron, R.A.F., who may be killed, or die while on duty, and was instituted by Major Struben in memory of his late son, Flying Officer H. M. Struben, No. 25 Squadron. So far no claim has been made on this trust fund.

The resignation from the executive committee of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker was accepted by the committee with great regret.

Between December 11 and March 5 the grants sub-committee dealt with 63 appeals for help, and in the same period the secretary dealt with 136 cases.

The committee had before it a proposal to change the title of the fund; various proposals being made, but ultimately, by vote, it was decided that no change should be made in the present title; but that when the committee issues any posters or publications setting forth the activities of the fund, the following words shall be inserted in brackets under the title:—"For the help of all ranks in memory of those who died serving."

Various grants made by the grants sub-committee out of the Salting Benefaction Fund and Anonymous Education Fund were approved by the committee.

The next meeting of the committee was fixed for Wednesday, April 30, at 3 p.m.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

The President of the Wesleyan Conference (Dr. W. F. Lofthouse) has called together the Emergency Committee of the Wesleyan Committee of Privileges to consider the reports of the religious persecution in Russia. The committee fully endorsed the letter written to the Press by the Presidents of the three Methodist Churches, urging on all the members of the Churches the duty of observing Sunday, March 16, as a Day of Intercession for the persecuted Christians in Russia. The Committee also adopted resolutions protesting against the Government's ban on intercession for the victims of religious persecution in Russia at Army, Navy, and Air Force parade services.

George Emerson, 66, a solicitor, of The Bungalow, Walford Bridge, Cleobury Mortimer, who is alleged to have converted to his own use large sums of money entrusted to him by clients, was further remanded at Birmingham yesterday until next Tuesday, bail being allowed as before.

CHANGES IN MAYFAIR

OFFICES IN BERKELEY-SQUARE

The most significant change that is taking place in Mayfair can be announced to-day. One of the modern corner mansions on the east side of Berkeley-square—No. 23—has been acquired by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., and is to be converted into an estate office.

The present announcement is the natural sequence of a long series of reports in *The Times*. Some 10 years ago it was announced that a large portion of Berkeley-square had changed hands. The property then transferred now belongs to the Samuel Estates, Limited. The amenities of the square have been in the intervening period jealously preserved, in the greater part of it, but one of the chief tributaries of the square, Bruton-street, has been, in recent months, changed from high-class residential use to showrooms and offices.

The first lodgment of business in the square came about as a result of the existence at one or two points in it of unrestricted freeholds in individual ownership. So far as anyone may be inclined to lament the change of the character of this part of Mayfair, it may be pointed out that the definite decision to convert No. 23 into an estate office affects that side of the square adjacent to Bruton-street, which is inevitably bound to change if and so soon as the final solution of the future of the south side of the square is found.

The new acquisition will enable Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. to provide more accommodation for clients, to house their large accumulation of estate records, to equip a room for the offering of real estate, and further develop their business premises and investment departments. To adapt the house as an estate office much rebuilding will be necessary, and when, after 50 years in Mount-street, Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. move in the summer to Berkeley-square they will have one of the finest estate offices in London.

Broadly speaking, business has pressed too heavily and persistently upon the heels of fashion in Mayfair to allow of any impartial observer being able to say that a line could be permanently drawn dividing the area of commercial and professional uses from the residential and fashionable. In the past the adjustment between the two sets of interests has been effected by a movement westwards of the fashionable and residential. To some extent this is still seen in the increasing pressure for Belgravian accommodation consequent on displacements in Mayfair.

The older generation of fashionable residents in Mayfair and Belgravia would have looked askance at flats and hotels. Those who to-day can afford to live in those districts are becoming accustomed to the conversion of neighbouring houses into shops and offices. Sometimes they find consolation and new quarters in the flats which would have affronted their predecessors. So dignified and elegant are the premises now necessary for the high-class offices and showrooms, which alone can be profitably formed in picked positions, that there is no necessary drawback in having them as near neighbours. Moreover, there has been a change of attitude towards trades and professions in recent years.

COAL RESEARCH

LABORATORIES AT THE MINES

In the physical and chemical survey of the national coal resources which is one of the important aspects of the fuel research work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Department have appointed a committee to deal with the West Yorkshire coal area with the following constitution:—

(Representing the West Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association): Mr. C. Hanbury Smithson, Mr. H. Currer Briggs, Mr. W. D. Lloyd, and Mr. G. F. F. Razar; (representing the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers) Captain T. Adam, M.C.; (local scientists) Professor J. W. Cobb and Professor J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O., M.C.; (representing the Geological Survey of Great Britain) Mr. C. E. N. Bromehead; (representing the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) Dr. C. H. Lander, Director of Fuel Research, and Dr. F. S. Sinnatt, Superintendent of the Coal Survey).

The object of the survey is to investigate various coal seams in the country to see how they may be used to the best advantage. Local laboratories are established in each area for the examination of samples and, when necessary, large-scale investigations are carried out at the Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich, or elsewhere. Each local committee advises upon what seams should be investigated, and what large-scale work should be undertaken. The survey is now being carried out in most of the coalfields, and committees have for some time been at work in the following areas, in each of which a fully-equipped coal survey laboratory has been established:—Scotland, Northumberland and Durham, South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, and South Wales. The work in Lancashire and Cheshire is carried out for the Department in the laboratories of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Research Association. A further laboratory to deal with the coalfields of Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and South Staffordshire, and Leicestershire is being arranged for. The survey will then embrace areas producing 96 per cent. of the coal of Great Britain. The coal from the remaining coalfields will be examined at one of the existing survey laboratories or at the Fuel Research Station.

MISSING IRISH POSTMAN

ACCUSED VILLAGERS DISCHARGED

There was a surprising development yesterday in connexion with the disappearance on Christmas Day of a postman named Laurence Griffin from the village of Stradbally. Ten persons from the village have been in custody on a charge of murder and have been remanded from week to week while the Irish Free State police have been searching the neighbourhood to find the body of the missing man.

When the Court opened at Waterford yesterday morning Mr. Finlay, who appeared for the State, announced that he had no evidence to offer against any of the 10 persons in the dock, whereupon the District Justice refused informations, and the accused were discharged. Outside the courthouse there were wild scenes of jubilation when the result was announced.

PADDINGTON STATION

NEW IMPROVEMENT SCHEME BEGUN

The Great Western Railway Company announced yesterday that a beginning has been made on the improvements to Paddington station, and to the adjoining station of Bishop's-road, on the Metropolitan Railway, which were outlined in *The Times* of November 20 of last year. The scheme is one of those submitted by the railway companies for Government assistance under the provisions of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act as works intended to give additional employment, and the scheme has now received Parliamentary sanction. It will cost approximately £1,000,000, and is expected to take about two years to carry out.

Substantial progress has been made with the clearance of the site for the new parcels depôt at Bishop's-road, which will communicate by subways and lifts with all the platforms at Paddington. It is intended to concentrate all suburban traffic in future at Bishop's-road station, which will be rebuilt and furnished with four longer platforms in place of the existing two. The main-line platforms at Paddington also will be extended to 1,000ft. or more in length, and a new subway is being cut to connect No. 1 platform at Paddington with Bishop's-road station. The Great Western Hotel will at the same time be enlarged by the addition of new wings.

TWO DEATHS IN LONDON FIRE

In a fire that broke out in the upper part of a nine-roomed house occupied by Moses Schmaltzman, a rag dealer, in High-street, Shadwell, a man and his wife were killed early yesterday. They were Reuben Altman, 36, and Leah Altman, 40. The upper part of the house was partly destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. Altman, it seems, died from being suffocated, since there were few burns on their bodies. The door of their bedroom was locked, and they were discovered huddled together as though they had been trying to get their clothes on when they were overcome by the smoke. Two other families, that of Mr. Marks Schmaltzman, brother of the dead woman, with his wife and three children, and Mr. A. Greenspan and his 13-year-old daughter, also live in the house, but they were rescued by firemen with the aid of ladders. Although the firemen made many attempts to reach Mr. and Mrs. Altman, the smoke and flames were too much for them.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC UNION

PROPOSED SOUTH AFRICAN ORGANIZATION

The following correspondence has passed between Lord Melchett, who has now completed his tour of South Africa as representative of the British Empire Economic Union, and Sir Abe Bailey.

Sir Abe Bailey wrote:—

My dear Lord Melchett,—Before you leave for England I must thank you for visiting South Africa on behalf of the Empire Economic Union. Your visit and the aggressive campaign carried on by Lord Beaverbrook have given life to the movement in South Africa. You and he have done a great service in making the Empire a living issue in the politics of England, and, in fact, of the whole Empire.

A good plan is not sufficient in itself. The value of the plan lies in the execution, and I feel sure I am expressing the feelings of the majority of South Africans when I say we will do what we can to further the policy of the Empire Economic Union by forming an Empire Economic Union in South Africa for the purpose of assisting to promote the idea of economic unity throughout South Africa and the Empire.

It appears to me this is the dawn of the Empire's fate, and at this juncture silence and not moving is tantamount to our suicide. Having received my political education at the knees of Cecil Rhodes and Jan Hofmeyr, I have struggled for the last 40 years in the conviction, which is unshaken to-day, that in imperial preference and tariff reform lies the solution of our difficulties, and that that policy is the best defence against the imposition of hostile tariffs and injurious subsidies by our trade competitors.

The future great expanding and new markets of the world are in the Dominions, and the rest of the world is anxious to secure them. I may mention that the people in Great Britain do not sufficiently realize the extreme importance of Africa, and especially South Africa, from an expanding economic and commercial point of view.

With our great assets within the Empire, not sufficient use is made of them by Great Britain and other Dominions of the Empire, and so the Empire's propellers are racing in the air.

I am a South African first, and realize that South Africa has industrial as well as agricultural and mining ambitions, and the majority of South Africans aim at building up a strong South Africa within the British Empire. Realizing, as they do, the only sure and permanent markets for their products are within the British Empire, statesmen in South Africa are taking a greater interest in the question of Empire trade, and a new view of the British Empire, and are examining Imperial problems from a common standpoint.

We realize in South Africa that the future troubles of the world in politics will arise from tariffs and surplus populations, and South Africa must be kept together, united from Cape Town to Cairo, not only from a trade and economic point of view, but also of defence for the future.

Wishing you well in your campaign, and assuring you of my assistance, I am yours very truly, ABE BAILEY.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE

Lord Melchett replied:—

Dear Sir Abe Bailey,—I thank you most heartily for your letter of March 7, and the kind words you use regarding my efforts while visiting South Africa on behalf of the Empire Economic Union. As President of the British Empire Economic Union, I am delighted to learn that you intend to organize a body of a similar character in South Africa. I have no doubt that, with your leadership, such a movement will be a great success and that you will receive the support of important and influential bodies and individuals in commerce, agriculture, and industry.

It is the earnest desire of our organization that sister bodies such as you propose should be formed throughout the Dominions, for the purpose of more close and intimate study of the advancement of Imperial economic interests. We feel that influential men in each Dominion, who must know so much more about their respective trade developments and requirements than we can in England, will render the greatest possible service in formulating ideas and giving us the advantage of their views.

I live in hope that we may be able to arrange a conference of representatives of the various Empire Economic Union organizations, which I feel sure would be able to do much to assist their Governments in formulating a practical policy.

I hope that the organization you intend to create will keep in friendly and sympathetic cooperation with us, and any assistance we can at any time give to your deliberations we shall be only too happy to render.

May I personally say how stimulating the fact that a leader of your experience and energy is putting himself at the head of this movement here will be to myself and all those cooperating with me in Great Britain?

Yours very sincerely, MELCHETT.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN THE FREE STATE

FINANCE MINISTER'S WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MARCH 7

In Dail Eireann to-day Mr. Blythe, the Free State Minister for Finance, made an interesting statement concerning what has been termed the "invasion" of the Free State by foreign capital.

He said that this was a very difficult problem. It would be quite easy to devise a system of taxation that would penalize outside firms which wished to come into the Free State and control certain industries. For instance, the Government could compel such concerns to have 51 per cent. of their shareholders resident and domiciled in the Free State.

It would be a bad thing for the country that Free State industry should be under foreign control, but on the other hand the Government's aim was to develop industry, and that aim would not be served by the adoption of a hostile attitude towards foreign capital. The industrial development of the Free State had not yet reached a stage at which the Government could afford to ignore any possible avenue of progress. In his opinion they could get quicker and cheaper industrial expansion by the arrival in the Free State of foreign firms. It did not matter how many of them came in.

Mr. Blythe said he took the view that a certain growth of foreign enterprise in the Free State need cause no alarm. The Government would watch the situation carefully, and if necessary could deal with it at any time. The real danger was that firms that might be contemplating development in the Free State might become alarmed at the possibility of discrimination against them.

L.C.C. FINANCE

YEAR'S NET EXPENDITURE OF £4,800,000

An abstract of the London County Council's financial transactions during the year ended March 31, 1929, together with statements relating to total capital expenditure and debt, is contained in "Accounts in Abstract, 1928-29." (L.C.C., price 1s. net).

The gross expenditure for the year on all accounts was £34,065,461. Deducting £496,369 in respect of money distributed through the Equalization Fund, the total becomes £33,569,092. The net expenditure was £4,792,736. The amount raised from the rates was £10,752,866, representing a charge of 46d. in the pound; general county (other than education), 15½d.; education, 26½d.; special county, 3½d. The assessable value in force for the year was £56,852,087, and the produce of a 1d. rate over the whole county was £236,884.

The aggregate capital expenditure by the Council and its predecessors, the Metropolitan Board of Works, to March 31, 1929, was £142,054,681; the gross debt of the Council outstanding at the same date, including stock and bonds issued to provide money for loans to other London authorities, was £124,423,718; the net debt—*i.e.*, after allowing for assets of the sinking fund, value of surplus lands, balances of loans, &c.—was £72,548,807, about 128 per cent. of the assessable value of the county, and equivalent to over £16 per head of the population. The charge for redemption of the net debt in 1928-29 was £2,166,119, which has been raised out of the rates or provided out of the revenues of the Council's various undertakings.

LUTON FACTORY FIRE

EVIDENCE AT RESUMED INQUEST

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the fire in the hat factory of Messrs. Vyse and Co., Limited, Bute-street, Luton, was resumed at Luton yesterday.

The names of those who lost their lives were:—

EDWARD HUCKLESBY, aged 30, head clerk, of Havelock-road, Luton; KENNETH SOPER, aged 26, felt finisher, Ascott-road, Luton; ARTHUR WILLIAM HARE, aged 42, Langley-road, Luton; AMOS PUNTER, aged 58, Ashton-road, Luton; Mrs. MARY JANE BETTS, aged 74, machinist, Ashton-road; DORIS MAUD HOLT, aged 27, milliner, Bisthan-road, Dunstable; ELSIE GRACE DELLER, aged 22, milliner, Tower-road, Hart-hill, Luton; and PHYLLIS EVELYN EMMA JONES, aged 21, milliner, Butlin-road, Luton.

Dr. Edward John Crarer, of Luton, said that Mrs. Betts, Mr. Soper, Miss Jones, Miss Deller, and Mr. Hucklesby died from asphyxia or burns, but in each case the body was so charred that it was impossible to say definitely which of the two was the actual cause.

Mr. Frank Cleaver, straw and felt worker employed at the factory, said that he was on the top floor of the factory. He took some hats to another room, and on returning to his room saw smoke issuing from the floor. He did not pay much attention at first, as he thought it came from an electric motor.

Continuing, he said, "Then someone shouted, 'Get your clothes and get out,' and my impression was that the place was on fire. I got my hat and coat and went on to the second floor, which was full of smoke. There I saw Amos Punter. I followed Punter into the machine-room and climbed out of a window and hung on to the window frame. I saw the fire escape arrive, but I think it broke. I got hold of the stackpipe or waterpipe and climbed down into the Engine Hotel yard. I looked and saw Punter climb from another window and try to reach the stackpipe, but he slipped, falling on to another outhouse of the hotel and then to the ground." Probably they could both have escaped down the staircase if they had gone through the smoke.

Alec Robertson, a shop assistant employed at a shop opposite the factory, said he saw that the place was on fire and then saw three women looking out of a window on the second floor. He also saw Punter and a youth at other windows. "I called to the youth," he said, "to climb down the stackpipe, and he did so, reaching the ground safely. Then Punter appeared at another window. He was lost for a moment in the smoke and then appeared at another window. He got out and climbed to a second window, trying to reach the stackpipe, but slipped and fell. I think the glass cut his fingers and he lost his grip."

James Samuel Chapman, a foreman at the factory, said that another foreman came to him from the basement and shouted to him to warn every one as the basement was "all on fire." He was returning to his department when he heard groaning and saw that it was Arthur William Hare, who was coming up from the basement with his clothing on fire. "I tried to beat out the flames with my hands but could not," said Mr. Chapman. "After getting Hare into the yard I put my smock round him with the assistance of George Sibley and extinguished his burning clothes. Hare was then taken away by some men." Mr. Chapman said he warned the people in the blocking-room and was going up a stone staircase to warn others when he was diverted from his intention by the terrible plight of Hare.

Charles Rawson, a packer at the factory, said that he was working there about noon with Hucklesby and Hare. Hucklesby told him to tell Hare that some beeswax, which was being heated over the gas-ring for polishing the showroom floor, was boiling. "I shouted to Hare," he said, "who took hold of the pail, but as it was hot it burnt his fingers and he dropped it. The beeswax fell over and ran all over the place alight. Hare, whose clothes were alight, called out, 'For God's sake get some water.' I tried to get to the tap, but could not reach it because the place was full of flames and smoke." He ran upstairs and gave the alarm.

The CORONER.—Was it a common practice to boil beeswax over the gas-ring in the basement?—No, it was the first time I have seen it done.

There were no fire extinguishers in the basement at the time of the occurrence.

Douglas Harvey, a clerk, said that while he was working in the basement he heard a report, and some flames shot up. He and others tried to get some water and bags to put on the fire, but were beaten back by smoke and flames. He ran upstairs calling "Fire."

Harold Richard Leach, a youth employed as assistant warehouseman, said that after the alarm was given he saw Hucklesby in the yard. He heard that girls were trapped upstairs. Hucklesby went back into the building, where flames were going up the lift-shaft.

The CORONER.—If Hucklesby had remained in the yard would he have been safe?—Yes.

Hucklesby was very devoted to his work.

The CORONER.—Behind this I think was a very gallant attempt by Hucklesby to effect a rescue.

Mr. Alec H. Staddon, manager of the factory, said that after telephoning for the fire brigade he got some people out of the first floor. He had given Hare instructions to stain and polish the showroom floor, but Hare had been given no instructions to use beeswax. Hare got that on his own initiative. He (Mr. Staddon) had never known the gas-ring to be used for anything but boiling water for tea. The factory premises had been inspected frequently, and no complaint had been made regarding the fire escapes or staircases. It was not the practice to have fire drill at the factory.

The CORONER adjourned the inquest until next Tuesday.

THEATRICAL COMPANY'S MISFORTUNES

UNREGISTERED EMPLOYER FINED

SYDNEY BRAMSGROVE, of Gladstone Park-gardens, Cricklewood, was summoned at Bow-street Police-court yesterday, before Mr. FRY, for carrying on business as a theatrical employer in Green-street, Leicester-square, without being registered with the London County Council.

Mr. Pawlyn, prosecuting, said that in October last Bramsgrove engaged through a theatrical agency a complete cast for the play *A Cuckoo in the Nest*. After rehearsals the company went on tour, opening at Hyde, Cheshire. At the end of the first week there was £44 due in salaries to the nine artists, but all they received was £9 between them. On the following Monday, when the company went on to Malvern, Bramsgrove borrowed £2 from them, saying that he was going to London to get some money. He did not return or send any money, and the company was left stranded. They got back to their homes in London through the generosity of Mr. Bannister Howard and another man connected with the theatrical profession.

It was a bad case, Mr. Pawlyn added. "If the show had been a success Bramsgrove would have won. As it was a failure the actors and actresses were the losers.

Mr. Bevan, solicitor for the defence, said that Bramsgrove had been proprietor of three theatres and manager of six others. This show was a failure, but it was not true that Bramsgrove left the company stranded. He himself borrowed the money to bring them back to London. He had overlooked the question of registration, which would have been granted automatically.

Mr. Pawlyn observed that if Bramsgrove had been registered the magistrate would have had power to disqualify him. But as he was not, the council were now bound to register him if he made the application.

The MAGISTRATE.—He can go on doing it again?

Mr. Pawlyn.—Yes.

Bramsgrove was fined £15, and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs.

FRAUDULENT CONVERSION CHARGE

GERARD JAMES FORREST, 36, a stock and share broker, of Southport, was remanded for a week at Southport on Wednesday, accused of unlawful conversion of stocks entrusted to him by clients. The Chief Constable (Major Egan) said the case had been taken up at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions. It was alleged that Forrest, having been entrusted by Mary Thornber with certain certificates relating to War Stock in order that he might invest the proceeds in the Commonwealth of Australia Six per Cent. Stock, fraudulently converted the proceeds of the War Stock to his own use. The sum involved in the case was about £1,050, but the Chief Constable understood that other charges would be preferred, involving considerable sums. Mr. R. W. Brighouse, for the defence, said that the charge arose out of certain bankruptcy proceedings against Forrest. Forrest was granted bail, himself in £500 and one surety in £1,000.

RECEPTION AT MIDDLE TEMPLE

DELEGATES TO THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Justice Horridge (the Treasurer) and the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple held a reception to meet the delegates to the Naval Conference. The guests were received by the Master Treasurer and Lady Horridge in the Elizabethan Hall, where an opportunity was afforded them of seeing the gold and silver plate in the possession of the Inn, from which various items were recently loaned to an exhibition of plate in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital.

There were also on view the famous Molyneux Globes. These were made by Emerie Molyneux, of Lambeth, a friend of Richard Haklyut, the geographer, and were completed in 1592, being published at the expense of William Sanderson, a City merchant. They are 2ft. 2in. in diameter and have graduated brass meridians; on that of the Terrestrial Globe a dial or "Horarius" is fixed. The Celestial Globe bears the date 1592, but the Terrestrial appears to have received additions, and the date has been altered by the pen to 1603. The constellations and fixed stars on the Celestial Globe are the same as those marked on Mercator's Globe, except that the Southern Cross has been added. On the Terrestrial Globe the great voyage of Sir Francis Drake (1578-80), by which, in the Golden Hind, he circumnavigated the earth, is traced by Molyneux with a red line, and the later adventure by Thomas Cavendish, who repeated the feat in 1586-88, is indicated by a blue one.

There is no record of the date at which these globes came into the possession of the Middle Temple Society, but, having regard to the great part played by Middle Templars (to mention only three of the greatest, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Martin Frobisher) in the maritime discoveries of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it seems highly probable that they were acquired at the time of their publication, and that thus the Middle Temple has always been their home. A small table, situated below the dais in the Middle Temple Hall, was made from timber taken from the Golden Hind. The Bench Table, which stands on the dais, and on which most of the plate was displayed, occupies first place among the furnishings of the hall. It consists of three planks, each running the whole length of the table, 29ft. 4in., its width being 3ft. 2in. Tradition says that it was made from oak grown in Windsor Forest, the gift of Queen Elizabeth when the hall was built.

The visitors were particularly interested in the seven Royal portraits at the west end of the hall, including the famous picture of Charles I. mounted on a horse, and in the arms of the Readers in the panels round the walls. Each guest, before leaving, was handed a copy of Master Bruce Williamson's book on the "Middle Temple Hall," and some notes which had been specially written by him on the Molyneux Globes.

The names of the guests are given on page 15.

When going up a steep main road from Ventnor to Shanklin, Isle of Wight, a 14-seater motor coach, with 18 passengers, ran backwards, and crashed through a fence. It was prevented by three trees from falling over a cliff 70ft. high. No one was hurt.

News in Brief

Mrs. Matilda Robinson, who celebrated her 104th birthday a few months ago, has died at the house of her niece in Disraeli-street, Belfast.

Mrs. Bousfield, of Nottingham, who will be 101 years of age in July, made a speech lasting 13 minutes in opening a bazaar in Nottingham on Thursday.

Burglars stole goods stated to be worth £1,000 from the shop of Dorothy Perkins, milliner and hosier, High-street, Clapham, during Thursday night.

Four passengers and the conductor were slightly injured last night when an omnibus came into collision with a tramway standard in High-road, Tottenham.

A further gift of £300 from the estate of Mr. William Shepherd has been given to the Victoria Hospital for Children by Sir H. Percy Shepherd and co-trustees.

While walking beside a horse and trap up a hill, near Loftus, Yorkshire, yesterday, Thomas Henderson Mines, a cashier, of Kiltonthorpe, was killed by an omnibus.

Oliver Hunt, 29, a private in the Coldstream Guards, was found dead near Reading on Thursday with a gunshot wound in the head. He was married and had two children.

The offices at the Vale Pottery Works, owned by Mr. H. J. Colclough, at Longton, Staffs, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The main body of the premises were saved through the efforts of the Stoke-on-Trent City Fire Brigade.

The body of Alfred Edwin Sandeman, 51, a former Scotland Yard detective-sergeant, was found on the railway line at Shorwood Common, Staines, early yesterday. He had been retired this year on pension through physical unfitness.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited from marine benevolent institutions supported by voluntary contributions desirous of participating in this year's distribution of King George's Fund for Sailors. (p. 3)

The Westminster Dragoons Yeomanry War Memorial, erected at Elverton-street, S.W.1, is now open for inspection. (p. 1)

The Nottingham City Council invite applications for the appointment of Resident Medical Superintendent at the Nottingham City Infirmary. (p. 3)

Notice is given that Wladimir Khoroche, now of 41, Welbeck-street, London, W.1, but formerly of 15, Glenmore-road, Belsize Park, London, N.W.3, has applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY DRAMA

The British Drama League announces the fourth Easter School of Community Drama, which will be held this year at the Little Theatre of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art from April 19 to 30. All students will have the opportunity of rehearsing plays under the direction of Mr. Norman Page. Some of these rehearsals will be demonstrations; others will lead to a public performance. The staff of lecturers includes Mr. Maurice Browne, Miss Edith Craig, and Mr

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

SYMPATHY AND RESPONSIBILITY

By CALLISTHENES

Most of us have met the man who when we expect him to take responsibility offers us sympathy. Most of us know how much we dislike it.

The managing director points out to the manager a failure in organization expecting him to say he is putting it right, but the manager says: "Yes, isn't it annoying?" and goes on to say how fully he shares the dissatisfaction of the managing director. The head-master points out to the form master that the performance of his boys is unsatisfactory, and the form master says: "Yes, isn't it disappointing?"—and leaves it there.

The public have the same feeling when they express dissatisfaction and find sympathy instead of responsibility. The suburban passenger who complains to the station-master about a train delay has a feeling of being thwarted and eluded when the official says: "Yes, isn't it terrible? They seem to be in a muddle at the head office." The passenger wants the station-master to speak for the company not for the public; he wants him to accept responsibility for his trouble not to share it.

In shopping the same thing may arise. The customer complains that some article has not worn well and the assistant offers ready sympathy for the difficulty of getting "pre-War quality" or mentions that she "is always complaining to the manager about it,"—which is as likely to add to the dissatisfaction of the customer as to decrease it.

In this House where all alike are members of the Organization we all alike accept responsibility for the success of its transactions.

It is not in the nature of things that out of millions of transactions in a year there should not be some which fail to hit the mark at the first intention. When the rare exceptions are brought to the notice of members of this Store, they do not consider that their duty ends with expressing sympathy. They do sympathize, of course. They are probably as much grieved by the little failure of the Organization as the customer is, and they express this with sincerity and courtesy.

But they do not stop there. They accept the responsibility as they would accept the approval. They speak for Selfridge's. They regret the failure to give satisfaction in the first effort. They go on to promise satisfaction. They know that in their regret and in their promise they speak for the whole Store, because the whole Store is pledged to give satisfaction to every customer in every transaction and not to cease till that has been achieved.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

IN OVER 10,000 HOMES DEFIANT TOPS ARE SAVING WORK

Add this clean efficiency to your kitchen.

Save the drudgery of table scrubbing. Cover up unsightly tops. Place a Defiant Top over them. Defiant Tops add to kitchen cleanliness. A wipe cleans them. No cracks or crannies to harbour dust or grease. Their cool glass-smooth surface is ideal for pastry making. Start saving work in your kitchen right away. Send measurements for a Defiant quotation now.

PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE. Of ingot iron, porcelain enamelled by a special process, Defiant Tops in manufacture are subjected to heat approaching 1,000 degrees centigrade. Hot irons and saucepans straight from the fire cannot harm Defiant surfaces. Rough usage cannot scratch or chip them. Flavours and stains are not absorbed and the surface cannot warp or buckle.

THE COST IS SMALL. Defiant Tops are inexpensive. The first cost is the last and any surface may be covered. Send us the size of table, shelf or ledge, and we will quote for covering. Send a postcard to-day. At last year's Exhibition the demand was enormous; this year orders will be dealt with in strict rotation.

Defiant — *See them at* ST AND 286. New Hall Gallery

DEFIANT TABLE TOPS (Dept. T.) 140 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

TRUST A THORNYCROFT WITH YOUR TRANSPORT

LORRIES, VANS, TIP WAGONS, Etc., for 1½ to 10-ton loads. OMNIBUSES and COACHES for 20 to 60 passengers.

Our 34 years' experience is at your disposal. Let us send you particulars of our vehicles best suited to your own requirements.

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED
THORNYCROFT HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1

ORIENTAL GOODS WANTED

Fine Jade, Chinese Porcelain, Old Silk Brocade, Carved Lacquer, Cloisonné Enamels and emerald-green Jade Necklets

SPINK & SON, LTD.
5, 6 & 7, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
By Appointment. Established 1772.

Beautiful Memorials that Abide for Ever

EARLY CHRISTIAN CROSSES IN SILVERY GREY CORNISH GRANITE, OLD ENGLISH SUNDIALS, BIRD BATHS, &c. CARVED IN SOLID STONE.

Art Booklet Post Free.

All Prices Include FREE ERECTION anywhere in England and Wales.

MAILE & SON, LTD., Sculptors of Beautiful Memorials, 367, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1. 24, Colonnade, Corner Sta. Sta. S16

Entertainments

THE COMPLETE "MESSIAH"

RESTORATION AWAITED

Not many people can say that they have heard Handel's *Messiah* sung right through from cover to cover. The determination of Mr. W. K. Stanton and Mr. Douglas Fox that the boys of Wellington and Bradfield Colleges (over whose musical education they preside respectively) with the students of Reading University should get to know the classic oratorio in this way, was a right one. It was justified in the performance given at Reading, noticed in these columns on Thursday, though the undertaking was fraught with some difficulties which perhaps were not clearly foreseen when the decision was made.

Editors have been so anxious to supply performers with only that which they are likely to use that vocal scores and orchestral parts have been issued incomplete. Even Prout's scholarly edition relegates seven numbers to an appendix. So certain are publishers that the second part of "He was despised" will never be sung that the string accompaniment is not even printed in the parts. This omission proved to be a blessing in disguise, for the tactful organ accompaniment played by Mr. Douglas Fox averted a disaster which must have occurred had the strings at Reading been required to accompany a solo singer whose time in this unfamiliar number was imperfect.

It was a mistake, however, to include certain of the additional accompaniments of Mozart, for which the woodwind playing was generally inadequate. For such a performance as this Handel's plain scoring for strings, with oboes and bassoons doubling them, and the trumpets producing sudden moments of brilliance, would have been infinitely more effective. If other instruments have to be worked in for the sake of giving their players something to do, it would be better to let them also double string parts as they do at Oundle, where even a saxophone has found an inconspicuous place in Bach's B minor Mass. A schoolboy performance is not one from which a standard of complete purism is to be demanded, but Mozart's additions are bad in themselves, because un-Handelian, and worse in these conditions when they merely add to the difficulties without producing any corresponding effect. In general the movements for which Mozart wrote none, or in which they were inaudible, were the most satisfactory.

Though a complete performance of *Messiah* is rarely heard, there are very few movements which are not heard sometimes. The usual festival practice is to sing Part I. complete, to cut a few numbers (not necessarily always the same ones) from Part II., and to leave out from Part III. the recitative "Then shall be brought to pass," the duet "O death, where is thy sting," the chorus "But thanks be to God," and the soprano air "If God be for us." Of these practically invariable omissions the duet and chorus stand or fall together: both are made from the theme of one of the Italian duets and they have not the spontaneity which Handel managed to infuse into similar reconstructions earlier in the work, such as "For unto us," "His yoke is easy," and "All we like sheep." "If God be for us," is a more serious loss because it is in itself a very fine air, but it comes too late in the oratorio. A good place for it would be in Part II. after the chorus "Their sound it gone out." It would be well worth while to save it from oblivion on ordinary occasions by finding some such place for it in Part II. where the sequence of events is fluctuating.

We would commend this suggestion to the Three Choirs Festival, which, since it devotes a whole day annually to *Messiah*, could spare a few extra minutes for an additional aria. It is noticeable, by the way, that Gloucester has maintained a fuller presentation of *Messiah* than have either of the other centres of that Festival. At Gloucester the whole of Part II., with the exception of the second half of "He was despised," is usually sung, whereas at Worcester and Hereford it has been the custom to omit the recitative "Unto which of the angels," the chorus "Let all the angels of God," and the bass air "Thou art gone up on high." The occasional variation of giving Part III. complete, if necessary excluding a number or two from Part II., may also be worth consideration.

One thing which the performance of the whole brings out is the extraordinary variety of form which Handel employed for his arias as well as for his choruses. Almost every one is individually shaped in a design which is the outcome of the verbal idea and the musical material. In the whole of *Messiah* Handel only employs the traditional *da capo* twice. In this he is distinctly less conventional than is Bach in the *Christmas Oratorio*. Handel's two occasions are "He was despised" and "The trumpet shall sound," in both of which he had a clearly expressed purpose in resorting to the repetitional type. Since the words in both these second halves are relative to those of the principal idea, he wished to enclose them in his musical pattern. Custom has refused to allow him to carry out his plan by omitting the second halves of these arias altogether; on the other hand, it has imposed on him one repetition which he never intended, and in doing so has spoilt his dramatic scheme at a crucial point. This is the aria "Why do the nations," the first part of which is almost invariably repeated, presumably because it is the favourite of bass singers who hope to rival Santley. Unfortunately Mr. Stanton followed the wrong tradition at Reading. Sir Thomas Beecham, though he wrought much evil on Handel at the Leeds Festival two years ago, at least restored the right one there, and once the effect has been heard of the chorus "Let us break their bonds," coming in clamorously after the long-drawn cadence in E minor, the treatment of the aria as a self-contained number with its first part repeated becomes intolerable.

In the last 30 years or so there has been a great cleaning up of the Augean stable which generations of composers, conductors, and famous solo singers had made of Handel's score. It began with Sir Frederick Bridge's bold determination to let only Handel be heard in the accompaniments at the Albert Hall, and Professor Prout's critical edition of the text appeared soon after. Many performances since have contributed to it, and among them this week's effort at Reading must take an honourable place. But it still remains to do the one thing needful. We look forward to a performance which shall contain all that Handel wrote and nothing that he did not write; one in which not only the choral singers but the soloists and instrumentalists shall have been specially trained, so that the soloists no longer mouth the words of the recitatives but make them the links between the greater movements, and the conductor concerns himself above all things with securing the right *tempi*. Only in such a performance shall we get the measure of *Messiah* as a whole.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 24

EARTHWORM-LIKE LIZARDS

MUSQUASH AT THE ZOO

Dr. Burgess Barnett, a corresponding member of the Zoological Society resident in Peru, and a frequent donor to the collection in Regent's Park, has sent some very small lizards which anyone except a most careful observer might take for earthworms. They are about the length and thickness of a lead pencil, the pointed head and the short, pointed tail differing little in diameter from the rest of the body. There are no visible eyes, ears, or limbs, and the soft skin is marked by a series of rings much like those of an earthworm. Each ring, however, shows closely set quadrilateral marks, probably the degenerate remains of scales, and the head, under a lens, shows clearly marked scales. The colour is pale below and grey-brown above. They belong to a family, Amphisbaenidae, found in the warmer parts of America, in the West Indies, and Africa, with a few species in South Europe.

These lizards are harmless and live almost entirely underground, in manure heaps, decaying leaves, and moist soil. They move much in the way of an earthworm, expanding and contracting their bodies as they slip through the soil, and the larger species are often known as two-headed snakes, because the head and tail are much alike, and because they move forwards and backwards with almost equal ease. They live on grubs, earthworms, and maggots.

Dr. Barnett has also sent two Boddaert's snakes, a Tschudi's Coral snake and a mouse, the latter new to the collection, all from Peru. The Boddaert's snakes are harmless colubrines about a yard long, natives of tropical America from Mexico to Peru and Trinidad. They are variable in colour, the lower surface often being bright orange, the upper olive green to pale brown, with black stripes and spots. The Coral snake is much smaller and is venomous. Its body is marked with black rings rather wider than the interspaces, the latter being brilliant red and yellow, with red spots. The mouse is a small creature known as the Friendly mouse, although there seems no special reason for its designation.

A musquash, or American muskrat, has been purchased and is placed temporarily in an outdoor compartment near the Small Cats' House, with another example recently presented to the society. Musquash are large voles, about a foot in length, and aquatic in their habits. They are very abundant in North America, where enormous numbers are trapped for their skins. They build houses of sticks, mud, and grass, shaped like haycocks, and placed so that the entrance is usually under water. They are almost omnivorous, feeding on roots, fruits, vegetables, worms, and molluscs, and are nocturnal, being very seldom seen by day. The flesh is said to be good to eat, and the Indians used these animals as a regular part of their winter diet.

B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT

NEW WORK BY RAVEL

Owing to the change of conductor occasioned by Sir Thomas Beecham's inability to direct the B.B.C. concert at Queen's Hall last night, the promised performance of Mahler's fourth symphony had to be abandoned, and in its place Mr. Frank Bridge conducted Schubert's C major symphony. His reading was straightforward, unhurried, and without cuts.

The chief interest of the programme, which was otherwise unchanged, therefore devolved upon the latest work of Ravel, a Bolero for very large orchestra (large enough to contain two piccolos, oboe d'amore, two saxophones, four trumpets, and two side-drums), which had not been heard here before. But if the orchestration is elaborate, the structure is as simple as any known to anthropology. A single strain over a drum-tap rhythm is repeated over and over again without change of key. It is like a cumulative game, every soloist joins the chorus of accompaniment when he has said his say; after the soloists have given out the tune one by one, they do it again in groups. The method is that of simple arithmetic; the effect potent and witty; simplicity and audacity are rewarded.

Two concertos for violin and violoncello were played by Mr. Arthur Catterall and Mr. Lauri Kennedy, whose tone and style match each other very well. These were Handel's concerto grosso in F and Brahms's double concerto in A minor, where the form used by Handel re-emerges after being submitted to a century of symphonic development. The performance of the latter had merit, but was not wildly inspiring.

CONTEMPORARY MUSIC

BRITISH WORKS FOR LIEGE FESTIVAL

For the 1930 Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music, to be held in Liége in the first week of September, the British Section, known as the Contemporary Music Centre, is putting forward the following works. The final selection will be made at the end of this month by a jury consisting of MM. Butting, Ibert, Malipiero, Pisk, and Schulhoff.

ORCHESTRAL.—Concerto for viola and orchestra, William Walton; serenade for baritone and small orchestra, Arthur Bliss; "The Land," Elizabeth Maconchy; symphonic impression for orchestra, Alan Bush; passacaglia (Gaelic pipe march), Henry Gibson; festival overture for military band, Gordon Jacob.

CHAMBER MUSIC.—Sixth string quartet, B. Van Dieren; song-cycle with strings, Patrick Hadley; sonata for two pianos, Arnold Bax; sonata for piano, Constant Lambert; theme, variations and fugue for piano, William Busch; trio for piano, violin and 'cello, Frank Bridge.

EWELL BY-PASS ROAD

RESIDENTS' APPEAL TO SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

A meeting of Ewell parishioners was held last night to protest against the scheme proposed by the authorities for a new road to by-pass Ewell on the east. Those present included a number of members of the West Ewell Residents' Association, who suggest an alternative scheme for by-passing Ewell on the west side. PROFESSOR ADSHEAD, Professor of Town Planning, London University, explained the authorities' scheme and the alternative scheme.

The chairman, Mr. STANLEY FALL, moved that the meeting should strongly oppose the scheme of the Surrey County Council for by-passing through the most beautiful part of Ewell, express the opinion that a road should be constructed on the north-west side of the railway by-passing Epsom and Ewell, and appeal to the Surrey County Council and other parties to delay action and refer the whole matter to the Greater London Regional Planning Committee for investigation and decision.

Mr. J. A. LARBY, a member of the Ewell Parish Council and a resident of West Ewell, spoke against the alternative scheme, and suggested that they should not proceed further with any petition.

Mr. R. JEWMAN also opposed the alternative scheme and said there were as many beauty spots on the west side as on the east side.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY, M.P. for the Division, said it was necessary to by-pass Epsom and Ewell somehow. If they wished he would see the Minister of Transport and express their views.

Eventually it was resolved by a majority that the meeting should appeal to the Surrey County Council and other authorities interested to delay action and refer the matter to the Greater London Regional Planning Committee for investigation before coming to a decision.

NEW JUNGLE FILM AT PALACE THEATRE

The first film to be shown on Tuesday next at the Palace Theatre, when it reverts to pictures, will be *Hunting Tigers in India*, a "talkie" giving remarkable views of a tiger hunt, of herds of elephants, of the one-horned rhinoceros, and of native life in India, accompanied by sounds of the jungle and by the running commentary by Commander G. M. Dyott, who made the film. The opportunity was made during one of the expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History, under whose auspices the film *Simba* was taken. *Hunting Tigers in India* is reported to be of still greater interest. It will be shown twice daily for the next four weeks.

THE MUSICIAN'S GRAMOPHONE

ELGAR, FRANCK, BRAHMS

The record of Elgar's impressive Violin Concerto, Op. 61, played by Albert Sammons and the New Queen's Hall Orchestra under Sir Henry Wood (Columbia L2346-51), is remarkable for its solution of one of the major problems of gramophonic art—the true blending and contrasting of solo and tutti. The difficulty was the greater because the soloist's place in the ensemble is never egocentric or dictatorial, as in the conventional concerto it can appear to be, but sometimes ornamentative, sometimes complementary, and often reflective, almost critical. To have given the part an artificial prominence would not only have destroyed the beauty of the work (the common fate of recorded violin concertos) but also have made it meaningless. As it is, the balance we hear is almost as good as if we were well placed in the concert-hall, and if occasionally the bravura is a little thin in tone, that is a small price to pay for just gradation of the constructive sequences. The concerto is well worth study; it begins with a dive into rough water, and establishes its tranquillities later, and by this reversal of the more customary emotional development puts the hearer at some disadvantage; nor does it admit that his attention can flag, but continues gathering and concentrating the material, and reserves its grand climax for the last bars of the last movement. We have heard rounder and purer tone than on these disks, but they preserve a good average quality, and nowhere interfere with the pleasure with which we follow a spirited and discriminating performance.

Cortot, who gave us Chopin's Ballades last month, gives us now a work which better fits the accomplished intellectuality of his style, Franck's Prelude, Chorale, and Fugue (H.M.V. DB 1299, 1300). The movements lie well, till we come to the turn of the second disk, where the break is a bad one; the piano tone calls for a good deal of imaginative translation in the middle register, and the theme of the chorale when it first appears is almost voiceless. However, the player's interpretation has an authoritative appeal which overrides these disappointments, and enough remains of his original sympathy of touch to preserve reality in the reproduction. Few records of solo piano are worth getting, but this is one of the exceptions. Franck's Symphony has also been published in the more popular Columbia series (9902-7), played by the orchestra of the Conservatoire in Paris, under Philippe Gaubert. The records inevitably recall those of the Philadelphia Orchestra's rendering; and though M. Gaubert's version is sometimes more acceptable because less exacting, Stokowski's, in the very fact of exacting so much, is surely closer in spirit to the composer, who over-drove both his listeners and himself. In tone, too, the Philadelphia records are notably mellower and truer, and more than worth the small difference in price.

The Léner Quartet have come back to the gramophone with Brahms's third and last, his Op. 67 in B flat (Columbia L2357-61). A steadier and kinder flow of sound in the Andante would perhaps have saved the sentimental aspect of this movement from oppressiveness; as here rendered, it seems definitely on a lower level than the rest of the work, which is a singularly happy combination of lucidity and ingenuity, delightful at first hearing and ever more delightful as it grows more familiar. The concluding Allegretto with variations has passages of intoxicating sweetness, when its spell is perfectly conveyed; owners of the records will have their minds prepared for them, and, on the day when they enter into their inheritance, will recognize why playing as good as this is still only on the threshold where Brahms is concerned.

Arnold Bax's "Tintagel" (H.M.V. C1619, 20) is difficult to judge in reproduction, as much of its effect clearly depends on a kind of atmospheric imitation of wind and water. The disks, it is true, give us some of the most authentic surge and spray and tempest we have ever felt away from the seashore; but the composition has much more than that in it: calm as well as storm, and knightly romance repeopling rocky solitudes. Much easier to assimilate are the clash and vitality of Turina's "Danzas Fantasticas" (H.M.V. C1747, 8), which the same conductor, Eugene Goossens, plays, and again with the "New Symphony Orchestra." These begin with an "Exaltation" and end with an "Orgia," a kind of sequence to which the gramophone lends itself only too well.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

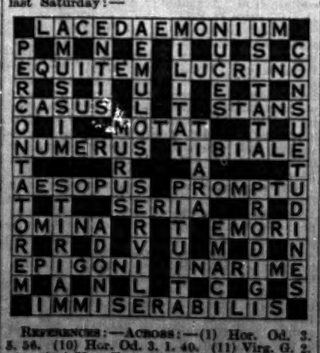
PATRON'S FUND REHEARSAL

The only new work presented at the orchestral rehearsal of the Patron's Fund held at the Royal College of Music yesterday morning was a concerto in one movement for pianoforte and orchestra by William Lovelock. The composer conducted. He is a young man (not a student of the college) whose work does not sound young. His personal handling of the orchestra seemed as assured as his writing both for piano and orchestra. The work starts with a bold theme declaimed by the piano, which leads to brilliantly decorative writing. The entry of the horn after this theme is the first of many effective touches of orchestration. The whole texture is well developed with climaxes coming in the right places and strong contrasts brought together into a concise form. Miss Catherine O'Brien played it very well, and left the impression that it would be a useful concert piece for performers who want something shorter than the full form of the concerto to play to audiences who are not tired of the post-Tchaikovsky manner.

Other performances in this programme included two singers from the Royal Academy of Music, Miss Grace Reynolds, whose clear, dramatic soprano voice and straightforward style were effective in Beethoven's "Ah! Perfido!" and Mr. John Meiron, who sang Handel's "Hear me ye winds" (*Julius Cæsar*). He, too, has a voice which should be useful when he can bring it more forward. Mr. Wilfred G. Smith's playing of Chaminade's concertino for flute showed his command of the brilliant style of flute playing. Two students of the R.C.M., Miss Joyce McGown Clark (pianist) and Mr. Foster Clarke (conductor), collaborated well in a performance of Mozart's Concerto in C minor. Dr. Malcolm Sargent was the conductor in charge of the London Symphony Orchestra.

A LATIN CROSSWORD

We publish below the solution of the Latin crossword puzzle which appeared in *The Times* last Saturday:—



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E	Q	U	I	T	E	M		L	U	C	R	I	N	O
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REFERENCES:—ACROSS:—(1) Hor. Od. 3. 5. 56. (10) Hor. Od. 3. 1. 40. (11) Virg. G. 2. 161. (16) Hor. Ep. 1. 2. 27. (26) Catullus 52. (29) Hor. Od. 3. 5. 17 DOWN:—(1) Hor. Od. 3. 16. 14. (5) Ovid. Am. 1. 9. 1. (7) Hor. Od. 2. 20. 1. (8) Hor. Ep. 1. 18. 69. (14) Hor. Ep. 1. 1. 60. (26) Persius 2. 3.

PLAZA CINEMA

"SLEEPING PARTNERS"

In his first talking film Mr. Seymour Hicks has been content to put on record a performance which has delighted playgoers all over the country. He could hardly be more happily introduced to a new public than by M. Sacha Guitry's familiar farce. All his art as a light comedian seems to find expression in this droll little tale of the lover who, mistaking an opiate for sal volatile when his lady swoons, becomes, as he says, a night watchman. The camera has not depressed Mr. Hicks. There has been some slight loss of that intimacy which he invariably establishes with the audience, but the restraint imposed by the new medium has been adroitly turned to advantage. His drollery, as easy as ever, has a finish, a uniformity of polish that in the theatre is sometimes sacrificed to spontaneity.

Mr. Hicks's voice, with the occasional broken cadence which seems to enrich a good thing, records admirably. So does the voice of Miss Edna Best, who plays the wife with much delicacy and humour. Indeed, taking the film for what it is, a photographic record of a stage play, only one adverse criticism suggests itself. Mr. Hicks is too modest in the pauses he makes for laughter. Audiences are, it appears, incalculable. The jest that sets the house in a roar on one night passes almost unnoticed the next. Mr. Ralph Lynn, in the recent film of *Rookery Nook*, met with the same difficulty. It is one of the penalties a comedian pays for having no contact with his audience.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

TO-MORROW, at 3.

LIONEL POWELL presents

CORTOT—THIBAUD—CASALS.

(By arr. with Ibbs and Tillett.)
ONLY APPEARANCE.
PLEYEL PIANO.
15s., 12s., 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d.
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MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 10, at 8.15.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

PROGRAMME:
Overture, Romeo and Juliet .. .. .. Tschaikowsky
Concerto for Pianoforte .. .. Grieg

CORTOT.

Symphony No. 4 in E minor .. .. .. Brahms

ABENDROTH, CONDUCTOR.

PLEYEL PIANO.
Tickets, 17s., 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-DAY, at 3.

LAMOND *LAMOND*

BEETHOVEN—SCHUMANN—LISZT.
RECITAL.
Bechstein Piano. Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BACH CANTATA CLUB

FIFTH SEASON.
SECOND CONCERT.
TUESDAY, March 11th, 8.15 p.m.
ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH,
WESTMINSTER.
CANTATAS.
107 "Was willst du dich betrüben" ("Why are cast down?"
157 "Ich lasse dich nicht."
17 "Wer Dank opfert" ("Who thanks offers").
Singers: HUBERT EISDELL, ROY HENDERSON
Players: JOSEF SLATER, LEON GOOSSENS
Conductor: ADRIAN BOULT
The membership subscription is only £1 1s. (including tax); double tickets, £2 2s. All tickets are transferable. The prospectus and full programmes may be obtained from the Secretary, Robert J. Fox, Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick-square, London, E.C.4.

GROTRIAN HALL. WED. NEXT, 8.30.

LLOYD POWELL,

Pianoforte Recital.
Blüthner Pianoforte. Tickets, 5s., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s.
PHILIP ARSHBROOK, 29, Old Cavendish-st., W.1.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Prince Consort-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.
PATRON—H.M. THE QUEEN.
President—H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.
Director—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.

MIDDAY RECITAL

By ANGUS MORRISON (Hon. A.R.C.M.)
(Pianoforte)
WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 12th, 1930, at 1.15 p.m.

CHAMBER CONCERT

WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 12th, 1930, at 8.15 p.m.
The programme will include:—
VOCAL QUARTET, Gipsy Songs, Op. 103 .. .. Brahms
QUARTET for Strings in B flat .. .. .. Mozart
Pianoforte and Violoncello Solos and Songs.
No tickets are required.

MIDSUMMER TERM

The Midsummer Term will commence on Monday, May 5th, 1930. Entrance examination on or about April 30th. Prospectus and entry forms can be obtained on application to the Registrar at the College.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

FESTIVALS

FESTIVAL
of
CONTEMPORARY ARTS
at
BATH.
MARCH 20th to APRIL 5th.
THE PUMP ROOM ORCHESTRA
under the Direction of EDWARD DUNN.

SOLOISTS:

ALBERT SAMMONS	MAURICE COLE
STEUART WILSON	FLORA NICHOLAND
CHRISTIAN CARPENTER	LIONEL TERTIS

CONDUCTORS:

CONSTANT LAMBERT	VICTOR HELY HUTCHINSON
ERIC COATES	ALBERT KETÈLBY
Dr. JOHN IRELAND	GAVIN GORDON
HERBERT KEDFORD	

MODERN DANCES by
PENELOPE SPENCER and PHYLLIS BEDELLS.

VERSE SPEAKING by

PHYLLIS KEEVES	WILLIAM FOX
DULCIE BOWICE	

TALES by

DESMOND McCARTHY (Literature)	HOWARD ROBERTSON (Architecture),
W. R. DARLINGTON (The Drama)	AND OTHERS

Festival Tickets (Numbered seats) for all events, 25s. Unreserved 15s.
For further particulars write to the Spa Director, Bath.

MUSIC, SINGING, ELOCUTION

SIGHT READING SPECIALIST. — Miss PENROSE, 11, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Also Æolian Studios, New Bond-street, W.1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.

"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW," with MISS FRANCES DAY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
WITH DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.

THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND

EXHIBITIONS

NATIONAL PONY SOCIETY,
in conjunction with the
ARAB HORSE SOCIETY,
will hold its SHOW at the
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,
TO-DAY.
President:
LT.-COL. H. E. CECIL, D.S.O.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO £1,200 offered for Young Stock, Brood Mares, Stallions, Arab Horses, Welsh Shetlands, and Mountain and Moorland Ponies, Children's Classes, Competitions, &c.
BAND OF H.M. QUEEN'S RAYS will play each afternoon.
ADMISSION 2s. 6d. each day.
Reserved seats, 5s. each (including admission), obtainable at the show, or from the Secretary at 12, Hanover-square, London, W.1.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 9d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture:
PSYCHISM AND SPIRITUALITY.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 9th MARCH, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes: Weds., 8.15. "Ocean of Theosophy."
Sats., 2 p.m. "The Secret Doctrine."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST WEEKS.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. H. Irving.
Director: Charles Hawtrey Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
PATIENCE.
Mon., at 8.15 .. .. PATIENCE
Tues., at 8.15 .. .. .. "TRIAL" and "PIRATES"
Wed., at 2.30 and 8.15 .. .. THE GONDOLIERS
Thurs., at 8.15 .. .. .. THE MIKADO
Fri., at 8.15 .. COX & BOX & THE SORCERER

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2525.
TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD BIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter,
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerr. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, TO-DAY and THURS., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

ARTS THEATRE. (Tem. Bar 7541.)
LAST PUBLIC PERF. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45.
NYOTA INYOKA.
The famous Indian Dancer.
"ONE OF THE JOYS AND MARVELS OF THE PERIOD."
Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries, 5s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
MATS., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"ABUNDANT LAUGHTER . . . CLUSTER OF BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES . . . HOST OF BRIGHT IDEAS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15.
Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Fri., 5 p.m., in Entirety.) Shaw's
MAN AND SUPERMAN.

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLARE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) Monday, March 17.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER will present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE,
JOHN KIRBY, DONALD MATHER,
DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DUCHESS. Tues. Next, 8.15. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE INTIMATE REVUE.
Fred Elizalde and his Music, Morris Harvey, Dorothy Seacombe, Florence McHugh. (Tem. Bar 6888.) (Smoking.)

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 3122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Th., S., 2.30. Hamp. 7224.
I PRONOUNCE THEM.
Adapted by Grace Edwin from Woodbine Willie's Novel.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French,
and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. 8.30. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
The Daniel Mayer Co. presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"CHARLES AND MARY."
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very l

Imperial and Foreign News

THE SOVIET AND RELIGION

CHURCH IN FETTERS

A White Paper (Cmd. 3511) containing a translation of the Decree of April 8, 1929, of the All Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars respecting Religious Associations has been issued by Mr. Henderson. The Decree defines a religious association and lays down conditions with which such associations must comply.

A religious association of believers must be registered. The association may only carry on its activities after registration at the competent department of the local Executive Committee or Town Soviet, at the Sub-District Executive Committee, or at a Town Soviet which is not the administrative centre of a Region (Rayon) or District (Uyezd). To effect registration the organizers of a religious society, who must number not fewer than 20 persons, must lodge a petition for registration with one of the administrative bodies named. Believers who are too few to form a society may form a group, which must be registered in like manner. The administrative body to which application is made must either register a society or group within one month of the receipt of the petition or else notify the refusal of registration. A religious society is defined as

"A local association of believers having attained the age of 18 years, of one and the same cult, belief, conviction, and doctrine, and numbering not fewer than 20 persons, who have combined for the purpose of making provision for their requirements in the matter of religion. Those believers who, owing to lack of numbers, are unable to form a religious society may form a group of believers. Religious societies and groups of believers have no juridical rights.

A list of the persons comprising the society or group, their executive and audit bodies, and their ministers of religion must be communicated to the competent administrative body. Believers belonging to a religious society may lease under contract, free of charge, from the Sub-District, or Regional Executive Committee, special buildings for the purpose of worship, and, furthermore, a society or group may use for religious meetings other buildings which have been placed at their disposal by private persons or by local Soviets and Executive Committees. Each society or group may only use one building for religious worship.

THINGS FORBIDDEN

General meetings of religious societies or groups of believers may only be held if special permission has been obtained from the Sub-District Executive Committee, or the Regional or the Town administrative department. Religious associations may elect executive bodies for administrative and representative purposes. The registering body may exclude any individual member from the administrative body. For the control of religious property and funds received by voluntary contribution an audit committee of not more than three members may be elected. Meetings of executive and audit bodies may take place without notification to, or permission from, the authorities. Paragraphs 17, 18, and 19 of the Decree are as follows:—

"Religious associations may not (*a*) create mutual credit societies, cooperatives, or commercial undertakings, or in general use the property at their disposal for other than religious purposes; (*b*) give material assistance to their members; (*c*) organize for children, young people, and women special prayer or other meetings, or, generally, meetings, groups, circles, or departments for biblical or literary study, sewing, working, or the teaching of religion, &c., or organize excursions, children's play-grounds, public libraries, or reading-rooms, or organize sanatoria and medical assistance.

"Only books necessary for the purposes of the cult may be kept in the buildings and premises used for worship.

"The teaching of any form of religious belief in State, public, and private teaching and educational establishments is prohibited. Such teaching is permitted exclusively at special theological courses organized by citizens of the U.S.S.R. by special permission of the Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the R.S.F.S.R. and, in the territories of the Autonomous Republics, by permission of the Central Executive Committee of the Autonomous Republic concerned.

"The work of ministers of religion, religious preachers and instructors, &c., shall be restricted to the area in which the members of their religious association reside, and to the place where the premises used for worship are situated.

"The work of ministers of religion, religious preachers, and instructors who regularly serve two or more religious associations shall be restricted to the area in which the believers who are members of those religious associations permanently reside."

Permission to hold a local All-Russian or All-Union conference or congress must be obtained from an authority having jurisdiction in the corresponding area—from the Commissariat for Internal Affairs if an All-Russian or All-Union conference or congress is desired or if the conference covers the territory of two or more areas, provinces, or Governments. Executive bodies may be elected for the purpose of putting into effect the resolutions of a congress, but neither a congress nor an executive body may form any kind of central fund from voluntary gifts, or make any enforced collection, own or hire or receive on contract any premises for religious meetings, or conclude any form of contract or deal. Lists of the members of executive bodies and duplicate records of a congress must be furnished to the administrative body which gave permission for the congress to be held.

USE OF BUILDINGS

There are regulations concerning the tenure of premises and responsibility for upkeep, insurance against fire, the method of disposal for other purposes ("liquidation") of a religious building and the property therein, &c. It is prescribed that:—"Any local inhabitant of a corresponding belief, conviction, and doctrine may sign the contract regulating the use of the building and religious property and acquire thereby, even after the religious property has been handed over [to the believers], the right to take part in the administration of the property on equal terms with those persons who first signed the contract."

Members of groups of believers and religious societies may raise subscriptions and collect voluntary offerings, but only among members of the religious organization concerned and only for purposes connected with the upkeep of the place of worship and the religious property, for the engagement of ministers of religion, and for the expenses of their executive body. Any form of forced contribution is punishable under the Criminal Code. Meetings held for the purpose of worship by believers combined in groups or societies may take place without notification to, or permission of, the authorities in places of worship or in specially adapted premises, but for meetings in premises not specially adapted notification is necessary.

"No religious service or ceremony may take place in any State, public, cooperative, or private institution, nor may any religious object be placed within such institutions.

"This prohibition shall not apply to the performance, at the request of a person who is dying or seriously ill in a hospital or prison, of a religious service in a place apart, or to the performance of religious services at cemeteries or crematoria."

For religious processions, services and ceremonies in the open, a special permit is required, but for processions round religious buildings which form an integral part of a religious service no special permit or notification is necessary, provided that there is no interference with the normal traffic of the streets. Further regulations require the administrative bodies which register religious associations to keep a record of the societies and groups of believers, and the administrative bodies must also exercise "supervision of the activities of religious associations, and of the safety of buildings and religious property leased to them under contract." Religious associations already in existence are required to register within a year from the date of publication of the Decree.

STRICTER CENSORSHIP IN SPAIN

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS' PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 7

The imposition recently of a stricter censorship than that in force during the last three months of the Dictatorship is bearing fruit in rumours.

Among them is a report that the police have discovered a plot whereby General Martinez Anido, the former Home Minister—the "Dictator in reserve," as he came to be known—was endeavouring to raise the garrison of Barcelona in a movement to save the Monarchy. A sudden journey of General Mola, the new Chief of Police, to Barcelona was—it was said—for the purpose of arresting General Martinez Anido. This story met with much success. The ascertainable facts, however, appear to be that the chief of the Barcelona police has resigned, and been succeeded by a colonel of the Civil Guard, and that General Mola actually did go to Barcelona two days ago.

When Press correspondents are free, and then only, will the atmosphere in which these rumours flourish be dissipated. Members of the foreign Press spoke on this subject to the Duke of Alba, the new Foreign Minister, at a reception he gave recently to the Madrid Press, and in order to bring about the suppression of the censorship, the foreign Press correspondents in Madrid met to-day at an informal luncheon with a view to reviving the Foreign Press Association as it existed several years ago in Spain.

During the later years of the Dictatorship the book press had become practically free. Even Señor Benavente's comedy, in which the plot centred around the illness of a Crown Prince, although not allowed to be presented on the stage, could be legally sold in book form. Yesterday the police confiscated all the copies they could discover of "The Decline of a Régime," a book by Luis Araquistain, published by Editorial España; a view of the Escorial, where the Royal Pantheon is, appears on the cover below the word "régime."

General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, has refused permission for the proposed Monarchist meeting in Madrid on the ground that it would be a political act on a par with the proposed Republican and Reformist meetings which were recently forbidden.

MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA

VATICAN LEGATION REVIVED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 6

The Sovereign and Military Order of Malta has revived its diplomatic representation at the Holy See by setting up a Legation, and the new Minister, Don Luigi Pignatelli della Leonessa, Principe di Monteroduni, was received to-day in solemn audience by the Pope. In presenting his credentials the Minister, who was received in the Sala del Tronetto with the ceremonial due to diplomatic representatives, expressed the devotion always cherished by the Order for his Holiness.

The Pope in reply declared his satisfaction at the renewal of diplomatic relations, and recalled the conspicuous acts of charity performed by the Order in war and in peace. The new Minister later visited Cardinal Pacelli, the Cardinal Secretary of State, and then went into the Basilica to venerate the tomb of Saint Peter.

The last Minister of the Knights of Malta to the Holy See was the Bali Antonio Bussi, who died in 1832. In that year the Grand Mastery of the Order was established in Rome, and in place of a Grand Master the Order was directed by a Lieutenant. In 1879 Pope Leo XIII. expressed a wish that the office of Grand Master should be revived, and the appointment was given to Count Ceschi di Santa Croce. Actual diplomatic relations, however, were not renewed, although they were always considered to be merely in abeyance and not to have been abolished. This renewal of diplomatic relations comes with particular appropriateness at this moment, since the present Grand Master, Prince Galeazzo of Thun and Hohenstein, celebrates to-day the 25th anniversary of his election to that office. The Secretary of the new delegation is Count Stanislas Pecci, great-nephew of Pope Leo XIII.

NAPOLEONIC RELICS

GIFT TO THE MUSEUM AT MALMAISON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 7

Mme. Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe has presented the Napoleonic Museum at Malmaison with an important collection of portrait busts, furniture, and objects of art connected with the Bonaparte family. Most of these pieces came from the Empress Eugenie's collection at Farnborough, which was dispersed at the time of her death and have been for the last two years on loan to the Malmaison Museum.

The busts consist of Lætitia, the mother of Napoleon, by Bartolini; Charles Bonaparte, by Marin; King Joseph, by Paolo Triscornia; his daughter, Charlotte Napoleon; her husband, Charles Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon III.; and the Prince Imperial, by Carpeaux. The last is dated Tuileries, Easter, 1865, and was executed for the Empress Eugénie's private apartment. A marble group by Carpeaux of the Prince Imperial with his dog Nero, which was exhibited at the great Exhibition of 1867, which Mme. de la Meurthe has also acquired for the State, will be placed in the Carpeaux Room at the Louvre.

Among the furniture is a complete bed room suite presented by Napoleon I. to his brother Joseph. It consists of a bed with a canopy, a night table, a dressing table, a long looking glass, and a clock all elaborately decorated with finely chiselled bronze. A silver-gilt ewer and basin are of exceptional historical interest as they were used at all the most important Court ceremonies during the reigns of Louis XVI. and of Napoleon I., under the Restoration, and during the Second Empire. They were last employed at the baptism of the Prince Imperial. The baldric in chiselled gold with enamel ornament given by Napoleon I. to Maréchal Lannes completes the list of Mme. de la Meurthe's gifts. The Council of the National Museum have announced their intention of making public recognition of Mme. de la Meurthe's generosity by inscribing her name among those who have similarly enriched the State in the Rotonde d'Apollon in the Louvre.

GERMAN COLONISTS IN RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 7

The Soviet Government has given an undertaking to exempt from the provisions of the decree for the "liquidation of the *kulaki*" all German colonists in Russia.

The decree had aroused misgivings among German settlers, and one group, in Transcaucasia, made plans for emigration to Persia. It was reported that they were either imprisoned or threatened with detention, and the German Government protested in Moscow, invoking the clauses of the German-Soviet Trade Treaty covering the right of domicile.

The matter of the Drusag, the Government controlled German concessionary firm in Russia, has been settled. The Soviet Government has undertaken to restrain the local authorities, on whom they put the blame, from harrassing the company further, and its director has gone to Moscow to negotiate concerning its future. The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that another German concessionary firm is in trouble. This is the Tiefenbach button factory in Moscow, which employs about 11,000 hands. It belongs to a nominally German "company for concessionary enterprise in Russia," with its head office in Berlin, which is largely operated with American capital. Increasing difficulties have recently been put in the way of the company, and a party of German and American members of its board is going to Moscow to negotiate with the authorities.

Before Lord Melchett sailed for England from CAPE TOWN yesterday he received a letter from Sir Abe Bailey announcing his intention to form a South African branch of the Empire Economic Union.

LEAGUE AND PACT

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 7

The Secretariat of the League issued this afternoon the report of the Committee appointed by the Council to consider what amendments are necessary in the Covenant of the League in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris (the Kellogg Pact). The Committee, of which Signor Scialoja (Italy) was President, consisted of 11 persons; Viscount Cecil was the British member.

This report not only indicates the amendments recommended, but also the consequences ensuing from the amendments. It is left to the Assembly of the League to say whether it accepts the amendments or prefers to reject them because of the consequences they involve. There are five clear months in which each country may study the added responsibilities, if any, which the proposed changes may involve.

The Committee reports that it felt compelled to go farther than to confine itself to deleting provisions authorizing war. The League Covenant having an organic character which it is essential to maintain, and resort to war henceforward being prohibited, it was essential that for the provisions authorizing war there should be substituted methods for the pacific settlement of disputes.

Reminders are given that prohibition of war involves certain legal consequences. Attention is also drawn to the political difficulty which may arise in bringing the Covenant and the Paris Pact into concordance. "The establishment of such concordance," it is stated, "must not be allowed to react disadvantageously upon the relations between the League of Nations and certain signatories of the Paris Pact. It would be equally regrettable if those members of the League of Nations which have not signed the Pact of Paris were to raise objections of principle against the amendments which have been proposed."

As no attempt has been made to give a complete interpretation of the Paris Pact, so the Committee has striven to avoid touching the provisions of the League Covenant as much as possible.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The preamble of the Covenant has undergone little change. The sole modification occurs in the opening paragraph, which in the old text reads, "in order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war," the new text substitutes for "by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war" the phrase "by accepting the obligation not to resort to war."

The remaining recommended amendments concern Articles 12 (paragraph 1); 13 (paragraph 4); 15 (paragraphs 6 and 7), with the addition to Article 15 of a new paragraph 7 (*b*). Articles 10 and 11, Article 12 (paragraph 2), Article 15 (paragraphs 8 and 10), and Articles 16, 17, and 18 were also considered by the Committee, but it was decided not to propose any modifications in their provisions.

Article 12, paragraph 1, which reads in the old text: "The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or judicial decision or report by the Council," reads in the amended form from the word "rupture" onwards "they will only employ pacific means for its settlement. If the disagreement continues, the dispute shall be submitted either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council. The members of the League agree that they will in no case resort to war for the solution of their dispute."

Article 13, paragraph 4, which reads in the old text:—"The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award or decision the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto," is altered from the words "they will not," to read, "take any action against any member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award or decision the Council shall propose what measures of all kinds should be taken to give effect thereto; the votes of the representatives of the parties shall not be counted."

Article 15, paragraph 6, which in the old text reads: "If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report," is amended to read: "If the report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will comply with the recommendations of the report. If the Council's recommendation is not carried out the Council shall propose suitable measures to give it effect."

Article 15, paragraph 7, which now reads: "If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice," is changed so as to read from "parties to the dispute". "It shall examine the procedure best suited to meet the case and recommend it to the parties." The proposed new paragraph 7 (*b*) of Article 15 reads:—"At any stage of the examination the Council may, either at the request of one of the parties or on its own initiative, ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion on points of law relating to the dispute. Such applications shall not require a unanimous vote by the Council."

In that part of the report reviewing the observations made upon Article 16 of the Covenant during the recent discussions there appears the statement: "In practice Articles 12, 13, and 15 will not add to the burdens of the obligations contracted by States under Article 16. These amendments aim at ensuring the pacific settlement of disputes more effectively and with greater certainty. To that extent they reduce the chances of war and therefore the possibility of sanctions. The stronger the system of sanctions the less risk of having to apply them."

LORD CECIL'S STATEMENT

The statement made by Lord Cecil at the final meeting of the Committee was published this afternoon. He said:—

I approve of the conclusions at which we have arrived, though not always of the reasons given for them. But in making this statement I desire to remove any possible ambiguity that may remain about the position. My colleagues and I are here in our personal capacities, we do not in any way represent our Governments, and they are perfectly free either to accept or reject any of the proposals that we have made.

For instance, it is quite possible that the British Government may not feel it possible to go farther than they were prepared to go at the last Assembly. They may think that harmony between the Pact and the Covenant can be achieved by the amendments then proposed by the British Government. Or they may come to some other conclusion on the matter. They will have to be guided not only by juridical considerations, but by considerations of international and domestic policy. They will have to consider the international position as it then exists, and in particular the condition of the disarmament question, which necessarily has a great effect on all proposals affecting international security. At the same time, I repeat that I myself am in favour of the proposals we have made, that I believe the solution we have suggested is sound and workable, and that if it is adopted it will conduce to the peace of the world.

INDICTMENT OF JAPANESE POLITICIAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 7

The Emperor to-day sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. Kobashi, the former Minister of Education, on charges of accepting bribes in connexion with Bills before Parliament. Mr. Kobashi, who recently resigned his portfolio, is alleged to have received 30,000 yen (£3,000) from one railway company seeking to be nationalized, and 25,000 shares from another which was seeking franchise. The defence is that the sums paid were contributions to party funds.

LAKE TANA DAM PROJECT

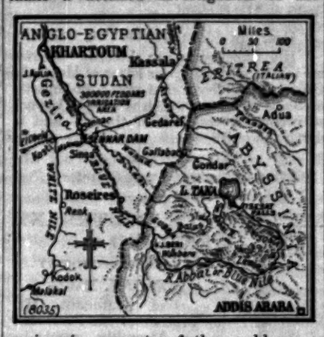
PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT WITH ABYSSINIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADDIS ABABA, MARCH 5

The conversations which have been proceeding here for the last two months between the Ethiopian Government, Mr. MacGregor, Irrigation Adviser to the Sudan Government, and Mr. Lardner, of the White Corporation, about the proposed dam where the Blue Nile leaves Lake Tana (Tsana), have now concluded.

An agreement has been reached whereby engineers of the White Corporation will make a detailed investigation of the



engineering aspects of the problem on the spot in October, after the end of the rains. The question of building a road from Addis Ababa to the lake will also be included in the examination.

After receipt of the engineers' report discussion of the final agreement for the execution of the project will be resumed. The friendly atmosphere which has prevailed throughout the conversations gives ground for the hope that a final settlement satisfactory to all parties will be reached.

*** The building of a dam at Lake Tana, in connexion with irrigation projects for Egypt and the Sudan, has been the subject of inquiry and negotiation ever since the reconquest of the Sudan by Lord Kitchener. Missions under British officers have already visited the lake and various projects have been put forward. Nothing can be done without the concurrence and permission of the Abyssinian authorities, but certain rights of preference have already been granted by them in favour of the Sudan. At present the Blue Nile is in its lower courses an intermittent stream.

DUTY OF GERMAN REICHSWEHR

DEFENCE MINISTER'S ADMONITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 7

General Gröner, the Minister of National Defence, recently issued an order, which is now made public, admonishing the armed forces of the Republic to strict neutrality between the two extremist movements in Germany. The fact that the Minister should discuss at length the duty of the Reichswehr in the event of civil war shows that the increasing violence of the extremists is seriously engaging attention.

The General says that after a spell of quiet development the Republic is again fighting a most fateful battle. The Communists and the Fascists (National Socialists) both think an opportunity to overthrow the State is coming, and regard the disaffection of the Army as the most important factor. Both wish to destroy the existing system by force, and that means civil war.

Germany, he says, cannot afford a civil war. Two parties of roughly equal strength would be opposed. There would be no quick decision, but a protracted struggle leading to the ruin of the State and starvation. The Reichswehr must pursue a middle course between these extremists. A tremendous responsibility rests upon the Army, whose task it is to prevent the conflict between classes and parties from flaming into civil war. The soldier must serve the State and the State alone. Germany has an immeasurably long and painful path to tread to freedom, but it is the only one and cannot be shortened. The Minister instructs commanding officers to keep their subordinates currently informed of developments of the situation, promises to summon them occasionally to Berlin for instruction, and offers to send officers to give explanations if desired. Officers who do not enlighten their juniors in the sense he indicates are to be reported to him.

This order is instructive as giving the view of a particularly competent authority on the present situation, which is not easy to judge. The continual necessity to report clashes, leading to bloodshed, between the extremists themselves or with the police, may sometimes give readers abroad an unduly gloomy idea of the situation. Actually the relative importance of these incidents in a country like Germany is small. Most foreign observers gain an impression of fundamental strength and solidity in studying the German Republic, and find it easier to imagine such short-lived adventures as the Kapp Putsch than the civil war to which the order refers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

NOMINATIONS BY NINE PARTIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, MARCH 7

Nominations for the State Parliamentary elections, which are to be held on April 5, reflect the confused political issues arising from Australia's financial and economic difficulties, for which all parties claim to possess solutions. Representatives of nine parties are appealing to the people, namely:—Liberal, Labour, Country, Independent Labour, Independent Protestant Labour, Communist, Single Tax, Independent, and the Women's Non-Party Association.

All these parties are contesting Assembly or Lower House districts, for which candidates number 98, though only 46 seats are available. Twenty-three candidates have been nominated for 10 seats in the Legislative Council. Communists are opposing Labour candidates for two metropolitan districts, and the People's Party is fighting both Liberal and Labour in a country constituency. The only woman candidate, Mrs. Polkinghorne, representing the Women's Non-Party Association, is opposing three Liberals and three Labour candidates for a metropolitan district. Mr. Hill, Leader of the Opposition, was returned unopposed, but Mr. Butler, the Premier, is being strongly opposed by Country Party candidates, who are sanguine of defeating him. Five of the six Ministers are being opposed at the polls.

SOUTH CHINA WAR

A KWANGSI ADVANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MARCH 7

Kwangsi troops in rebellion against the Nanking Government have occupied Limchow and Pakhoi [in the south-west of Kwangtung], having apparently advanced suddenly and taken the Cantonese by surprise. This action signifies the resumption of warfare on a serious scale.

A conference was held recently at Wuchow [on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border] between delegates of both sides, when it was hoped a truce would be arranged, but it appears that Canton refused to permit the "Ironsides" to cross Kwangtung into Kiangsi unmolested. The situation is chaotic and it is impossible to confirm a Cantonese claim that Hunanese troops who are favourable to Nanking recently occupied Kweilin [150 miles north-west of Wuchow].

CRITICS OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT

VOTE OF CENSURE LOST IN ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 7

In the Legislative Assembly to-day a motion by Mr. Kelkar (Nationalist) for the reduction of the appropriation for the travelling expenses of the Executive Council was rejected by 50 votes to 39. The motion—described by Left speakers as a vote of censure—was brought forward in order to call attention to the "irresponsibility" of the Government. It is obvious that such a debate was hardly appropriate in view of the stage which has now been reached in the revision of the Constitution.

Mr. Kelkar and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya referred at length to Mr. Gandhi's new programme, and both excused it. This apparently did not please a large number of members, particularly those who have been recently returned in opposition to Mr. Gandhi and to the present tactics of the Congress.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas gave a list of the Government's sins of omission and commission, and made particular reference to the fixation of the rupee at 18d., from which, he said, India would have been saved if the Government had been responsible. One of his accusations was that whenever Indian interests and those of British trade conflicted the Government somehow or other decided in favour of British trade.

"Was that why, as President of the Tariff Board, I recommended the Indian Steel Protection Bill?" asked Sir George Rainy, Railway Member, in answering the speech. Sir George Rainy was evidently much affected by the charge levied against him in common with other Government servants.

An outstanding incident of the debate was the intervention of two Moslems, Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim (of the Moslem Centre Party) and Mr. Jinnah (leader of the mixed Hindu and Moslem Independent Party). Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim bluntly told Mr. Kelkar that it would have been more fitting if he had not brought forward his motion until the Hindus had given signs of recognizing the justice of the Moslem minority's claims for safeguards under the impending constitutional changes.

This reference to the private negotiations now proceeding in Delhi was received with ironical interruptions by the Hindus and strong approval by the majority of Moslems.

Mr. Jinnah, speaking in favour of Mr. Kelkar's motion, lost his usual imperturbability under a fire of Moslem interruptions, and, turning to the Moslem Party, said:—"Surely a minority numbering 70,000,000 should not be afraid to face the issue squarely." He added hotly:—"It is no good appealing to Hindus. I don't want concessions. Seventy millions are a power in the country. You can dictate to the Government and to the Hindus. Show a manly attitude."

His outburst was received with astonishment. Sir George Schuster forwent his right of reply, and the House at once went to a division, the motion being rejected.

DELHI, March 7.—Sir James Crerar, speaking on behalf of the Government in the debate, said important political developments had taken place, and were taking place, and, though he could not predict the precise steps which would be taken to promote the further advancement of India's political future, he had no doubt they would be in full accordance with the pronouncement of 1917. He trusted that the London Conference would give effect to what the Viceroy recently told the House—namely, the elucidation and the harmony of views. Meanwhile, the Government had two important duties to perform—first, to adhere loyally in the spirit and the letter to the Declaration of 1917, and secondly, to maintain by every means at their command all those conditions, including the maintenance of peace and order, which were necessary for the development and fruition of that policy.—*Reuter.*

THE AFTERMATH OF "RED THURSDAY"

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 7

Five well-known Communists were arrested here yesterday on a charge of inciting to riot in Union-square. The police broke up the mob at the cost of a score of broken heads. The arrested men are William Z. Foster, twice candidate of the Communist Party for the Presidency of the United States, Robert H. Minor, editor of the *Daily Worker*, Harry Raymond, and Joseph Lester, called by the police Communist organizers, but describing themselves as "merely seamen out of work," and Israel Amter, who is, in fact, an organizer. All the prisoners were remanded without bail until Monday.

None of the five men actually took part in yesterday's riot, as they had slipped away to City Hall to await the expected arrival there of the parade which they are accused of having organized in the face of an explicit prohibition by the police. They all came out scathless yesterday. The Police Commissioner announced that as riotous incidents had so frequently been the outcome of their meetings, Communists would not hereafter be permitted to hold meetings in the streets and public squares.

About 150 persons were injured altogether in demonstrations in various American cities yesterday, and 200 were arrested. Except in New York, the Communists were able to claim few "martyrs."

FORM OF FASCIST LAWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 6

If a Bill presented to the Chamber is approved all Italian laws will in future bear the signature of the Prime Minister as well as that of the King and of the Minister who proposes them. The change, it is claimed, is the logical consequence of the Law of 1925 on the powers and prerogatives of the Prime Minister. That Law, it will be remembered, makes the various Ministers responsible to the Prime Minister as well as to the King for "all the acts and measures of their Ministries." The effect of the Bill will be to modify an enactment passed in its original form as early as 1854.

BELGIAN FRONTIER DEFENCES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, MARCH 7

The Comte de Broqueville, Minister of National Defence, has under consideration a Bill for setting up a special fund for frontier defences, in connexion with which he is expected to ask Parliament to vote a total credit of from 400,000,000f. to 500,000,000f. Annual grants would be asked from Parliament until the total credit had been exhausted. In this way defensive works which were held to be indispensable could be carried out without waiting for the two Chambers to vote the necessary credits.

PRESIDENT MASARYK'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

NATIONAL FESTIVITIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, MARCH 7

President Masaryk's 80th birthday was celebrated to-day by the whole population of the Republic, without distinction, as a national festival. Although the day had not been officially declared a public holiday, it was kept as such. Prague looked its best in brilliant sunshine, the national colours flying from public and private buildings, while from an early hour the streets were thronged with Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak peasants in their picturesque costumes.

Every day for a week past the President has received deputations from all parts of Czechoslovakia, and for each of them he had some kindly words, reminiscences of earlier days, and, usually, sound advice. The legionaries and the *sokols* have marched separately to the Castle in military order, and yesterday afternoon the President held a review of the Prague garrison, in the presence of the Government and the Diplomatic Corps. France, Rumania, and Yugoslavia had sent special missions, the other countries being represented by their accredited Ministers.

This morning the President received the members of the National Assembly, together with the Cabinet, the Czechoslovak Red Cross, and the Diplomatic Corps. The speeches at the reception were broadcast, and large crowds could be seen during the day listening in front of the wireless shops. In the afternoon the people of Prague formed a big procession, which gave a local and homely touch to the festivities. President Masaryk, who is in remarkably good health, has stood the strain which such a large programme must have imposed on him without any outward sign of fatigue.

The occasion has been commemorated in a practical way by large donations from financial and other institutions to charitable and educational foundations, most of which will bear Masaryk's name.

Telegrams in Brief

Six workmen were killed and eight injured in an explosion at an oil well belonging to the Danube Oil Company near Bacau, RUMANIA.

Mr. Bernard Arthur Crean, Resident Magistrate, Kenya, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of CYPRUS.

Colonel Girard, who is in charge of the new unified command on the Algerian-Moroccan border, arrived at COLOMB-BECHAR on Thursday.

Twelve men were burned to death and ten others were seriously injured in an explosion of fire-damp at the Marcinelle Nord Colliery, BELGIUM, yesterday morning.

Sir Frederic Gauntlett, who recently retired from the post of Auditor-General in India, has accepted the appointment of Finance Minister, PATIALA State.

The net gain in population in AUSTRALIA through immigration last year was 8,963, being 18,269 less than in 1928, and the lowest, excluding the War years, since 1908.

The Indian delegation to the Conference on the Codification of International Law, meeting at THE HAGUE on March 12, will consist of Sir Basanta Mullick (chairman), Sir Ewart Graves, and Mr. Alma Latifi, I.C.S.

The CANADIAN Government and the Provincial Administration of Saskatchewan on Thursday arrived at the basis of a satisfactory agreement for the transfer of the natural resources of the province from the Federal authority.

Two armed foreigners on Thursday threw a bomb in front of a café in Kriva Palanka, YUGOSLAVIA, escaping from the gendarmes who pursued them. A bomb which they had left behind exploded early next morning. This is the third outrage committed recently by Macedonians coming from Bulgaria.

SAMOAN CONFERENCE CONCLUDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MARCH 7

The Apia correspondent of the Press Association reports that the conference between the Mau [League of Samoans], the Administration of Western Samoa, and the visiting Minister has now been concluded.

The Samoans have replied unfavourably to the suggestion that the organization should be broken up, but no opposition was raised to the arrest of the men who are wanted. It is understood that the Samoans will return to the villages.

Other Foreign News on following page

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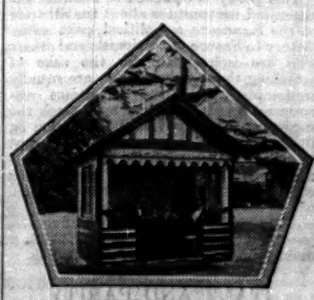

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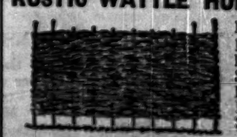

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BUSY DAY FOR CONFERENCE

HEAD DELEGATES' MEETING

FRENCH POLICY

M. BRIAND AND A PACT

The work of the Naval Conference was again in full swing yesterday after the inevitable interruption caused by the French political crisis. M. Briand, who had returned to London from Paris on the previous evening, met the Prime Minister at St. James's Palace at 10 o'clock in the morning, and this conversation was followed by a meeting of the Heads of Delegations. Concerning the latter meeting the following official statement was issued:—

The Heads of Delegations met at St. James's Palace this morning at 10.30.

Their first act was to express their deep sympathy with the French nation at the loss of life, suffering, and damage caused by the disastrous floods in South and South-West France. M. Briand thanked his colleagues, and emphasized how much the French nation would appreciate the sentiments which had been expressed.

The first report of the First Committee dealing with the general questions referred to the Committee at the third plenary session of the Conference was then passed under review in detail. Two closely related questions were referred back to the First Committee for further examination in the light of to-day's discussion, and the few remaining matters not settled by the report were deemed to be easier arranged after agreement had been reached in regard to figures.

A further meeting of the Heads of Delegations was arranged to take place on Monday next at 3 p.m., when the work of the Conference will be reviewed in the light of the results of the meeting of the First Committee this afternoon and of a number of conversations which have been arranged to take place in the interval.

TONNAGE AND CATEGORIES

The question referred to the First Committee at the third plenary session of the Conference was the methods of ascertaining naval tonnage. The Committee put forward a compromise between the French suggestion for a system of global tonnage and the British proposal for tonnage by categories. The report of the First Committee proposed that the total tonnage of the naval requirements of each Power should be set out, but that the figures should also be separated under the following categories:—Battleships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. It was further suggested that the cruisers should be subdivided into two classes, those carrying guns of more than 6in. and those carrying guns with a calibre of 6in. or less. It was also proposed that in the case of France and Italy the tonnage for light cruisers and destroyers might be included in one total.

EXEMPT VESSELS

The First Committee met in the afternoon to consider the report of the experts on special vessels and vessels exempt from limitation. After discussing the report in detail the Committee decided to meet again on Tuesday to consider a draft report for the full Conference.

The section of the report which deals with exempt vessels was accepted by the First Committee. It adopts with two alterations the draft regulations drawn up for the consideration of the Geneva Conference in 1927. These regulations were as follows:—

(a) All naval service combatant vessels of less than 600 tons standard displacement to be exempt.

(b) All naval service combatant vessels of 600 to 2,000 tons standard displacement should be exempt from limitation provided that:—(1) They do not mount a gun greater than 6in. in calibre; (2) they do not mount more than four guns above 3in. in calibre; (3) they are not designed or fitted to launch torpedoes; (4) they are not designed for a speed greater than 18 knots.

(c) All naval vessels not specifically built as fighting ships nor taken in time of peace under Government control for fighting purposes, which are employed in Fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way other than as fighting ships, should be exempt from limitation provided they conform to the four conditions given for category (b), and provided also that (5) they are not armoured; (6) are not designed or fitted to launch mines; (7) are not fitted to receive planes on board from the air; and (8) do not mount more than one aeroplane-launching apparatus on a centre line or two, one on each broadside.

The two alterations made by the First Committee are:—(1) That the maximum speed permitted for exempt vessels should be raised from 18 to 20 knots; and (2) that no aircraft carrier should be included in the list if she is able to operate more than three aeroplanes.

SPECIAL SHIPS

The section of the report dealing with special vessels sets out the existing ships which the Powers desire to retain and which do not come within the recognized categories. They include mine-layers, aircraft-carriers of less than 10,000 tons and able to operate more than three aeroplanes, monitors, gunboats, destroyer-tenders, old cruisers used for training purposes, dispatch vessels, net-layers, sloops, and submarine depôt ships.

The First Committee accepted this part of the report in general, but it was agreed that there must be further discussion as to whether special vessels are to be reckoned in the total tonnage of each country, as is desired by France, or kept entirely separate, as Great Britain suggests. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to reach a final decision on this point on Tuesday afternoon.

The Experts Committee was again occupied with the maximum size of the individual submarine, paying special attention to the proposal made by France that she should be allowed to retain a certain number of super-submarines of more than 2,000 tons and less than 3,000 tons. On this point no agreement has yet been arrived at.

PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS

The Prime Minister is spending the week-end at Chequers, and will deliver a broadcast message from there to America to-morrow afternoon. M. Briand is to see Mr. Henderson to-day, and he is to visit the Prime Minister at Chequers to-morrow. It is understood that M. Briand is anxious that the political implications of the French memorandum should be discussed by the delegates. He is unwilling to make concessions in regard to tonnage in return for a consultative pact, but will press for a pact that would provide for concerted action by the signatory Powers in time of emergency.

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting of the American, French, and British delegations at St. James's Palace. There will also be private conversations between the different delegations. It is realized that these conversations are of considerable value in helping to smooth out difficulties. When the Heads of the Delegations met yesterday morning there was a full recognition of the fact that time is becoming precious, and there was a general opinion that the work should now be expedited as much as possible. At the same time it was felt that private conversations are of the greatest value if a Five-Power Treaty is to be achieved.

The British Government hoped originally that the Conference would complete its work by the middle of the present month. The interruption of work that has occurred makes this impossible, but there is a strong desire that the labours of the Conference should be ended by the middle of April. In the case of the British delegates there is a special reason why this should be the case. At the end of the financial year the Cabinet must turn its immediate attention to problems concerned with the next Budget. It has already been announced that this will be presented to the House of Commons on Monday, April 14, and the general discussion on the Budget resolutions will be taken on the Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday the House of Commons will adjourn for the Easter Recess. The members of the British delegation feel that in that week their Parliamentary duties will occupy their time fully, and, as nobody wants the Conference to continue over Easter, it is hoped that it will be possible to wind up the work of the Conference by Saturday, April 12, at the latest. The Government are still convinced that it will be possible to produce a Five-Power Treaty.

SUGGESTED POLITICAL PACT

U.S. OPPOSITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7

Discussion of the Naval Conference is again concentrating itself on the possibility of the entrance of the United States into some kind of political pact as a means of securing a reduction in the French building programme. In the course of this discussion interest and some confusion have been created by statements made by Senator Moses (Republican, New Hampshire), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, who, throughout his absence from Washington on account of illness, has been classed as a confirmed isolationist, certain to support those who are bitterly opposed to inclusion of such a provision in any treaty resulting from the London Conference. Reports that he was prepared to vote for such a provision have been received with incredulity and dismay among the isolationists.

Questioned to-day on his precise attitude, Senator Moses said he based his position on the clause in the resolution introduced into the Foreign Relations Committee by Mr. Philander C. Knox in June, 1919, which was intended to provide a substitute for the League of Nations. This clause said: "That it shall be the declared policy of our Government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that, the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any Power or combination of Powers, the United States will regard such situation with grave concern, as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with the other Powers affected with the view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in future, carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief co-belligerents for the defence of civilization."

This clause was discussed in the Foreign Relations Committee, but was struck out before the rest of the Knox resolution was reported to the Senate, so that the clause never came up for debate. Mr. Moses insisted to-day that reports of his favourable attitude to a consultative provision were "substantially correct" in so far as they stated that his attitude was based solely on the Knox resolution. Later—amplifying this somewhat cryptic statement—he said that now, as in 1919, he would look favourably on such a provision only as a means for "putting the League of Nations out of business." Asked if he would vote for such a provision supposing it were included in any treaty brought back from London, he replied: "If it would put the League of Nations out of the picture."

It is the general opinion that it would be unsafe to rely on Senator Moses's supporting such a provision in any event. Senator Borah and other isolationists maintain an attitude of implacable hostility to the consultative provision, which, if anything, is stiffened by the introduction of the Knox resolution into the discussion. Mr. Stimson's statement declaring that genuine reductions are being achieved in London—which is generally attributed to the direct intervention of Mr. Hoover—has been unfortunate in its effects. Lists of figures have been elicited from the Navy Department to prove that the announcement of a reduction is "fake." Armed with these, all the varied groups of opponents of the Hoover Administration are busy citing the Stimson declaration as proof that the Administration's naval policy is a complete failure. "Liberal" opinion is exasperated, because it is feared that Mr. Stimson's statement is intended to prepare public opinion for the abandonment even of the "reductions" which it announces, and then to attribute failure to reduce them to France.

This policy is attacked as showing exaggerated nervousness about the attitude of the Senate to a political pact satisfactory to France. Isolationists and others who are isolationists for the sake of attacking the Administration are equally contemptuous of the reductions announced by Mr. Stimson, but attack the suggestion of a consultative provision on the ground that it is a mistaken attempt to substitute an indefinite political agreement bristling with entanglements for a courageous policy of battleship reduction, which they believe would satisfy France equally well. The Big Navy advocates join in the chorus, because they think it makes the whole Conference ridiculous.

ITALY AND PARITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MARCH 7

In an editorial article, attributed here to the pen of the Duce himself, the *Popolo d'Italia* vigorously defends the attitude taken up by Italy at the Naval Conference.

In dealing with parity with France the *Popolo d'Italia* declares that the figures published in the *Temps* "are a masterpiece of ability but unfortunately they confuse all ideas." The article concludes:—

We feel sure of interpreting Italian sentiment, and we believe also the sentiment of a great part of French public opinion, in affirming that our efforts should be directed not to polemics but to a willing and friendly search for a just solution which should mean equal rights for all and the hegemony of none.

The article, which was distributed during the night in proof, has appeared this morning in full and contemporaneously in the *Corriere della Sera* and all the other Italian newspapers.

FRENCH FLOODS

PRESIDENT'S VISIT OF INSPECTION

FURTHER DAMAGE FEARED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 7

The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister left Paris at 7 o'clock this evening for a two-day visit to the flooded areas. Their special train is due at Agen at 7 a.m. to-morrow. At 7.30 a.m. they will leave Agen by motor-car for Moissac, Montauban, Villemur, and Toulouse, where they will make a tour of the affected districts. They will spend the night in the President's train and visit Carcassonne and Béziers on Sunday.

Relief funds are being organized by public bodies and private individuals and subscriptions are beginning to come in. Parliament to-day passed a vote of 100,000,000f. (£800,000) as a first instalment for the relief of the distress. Members of the Cabinet have personally subscribed 50,000f. (£400), and the *Echo de Paris* has opened a fund in response to an appeal from the Bishop of Montauban. The *Journal Officiel* to-day contained the proclamation of a 30-day moratorium in the devastated area for all debts due

before April 1. A proposal to declare next Sunday a day of national mourning was adopted by the Senate. Official condolences continue to arrive from other countries; to-day they included a telegram from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, messages from the Papal Nuncio and the representatives of the United States, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and a letter from Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary of State.

The main floods are now subsiding in the Tarn Valley, and the mass of water is moving north-west towards the sea. Its effects were felt last night in the lower valleys of the Garonne and Gironde, and the alarm was given at Bordeaux and at other towns along the course of the rivers. Here it is hoped that there will no loss of life, as people have been warned of the danger, but heavy material damage cannot be avoided. At La Réole, about 40 miles above Bordeaux, emergency telephone lines had been laid and a general warning was sent out. The police ordered people out of their houses, and in some cases took them by force to places of safety. Even so a few could not be separated from their homes, and crept back only to be cut off by the flood.

At Barsac every house was flooded, and the inhabitants were all on the roofs. There were 3ft. of water in the church, which stands on high ground. On both banks of the Gironde farms and villages were flooded, but so far there has been no loss of life. At Beautirin houses and factories were flooded up to the second storey. In other places the level of the Garonne rose above 35ft.—3ft. higher than the floods of 1875—in a few hours. Steam tugs and motor-boats sent up from Bordeaux to rescue the inhabitants could not make way against the current. The volume of water from the Gironde is making navigation difficult for ocean-going ships.

100 DEAD IN ONE TOWN

While Bordeaux anxiously waited for the main volume of flood water, a smaller, but still formidable, mass was finding its way towards the Mediterranean along the valley of the Aude. That river burst its banks at Cuxac, thereby deepening the surrounding floods. The village of Rayssac, six miles from Narbonne, was hurriedly evacuated. In various parts of the Aude Valley motor services were organized to take the place of the broken railways, and are now working satisfactorily.

To-day's reports from the Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Haute Garonne gave cause for fear that the death-roll might be much greater than was supposed. In the Tarn-et-Garonne, especially, deeper and deeper distress was revealed as the water withdrew. At Moyassac, where the bursting of a dam overwhelmed the town in a few minutes, the work of clearing the wreckage had barely begun, and already over 100 dead had been found. Only a dozen bodies had been found at Montauban to-day, but the search there was very difficult, and it was feared that many still lay under the ruins. Estimates of 500 dead, 10,000 houses destroyed, and many more houses unsafe or unfit for habitation were given.

Agen was cut off from all communication until yesterday, and it has not yet been possible to estimate the damage in that district. The inhabitants of Agen were warned in time by bugle calls, but the flood rose so quickly that little could be saved. Soon the town was isolated, with six feet of water in all its streets. Road, railway, telegraph, and telephone communications were cut; drinking water, gas, and electric light supplies failed. Terrible struggles went on all night in the dark.

One or two more isolated cases of looting are reported. Valuable property, including a set of 15th-century tapestries, was taken from a château at Reynies in the Haute Garonne.

Further reports are still coming in from the flood area. At Montauban, as fast as the bodies are found they are laid in temporary mortuaries; nobody knows when they can be buried, for the cemetery is still under water. A rough division has been organized between victims and rescuers. The homeless wear white armlets, the rescuers and authorized explorers red ones, to establish their right to enter the ruins. Crowds of refugees, pushing their belongings in barrows and handcarts, like those who fled before the War-time invasion, file along the roads between the towns.

The latest subscription lists include a gift of 50,000f., with his benediction, from the Pope, and many contributions from banks, business firms, and private people.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

It is notified by the Lord Chamberlain in the *London Gazette* that the King's birthday will be celebrated in London and at all stations, both at home and abroad, on Tuesday, June 3 next. In the cases of the Customs and Excise Departments and the officers and servants of the dock companies in England and Northern Ireland the day appointed for the celebration is Saturday, June 14.

WARNING TO MR. GANDHI

VICEROY'S ACTION

CAMPAIGN LEADER ARRESTED

A Reuter message from Delhi states that the Viceroy has sent the following reply to Mr. Gandhi:—

"Dear Mr. Gandhi,

"His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to acknowledge your letter of March 2. He regrets to learn that you contemplate a course of action which is clearly bound to involve a violation of the law and a danger to public peace.

"Yours very truly,

"C. CUNNINGHAM (Private Secretary)."

MR. GANDHI'S LIEUTENANT ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 7

Mr. Gandhi's chief lieutenant, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, brother of the President of the Legislative Assembly, went to Borsad from Ahmedabad this morning in order to speak at a meeting, but was prohibited by order of the District Magistrate. Mr. Patel, however, began to address the meeting, and was arrested and taken to Borsad, where the Magistrate tried him and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees [£37 10s.]. Mr. Patel was immediately taken to Sabarmati Gaol, near Ahmedabad.

This is definitely the first step taken by the Government to deal with Mr. Gandhi's movement.

Before the arrest of Mr. Patel it had been expected that Mr. Gandhi, with a band of his followers, would start from Ahmedabad on Tuesday in a march to the coast. One report stated that the marchers would make for the Borsad

taluka [revenue district] where it touches the Gulf of Cambay, but another stated that Mr. Gandhi intended to begin his civil disobedience movement in Jalalpur *taluka*, south of Surat. Jalalpur is close to Bardoli [which was the scene of a no-tax campaign some time ago], and might well produce volunteers trained by Mr. Patel.

AHMEDABAD, March 7.—On receipt of a telegram informing him of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Patel, Mr. Gandhi said that the news should be heartily welcomed. He added that he might have to revise his plans for marching with the first batch of volunteers, as he might give the marching orders for to-morrow or Sunday.

Mr. Gandhi has issued a public appeal to the mill-owners, mill-workers, shopkeepers, and all citizens to observe a peaceful *hartal* [cessation of work] to-morrow "in celebration of the incarceration of the uncrowned king of Gujerat."—*Reuter.*

REPUDIATION OF MR. GANDHI

A MOSLEM PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 7

In the course of his speech at a Moslem meeting in Bombay last night [already briefly reported in *The Times*], Shaukat Ali said he had himself been Mr. Gandhi's follower, never opposing him in anything, but to-day he felt that Mr. Gandhi's action was injurious to India.

Mr. Gandhi, he said, had disregarded their sincere advice that Moslems would not join in a programme of joint action unless there was an honourable understanding between Hindus and Moslems, and that if the Congress, under Mr. Gandhi's orders, started civil disobedience, then self-respecting Moslems would not co-operate with him. Persistent Moslem efforts to induce Mr. Gandhi to curb the reactionary and militant sections on his side had failed. Moslems desired their uplift, and could not surrender their conscience and wills to any individual, however big. They had genuine grievances against Mr. Gandhi, who expected them to watch with folded hands his unwise action, which, Shaukat Ali felt certain, would mean bloodshed.

"Devoted and loyal Khilafat and other Moslem workers," he continued, "have come to me with tears in eyes and complained that we have been betrayed and are now being forced, whether we like it or not, to become camp followers in this campaign. They said Gandhi had started it, not against the British Government so much as against Moslems, who refused to accept the Nehru Constitution, which was drafted to keep us under the majority's heel."

Shaukat Ali finally appealed to patriotic Hindu and Moslem leaders to combine to stop the danger threatening the country.

MADRAS, March 7.—Mr. Gandhi's leadership has been definitely repudiated by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, an uncompromising advocate of independence, who is resigning from the Tamilnadu Congress Working Committee on the ground that Mr. Gandhi's offer to the Viceroy is contrary to the Lahore resolution, going much below Dominion status and accepting Great Britain's military control. He does not agree to anyone assuming a dictatorship for India, and does not accept Mr. Gandhi's interpretation of independence as equivalent to Dominion status.—*Reuter.*

THE INVALIDS

The condition of the Duke of Buccleuch was stated yesterday to be steadily improving.

Lord Coventry is lying seriously ill at Croome Court, and is causing great anxiety to his family.

It was reported that there was no change in Lord Wittenham's condition last night.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Brighton and Hove General Gas.
Ford Motor Company.
Friary, Holroyd, and Healy's Breweries.
Home and Colonial Stores.
London and North Eastern Railway.
London Brick Company and Forders.
Skefko Ball Bearing Company.

RESIGNATION OF DR. SCHACHT

OBJECTION TO THE YOUNG PLAN

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 7

At a meeting to-day of the central committee of the Reichsbank which decided on the third reduction of the discount rates in four months, bringing the rate down from 6 to 5½ per cent., Dr. Schacht announced that he had taken the necessary steps to resign his post as President of the Reichsbank before the completion of his term. He explained that his reasons lay in his unfavourable view of The Hague agreements. He would, he added, remain at his post until a decision could be reached on the appointment of a successor.

Dr. Schacht's announcement, although it came as a surprise to the public and to most members of the Reichstag, was not unexpected by the Government. After his threat at The Hague to withhold the cooperation of the Reichsbank from the Bank for International Settlements unless modifications were made in the Young Plan agreements, and his rebuff by the German Government, which undertook to compel the Reichsbank's cooperation by legislative means, his resignation was always a possibility. At The Hague, however, he accepted defeat with apparent meekness, but eventually he decided to resign and informed the Government. The decision was kept secret for various reasons, among them the hope that Dr. Schacht might be persuaded to change his mind. As was explained to-day in the second reading debate on the Young Plan measures by Herr Moldenhauer, the Finance Minister, the Government did their best to persuade him to stay. It might, nevertheless, be doubted whether the whole Cabinet was as eager on this point as the Finance Minister, whose appointment was the result of Dr. Schacht's intervention before Christmas, and whose party, the German People's Party, shared many of Dr. Schacht's misgivings about The Hague version of the Young Plan.

CONTROL OF BANK

Other parties represented in the Cabinet, especially the Socialists and a section of the Democrats, have been distinctly hostile to Dr. Schacht. The Democrats have been attacking him (without justification, so far as can be gathered) for vacillation in his attitude towards the probable appointment of a French Director-General of the International Bank, and the Socialists have been demanding changes in the Reichsbank law curtailing the independence of the President of the Reichsbank. With regard to the post of Director-General of the bank, Dr. Schacht has been in full agreement with the German Government that either that post and the post of president should be shared by France and Germany, or, if, as is contemplated, the president is a representative of another country, the Director-General should also be a "neutral."

The principal motive, and that which he has given to the public, is, however, his objection to the shape finally taken by the Young Plan and the associated agreements at The Hague, which represent to his mind what he described in his memorandum of December as a "falsification" of the experts' report he signed in Paris. Dr. Schacht's previous semi-political gestures have created in many minds doubt of his suitability for a political career, though his ability as a banker has always been highly valued. His latest gesture has come at a time when it can cause the greatest annoyance to the parties with which his relations have been strained, and bring the greatest comfort to those whose good will he is reputed to covet. It has come as a godsend to the Nationalist opposition.

Whether Dr. Schacht really hoped to be able to check the Young Plan at the eleventh hour, whether personal political considerations had a part in his decision, or whether, after once more repudiating all responsibility for alterations to the plan he signed in Paris, he hoped to be reappointed are questions which may be answered in the not very distant future. In Government circles and in the Reichstag Dr. Schacht's announcement is thought to be serious, and although the difficulties have been increased confidence has not been lost in the ratification of the Young Plan and the liquidations agreements by the Reichstag.

The announcement of Dr. Schacht's impending resignation had a very unfavourable effect on the Stock Exchange to-day.

THE LEAGUE OPIUM COMMISSION

POPPY CULTIVATION IN CHINA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 7

The League of Nations Opium Commission has arrived at Shanghai. Mr. Ekstrand, the head of the Commission, in an interview published by the *North China Daily News*, describes with minuteness the investigations made by the Commission in the Federated Malay States, Siam, Indo-China, Formosa, Macao, and Hong-kong. Every one was most helpful and anxious to give all possible information. China is excluded from the scope of the inquiry, the Chinese having insisted that the Commission should include a Chinese member, a condition which no other nation required, and should also investigate the smuggling of morphine, which is the subject of a separate investigation by the League. Hence the Commission is merely passing through Shanghai *en route* for Dairen.

The *North China Daily News* publishes a report by a missionary of the unparalleled cultivation of opium in northern and central Anwhei, describing what he himself had seen. The writer says that all the best land is now growing the poppy, with the result that the supply of foodstuffs of the province is seriously curtailed. Formerly farmers planted wheat and poppy in alternate rows, and he had seen farmers hurriedly pulling up the poppy when threatened with official visitation. Now the farmers pay enormous taxes to the provincial officials and are immune from interference.

The writer says the so-called Opium Suppression Bureau, whose activities are only visible in respect of the taxes they collect from the farmers, is nothing but a farce.

DR. NANSEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, MARCH 7.

Dr. Nansen is suffering from phlebitis of the leg, and is likely to be confined to his bed for a fortnight. The general state of his health is satisfactory.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

EXCELLENT ANIMAL FILMS TAKEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, MARCH 7

The Prince of Wales spent to-day driving his motor-car about the town and went to the Survey Department, where he selected maps for his Uganda tour. He also took a number of maps of the Belgian Congo, as it is understood that he thinks of including a brief visit to the Congo during the remaining part of his holiday, and possibly taking in a pygmy area. Heavy rains robbed the Prince of an excellent opportunity of photographing lions. Reports were received that a pride of 15 lions had been seen on the Kajiado road. It was hoped that the Prince would be able to motor out there, but the rains made the roads impassable.

The Prince now possesses several fine film records, one of which is declared to be the finest elephant film yet taken in Kenya. The great animal was apparently found in a forest glade, where the Prince obtained close-up scenes showing the animal placidly feeding and turning about, unconscious of any human presence. The animal was so near that he practically fills the whole picture.

Another feature of the film is a study of a rhinoceros, which was obtained as the animal was coming towards the camera. The third main feature is a Massai lion hunt. Other scenes include the movement of motor-cars across the river and also brief scenes of his camp life. Some of his films were brought from the camp by motor-car, at least one was brought by aeroplane, and the Prince received immediate reports on their results, and saw them displayed on the screen. To-morrow the Prince is expected to appear as a spectator at a race meeting.

RABBITS BILL

UNOPPOSED SECOND READING

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

An old friend, the Rabbits Bill, obtained an unopposed second reading in the House of Commons to-day, thanks largely to the promoters having omitted this time to apply the same strictures to rooks as they did to rabbits.

SIR J. LAMB, in moving the Bill, admitted that the charge against rooks was not proven, but announced that rabbits were undoubtedly guilty of widespread destruction of crops. The Bill therefore empowered county councils, upon receipt of a complaint from the occupier of the land affected, to require the responsible owner to begin an anti-rabbit campaign within 21 days. The county council could authorize someone else, in default of the owner, to kill the rabbits, sell them, recoup the council's expenses, and hand over any balance to the owner. The owner would be allowed, however, to appeal to the county court before action was taken. This was a far simpler way of preventing a nuisance than enacting that compensation for damage inflicted by rabbits should be paid, and the Bill merely re-enacted a most useful provision of the Corn Production Act, which had vanished with that Act in 1921. A slight modification would be the prohibition to use spring traps to kill rabbits—in deference to humanitarian criticism.

The Bill was favourably received in its new form. DR. ADDISON reported that the Government appreciated its value, although they could not guarantee its passage. The only amendment he suggested was that the initiative in putting its provisions into operation might come from the county council, so that the tenant would not have to start a possible quarrel with his landlord. SIR DOUGLAS NEWTON welcomed this suggestion, and warm support from the Socialist back benches ensured the Bill its second reading.

The Government was then roundly snubbed by the passage unchallenged through its second reading of a Prevention of Corruption Bill. This measure was brought forward by a Socialist member, MR. KELLY, and was designed to allow prosecutions for corruption to take place without the fiat of the Law Officers of the Crown. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL strongly opposed the Bill, on the ground that it removed an essential safeguard against blackmail, but only one voice was raised in support of his argument. The Conservatives supported the Bill, and MR. MANDER, for the Liberals, argued that the Executive ought not to be allowed to prevent people going straight to the courts of law.

It was a very small House, and the day was yet young, but the Government took no steps to sustain its attitude, and the Bill slipped through amid some pleasurable surprise from the Opposition.

AIR SERVICE TO PARIS

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUMMER

Imperial Airways announce that this summer there will be four services daily in each direction between London and Paris, and that the lowest fare (on the early morning service) will be reduced from £4 15s. to £4 4s. Additional aircraft will also be available when traffic is specially heavy.

The services between London and Le Touquet will not operate, as the surface of the Berck aerodrome is unsuitable for heavy aircraft to land on. Light machines may be chartered for this journey at the rate of 5d. a passenger mile. The summer services begin on April 13.

BOYS' CAMPS

A PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

Ingham Old Hall, near Stalham, Norfolk, has been acquired by the Seaside Camps and Settlement Association, and will form the headquarters of a model camping area for boys of from 13 to 18 living in the poorer quarters of London and other great cities. The chairman of the committee of the association is Mr. C. W. Wykeham-Fiennes, and its London offices are at St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRIBUTE TO LORD GLADSTONE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 7

General Hertzog proposed in the House of Assembly to-day a motion expressing the deep sense of loss occasioned by the death of Lord Gladstone, and placing on record the Assembly's appreciation of his services to South Africa. General Hertzog spoke warmly in favour of the motion, which, supported in a few words by General Smuts, was passed unanimously, all members standing.

POLITICAL NOTES

UNITED EMPIRE PARTY

FOUNDERS AT VARIANCE

Doubts have prevailed as to the future of the United Empire Party since Mr. Baldwin's declaration in favour of a referendum on food taxes, and no publicity has been given to its activities for some days in the newspapers with which it originated. These doubts are now largely cleared up in statements issued by the Press Association last night on behalf of Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook. A definite cleavage of opinion between the two founders of the party is revealed in the statements.

According to Lord Rothermere, the work of members of the United Empire Party enrolled under the auspices of his newspapers will by no means cease. Four objectives—three of which are regarded by Lord Rothermere as of even greater importance than a fiscal policy directed towards Empire unity—are to be pursued with "undiminished vigour." The objectives include a high tariff on all imported manufactures, with subsidies for farming; ruthless economy in public expenditure; "no more surrenders" in India; and no diplomatic relations with Russia.

It is not stated which three of these objectives in the "United Empire Party's" policy are to take precedence of the unity of the Empire through fiscal reciprocity. In the programme which has recently been presented in Lord Rothermere's, though not in Lord Beaverbrook's, papers as that of the new party, the break with Russia did not appear. Two objectives which were in the original programme are not to be found in this new version. These were the abandonment of Iraq and Palestine, and the suppression of the Singapore base. Unless the Conservative Party "comes into line" upon Lord Rothermere's new programme, "a fighting policy," including Parliamentary contests on behalf of the party, is apparently contemplated.

Lord Beaverbrook in his statement describes these plans as a "complete departure from the original aims" of the new party. He was aware of Lord Rothermere's wish to add other issues to the "single issue of Empire Free Trade," but did not approve it. He regards Lord Rothermere as free to develop his programme, and, while their "close personal relations remain unaltered," he declines to go with him in his further aims.

A further announcement issued by the trustees of the United Empire Party Fund makes public their decision that "in view of the changed situation" all donations to the fund shall be returned.

The statements are printed on page 14.

WEEK-END WEATHER OUTLOOK

MILD AND UNSETTLED

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A shallow depression passed eastwards across England on Thursday night, and rain was general for a time. In London it did not last long, but was heavy enough to yield nearly a quarter of an inch, which was the largest amount recorded since the beginning of February. Nearly a third of an inch fell at Walton-on-Naze and Clacton, and also at Aberystwyth and Douglas (Isle of Man), during the same night.

Fair weather, with north-westerly to westerly winds, set in over practically the whole of England, Scotland, and Ireland yesterday in the rear of the depression: the sun shone for fully six hours at Teignmouth, Torquay, and Weymouth, and for four or five hours at many places in the North.

A wedge of relatively high barometer, separating the retreating depression from an extensive trough of low pressure out on the Atlantic, is passing across the country, and should maintain fair weather for the greater part of to-day over Eastern England. Elsewhere the cloud and rain of the approaching trough of low pressure will soon be experienced, the general outlook being for mild and unsettled weather.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	PATIENCE	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Arts	NYOTA INYOKA	8.45
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MAN AND SUPERMAN	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	I PRONOUNCE THEM	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
New	HEALTHY, WEALTHY, AND WISE	2.30 & 8.40
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS AND ANDROCLES AND THE LION	2.30
	LOHENGRIN	7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 9.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.30

CONCERT

Wigmore Hall	MR. FREDERICK LAMOND 8

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK	12 to 11
Astoria	LOVE, LIVE, AND LAUGH	12.45 to 11
Avenue	AN ITALIAN STRAW HAT	1 to 12
Capitol	LONE STAR RANGER	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	DEVIL-MAY-CARE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE COCOANUTS	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Plaza	HALF WAY TO HEAVEN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SALLY	12 to 11
Rialto	THE CO-OPTIMISTS	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE COCOANUTS	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE LOVES OF ROBERT BURNS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light westerly winds, becoming moderate south-westerly; cloudy, fog locally early, some rain perhaps later; rather mild.

Week-End Forecast for the British Isles.—Unsettled; mild at first, with some rain generally, becoming colder later in the North with some wintry showers. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Heads of Delegations to the Naval Conference met at St. James's Palace yesterday morning and considered a report of the First Committee, which later in the day dealt with special and exempt ships. It is understood that M. Briand wishes to have the political implications of the French memorandum on naval needs discussed as soon as possible. (p. 12)

Final speeches were made by counsel for the prosecution and the defence at the Hampshire Assizes yesterday in the trial of William Henry Podmore for the alleged murder of Vivian Messiter at Southampton on October 30, 1928. At the rising of the Court the Lord Chief Justice intimated that he would begin his summing up this morning. (p. 7)

Members of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors expressed confidence yesterday that the new liaison with manufacturers which was arranged at the conference on Thursday with Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, should benefit British industry if the manufacturers only prove sufficiently responsive to any new ideas that are submitted to them. (p. 14)

Lord Lansdowne's pictures, 80 in number, fetched £22,855 at Christie's yesterday, a Titian portrait of a gentleman selling for 8,100 guineas; Reynolds's portrait of Elizabeth Drax Countess of Berkeley—2,300 guineas; and Gainsborough's portrait of David Middleton—1,300 guineas. (p. 17)

The physics laboratory attached to Terling Place, the seat of Lord Rayleigh, near Witham, Essex, was destroyed, with all its valuable contents, by a fire which started late on Thursday night and continued until early yesterday morning. (p. 9)

Traffic at Ludgate-circus is to be controlled mechanically as an experiment. (p. 7)

One of the largest mansions in Berkeley-square, No. 23, on the east side, near Bruton-street, has been acquired by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., who will shortly transfer their estate offices from Mount-street to the new premises. (p. 9)

Lord Elgin, speaking of the allocation of Carnegie Trust funds during the next five years, referred to physical training centres for men teachers, national parks, camps, and the use of county libraries in setting up full-size urban branches. (p. 7)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Rabbits Bill and the Prevention of Corruption Bill were read a second time. (p. 7)

Statements showing a cleavage of opinion between the founders of the United Empire Party with regard to its future were issued last night by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere. The trustees of the United Empire Party Fund have decided to return all subscriptions. (pp. 12 & 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The French President and Prime Minister left Paris yesterday to visit the flooded areas of the south. Relief funds have been opened, and next Sunday is to be a day of national mourning. The total death roll is now estimated at 500. (p. 12)

The Viceroy, replying to Mr. Gandhi's letter, says he regrets that Mr. Gandhi contemplates "a course of action which is clearly bound to involve a violation of the law and a danger to public peace." Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Mr. Gandhi's chief lieutenant, was arrested yesterday and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. (p. 12)

The League of Nations Opium Commission has arrived at Shanghai on its way to Dairen. China is excluded from the scope of its inquiry owing to demands of the Chinese which could not be complied with. (p. 12)

Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, announced yesterday that, owing to his unfavourable view of The Hague agreements, he had taken steps to resign his post. (p. 12)

The report of the Committee appointed to harmonize the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact was issued in Geneva yesterday. Very few alterations have been made in the Covenant, as the Committee was desirous of avoiding as much as possible any modification of its clauses. (p. 11)

President Masaryk's 80th birthday was celebrated throughout Czechoslovakia yesterday. (p. 11)

The Government has issued a White Paper containing a translation of the Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in respect of religious associations. The Decree is dated April 8, 1929. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales spent yesterday driving his own motor-car about Nairobi. He has seen his own films of animal life shown on the screen. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Lingfield Race Meeting was continued yesterday. (p. 5)

The South of England Coursing Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 5)

England beat Scotland in the International Badminton match at the Horticultural Hall yesterday. (p. 6)

The Professional Invitation Tennis Handicap was continued at Leamington yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Treasury Bill Results; War Loan Conversions; Wakefield Bill Inquiry; Ottoman Railway's Preference Dividend; Marconi Marine Profits; the London and North Eastern Railway Meeting; Results of Rationalization; Ford Company's Wages; Anti-Pest Company Profits; and Sales of Old British Ships. (p. 18)

In the Money Market loan rates declined. Discount rates were also weaker, owing to the low rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted. The Swiss exchange again moved against sterling, but the Berlin rate advanced on the reduction in the Reichsbank rate. A further rise took place in the Rio exchange. Gold rose ¼d. to 84s. 10½d. per ounce. Silver advanced 5-16d. to 19 1-16d. per ounce. (p. 18)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Government securities continued firm in tone. Home Railway stocks were steady. A further advance took place in Brazilian bonds. Industrial shares closed with a limited rise of a general character. South African shares were dull on French selling. (p. 18)

AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT

The question of unemployment in the United States has been agitating the Senate, and the debate vehemently begun by that body is likely to continue, there and elsewhere, until the Congressional election next November. The figures cited from time to time are impressive, notwithstanding the uncertainty which hangs about them. MR. DAVIS, the Secretary of Labour, a week ago admitted that the number of American unemployed was 3,000,000, and unofficial—but perhaps unfriendly—calculation has doubled that distressing total. Where even the Government statistics are subject to an admitted variation of 20 per cent., and the others lack even this partial authority, it is well to accept all numerical data with due reserve, but it is clear that the situation is once again extremely serious. It was serious two years ago, it was disquieting in 1927, it has been the subject of anxious study ever since the depression of 1920-21, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that unemployment must henceforth be counted as a permanent American problem. To ascribe its occasional recurrence in an acute form to some special event is no less delusive than to explain it as a merely "seasonal" manifestation. A Mississippi flood, the collapse of a land "boom" in Florida, and a stock market crash, naturally and unescapably bring distress and enforced idleness in their wake, but the resiliency of the American social structure, the exceptional mobility of American labour, and the absolute control of industry over a domestic free-trade market of unknown consuming capacity would make complete recovery certain if no other factors were involved. The experience of recent years, however, has gone to prove that recovery is less and less complete after each crisis, and to show that forces other than the seasonal and accidental are at work. There is little reason to doubt that permanent unemployment is to-day the lot of an always growing number of American men and women. The number, considered in relation to a population of about 125,000,000, may not yet be large, but serious students are convinced that it is becoming slowly but steadily larger.

This manifestation has two causes. First is the increasing perfection of the technical processes, the displacement of the man by the machine; and second is the implacable routine of the tasks which human beings must still perform. A full measure of efficiency is to be expected only of the comparatively young, and in the United States a man of fifty, once discharged from his job, finds it with each passing year more difficult to secure similar employment, or any employment which does not mean a serious reduction in earnings. "We are obtaining," said an American writer in 1928, "more and better industrial equipment only at the price of a heavy investment in unemployment and human misery." The statement was true when it was made, and is truer still to-day. More than seventy per cent. of American bituminous coal is mined by machinery; steel companies now produce three times as much pig-iron as they did in 1914 with the same crew of men; a workman using automatic machinery can make 4,000 glass bottles as quickly as he could have turned out 100 by hand twenty-five years ago; in the factories, on the railways, in the mills, and even on the farms labour is devoted to the more and more specialized but less and less skilful tending of machines. In 1919 the index of factory output (based upon 1914 as 100) was 147 and the index of factory employment was 129. By 1927 output had risen to 170 but employment had sunk to 115. In 1928 the farmers were using 45,000 harvesting and threshing machines, and with them had displaced 130,000 farm hands. There need be no doubt of the gravity or the persistence of the problem which is implied, if it is not directly stated, by figures such as these. What is called in the United States "technological" unemployment is a condition for which the cure has not been found and does not appear to be in sight. The advantages residing in a system which relies on the mass-production of standardized articles deserve more critical examination than they have been given.

The answer which is made by the apologists of the system is no longer altogether convincing. They admit that the mechanization of industry reduces the number of workers required for each unit of production, but this of itself, they assert, reduces the cost of production and the retail price, which in turn increases the demand for commodities, and thus brings about the reabsorption of the workers theoretically released and the calling of additional workers into production. If all these assumptions were supported by demonstrable facts there would be nothing left to say. But it is far from certain that retail prices in America fall as rapidly as the argument declares; it is still doubtful whether the increased production can always be absorbed; and it is a very large question whether new industries are created quickly enough to employ the displaced workers. In other words, it remains to be seen how far and how perilously the machine has run ahead of the man, and whether some readjustment of social conditions may not ultimately be imperative. The question drives like rain to the roots of American life. Organized labour in the United States has as yet no answer, save the movement, only now beginning, to write the five-day week into industrial practice, and this will progress slowly, if at all. Meanwhile there is need of machinery for the collection of accurate official data, as a prelude to the legislative treatment of the problem of unemployment which even the most prosperous country on earth cannot indefinitely postpone.

The Reply to Mr. Gandhi

Even LORD IRWIN'S critics in this country can hardly take exception to his brief and dignified reply to MR. GANDHI'S "ultimatum." The VICEROY has rightly refused either to pay the MAHATMA the compliment of taking his threats too tragically or to attempt to reason with one who has made up his mind in advance to break the law and imperil the public peace. His expression of regret and his reminder to MR. GANDHI that his projected campaign against the payment of the salt tax is illegal are a sufficient answer to a letter in which MR. GANDHI shows his characteristic disregard for consequences and his inability to see any side of a controversy but that which he has espoused. What action the Government of India will take when he sets forth with his student followers on his campaign against the salt tax may be left to their own discretion. As SIR JOHN HEWETT points out in a letter which we publish this morning, those who are directly responsible for public order and for the maintenance of high administrative standards in the changing India of to-day are better qualified to devise means of dealing with MR. GANDHI and his disciples than critics who lack their knowledge of existing conditions. They know, for example, that the MAHATMA, who is second to no British publicist in the arts of propaganda, ardently desires some form of political martyrdom and believes that his arrest will incite multitudes to imitate his defiance of the law. It may be impolitic to gratify his desire at present even though his lieutenant, MR. VALLABHAI PATEL, has already suffered the consequences of a clear defiance of the orders of a District Magistrate. Those who believe that MR. GANDHI'S prompt arrest and imprisonment would put an end to the agitation which he is conducting may not be versed in the psychology of the Hindu masses from which he recruits his supporters. His premature arrest might only confront the Indian authorities with an insoluble problem presented by the simultaneous demand of scores of thousands of enthusiasts to follow their leader before magistrates who would have no time and into prisons which would have no room for them. The decision how and when to deal with his incitement to civil disobedience must be left to the men on the spot.

Liberal Loyalties

Though four days have elapsed, the political world appears to be still unmoved by the news that the Liberal Party was again united on Shrove Tuesday. The proceedings at which unity was once again consummated were private; but enough is known of their character to warrant disbelief that the different branches of the party have been retied together with a lovers' knot. It is understood, however, that there was tacit agreement to drop a resolution which implied that all members should on all occasions find it the same thing to vote with MR. LLOYD GEORGE and to vote according to their consciences; but that, after an adjournment for dinner, sufficient unanimity prevailed in this Liberal conclave for all members to pledge themselves to work together for the good of the party. What precisely has been gained by such a result it is difficult to imagine. MR. RUNCIMAN and SIR DONALD MACLEAN may attend meetings of the "Shadow Cabinet," which, it is understood, they have recently avoided; but, as MR. RUNCIMAN himself indicated during the debates on the quota provisions, there has never been any suggestion that MR. LLOYD GEORGE has so far been left in ignorance of their views when the party was discussing future policy. The malcontents may even follow the ingenuous advice of MR. DE ROTHSCHILD and not flaunt their disagreement with MR. LLOYD GEORGE by remaining seated in the House of Commons when he leads more convinced followers into the division lobby; but in these days of eagle-eyed journalists and printed division lists their absence and even their departure can hardly be hidden. MR. LLOYD GEORGE should adjust his sensibilities and his tactics to the fact that he leads only a section, although it is by far the larger section, of the Liberal Party. Three months ago those members associated with the Liberal Council gave him fair warning that they had no confidence in his leadership, and they have more recently expressed the view that some of his utterances, particularly those in the public Press, are completely at variance with their ideas of Liberalism. The proceedings at the conclave on Tuesday can hardly have changed their attitude. It seems clear that they merely acquiesced, as LORD GREY has done previously, in the fact that MR. LLOYD GEORGE is the elected leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons. The original causes of their discontent remain.

The probability is that the existence and persistence of a certain measure of disunion in the balancing party is more of a gain than a loss to the present House of Commons. It is true that it deprives MR. LLOYD GEORGE of a dictatorship; but that would be regrettable only if his judgment and policy were always right. Moreover it does not confer a dictatorship upon the Government. In all critical divisions a larger Unionist rally would have changed victory into defeat. The victories themselves have not been victories for Socialism, but for a certain form of capitalist organization which did not commend itself to all the supporters of capitalism. They can therefore offer no additional encouragement to the Government to propose rash experiments. MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ability to fulfil his threat to turn the Government out the moment they become a Socialist administration is quite unimpaired. The unity of the Liberal Party in defence of unmistakably Liberal beliefs is still complete. The only lesson of recent events is that MR. LLOYD GEORGE has been shown that his beliefs and Liberal beliefs are not necessarily identical. That may be annoying for him, but it is no bad thing for this Parliament, and in the long run may prove no bad thing for the Liberal Party.

Camping Grounds for City Boys

In the poorer districts of London and other big cities there can be few brighter or more humanizing influences than the numerous clubs conducted by religious and philanthropic agencies for the benefit of boys whose lives are bounded by bricks and mortar. Every one who has to do with these clubs knows that one of their most crying needs is the provision of adequate facilities for holiday camps. The finding of the requisite sites is a constant difficulty. With the object of supplying this want a body called the Seaside Camps and Settlement Association has been formed, and will shortly circularize a large number of people likely to be interested in the scheme originated by the Chairman of its Committee, MR. C. W. WYKEHAM-FIENNES. There should be no question of its success. The Association, as is announced in another column, has acquired an old country house near the Norfolk coast and the Broads, about fifteen miles south-east of Cromer, which is to be the centre of a model camping area for boys of from thirteen to eighteen years of age who would otherwise have little chance of occasionally escaping to the country from the town. Ingham Old Hall, the headquarters of the Association, is in every way admirably equipped in the matter of rooms, offices, and outbuildings for the purpose which it is to serve. It is surrounded by twenty-four acres of gardens and playing fields, and has access as well to an unlimited amount of good camping ground. Members of boys' clubs camping in the area will, if they choose, share at a moderate cost in all the social and other privileges and conveniences supplied by the central communal organization, and will enjoy exceptional facilities for bathing, boating, fishing, and outdoor games and sports. Among those who have helped to secure the property for the Association are included, besides some of the leading London banks and several City companies and assurance companies, a large number of well-known and influential private individuals, and the list of the Committee and Patrons of the Association, of which LORD DESBOROUGH and LORD HARDINGE of PENSHURST are the Vice-Presidents, is no less representative. They should have no difficulty in enlisting the sympathy and support of the public, and all who join in the enterprise will have the satisfaction of feeling that in time they will not only have been the means of giving a healthy and happy holiday home in the country to thousands of city boys, but will be helping also to influence for good the whole of their lives as useful and loyal citizens of the State.

A Cat Tax

A correspondent recently complained of the iniquity of a system under which, if he takes an unemployed man off the dole and gives him work and wages, he is taxed fifteen shillings for keeping a male servant, and if he has a dog, "the first friend of man," he is similarly mulcted of seven and sixpence; while anybody can keep any number of cats and go scot-free. The case for a tax on cats would indeed seem to be a strong one. A walk through the quieter squares of London will convince anybody that there is a great abundance of cats, as there is also a great dearth of revenue; and the one would seem to be plainly indicated as an alleviation of the other. But there are difficulties in the way, the chief of which lies in the cats themselves. They are evasive animals; and, while a dog can usually with some certainty be assigned to its proper domicile, the presence of a cat on a particular doorstep, or even inside a house, is no evidence that the occupier of the house is the owner of that cat. It may even be doubted whether it is in any proper sense possible to own a cat at all. You may buy a cat and pay for it and accept legal delivery of it, and it may thereafter consent to remain an inmate of your house and even become absorbed, with reservations, into the family circle. Or it may not. It may prefer to return to its former home, or to live next door or in another street. Frequently cats choose their owners for themselves, arriving fortuitously out of the dark or being found already mysteriously ensconced by the fireside; and in such cases, old writers tell us, a careful search will not seldom discover somewhere on the premises a broomstick with claw-marks on it.

Self-respecting people are unwilling to drive away a cat which has chosen their house for its home, partly because the preference seems to imply a compliment which flatters their pride and partly because there is a superstition that the unsolicited advent of a cat is lucky. It has, however, never been proven that the superstition was not invented by the cats themselves. No one who has really studied a cat's eyes, especially in the twilight, will refuse to believe it incapable of anything; and, as they are notoriously the familiars of witches and partake freely of the companionship of spooks, there is no knowing how far they may be able to influence our subconsciousnesses. And when once a cat has attached itself to a house it is exceedingly difficult to detach it. Some cats, it is true, lead double and even treble lives; and instances have been known where one cat has so successfully distributed itself between three or more households that the head of each believed himself to be its owner and fed it accordingly. In such cases the Exchequer might profit to the extent of three taxes on the same cat; but it is doubtful if a Chancellor with a British sense of right and wrong could accept such revenue. Tainted money never does a State any good. However superficially alluring the idea of a cat tax may be, the obstacles would seem to be insuperable until cats change their nature and consent, with more or less permanence, to stay owned.

LATIN CROSSWORD PUZZLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While congratulating you on enlarging the scope of your crossword puzzles by a Latin specimen, may I add my personal thanks for the pleasure which it gave me in reviving my memories of a little read author?

It is just 56 years since, thanks to the enterprise of my old headmaster, I made the acquaintance of Persius. I have never looked at his Satires since, but was agreeably surprised to find that I was able to make sufficient headway, without the aid of a crib, until I ran to earth the missing adjective *emaci*.

Although the puzzle took me about three times as long to solve as one of your ordinary ones, I cannot think the time wasted which refreshed my memory of the really shining moments in a great though somewhat neglected classic. You have to wade through glue to find the pearls, but the pearls are there.

Yours faithfully,
OLIM MARLBURIENSIS.

March 7.

The solution of last Saturday's Latin crossword puzzle is given on page 10.

ORDER IN INDIA

"TRUST THE MAN ON THE SPOT"

A WORD TO THE VICEROY'S CRITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is it not time that criticisms of the Viceroy at the present juncture, both by the Press and individuals (some of whom should realize the embarrassment that such criticisms may cause in India), should cease? One may or may not agree with all the action of the Government of India in recent years, but it is perfectly certain that Lord Irwin possesses the complete confidence of the Ruling Princes, the landholders, the responsible political leaders of Indian opinion, and the non-official Europeans.

It is not easy for people who have been absent for some years from India to appreciate the difference between the condition of things there now and that before they left the country. During the 17 years since my retirement I have revisited India five times, and have been astounded at the changes which have taken place between each successive visit. "Trust the man on the spot" is a good maxim. The people in India who really count are trusting Lord Irwin to deal with the difficult position that at present confronts him in the best interests of the Empire, and surely the people of this country should do the same.

Your obedient servant,
J. P. HEWETT.

The Court House, Chipping Warden, Banbury, March 6.

PRAYER FOR RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your report of Lord Thomson's speech in the House of Lords last night there is a personal reference to my action which may be misunderstood, as it involves the position of officiating chaplains or clergy (both terms are used). May I ask your aid in clarifying the position?

Lord Thomson seems to be in doubt concerning my identity. He refers to a letter written by Dr. Glover, the Public Orator of Cambridge University, whom he describes as "another eminent divine," and says: "Practically every member of the Cabinet found his views expressed in that letter." I am afraid his lordship knows as little about Dr. Glover's views as about the Cambridge don's position. I also agree with Dr. Glover; but that does not happen to be the point.

The Air Minister draws distinctions between officiating chaplains and regular chaplains, and between parade services at the camp and what he describes as "voluntary services" at places of worship near the camp. The position of officiating chaplains, and the character of the services for which they are responsible, should not be left in doubt. In the early days, at the United Army Board, with my friend Dr. Shakespeare, I spent much time over this matter, and Sir Herbert Creedy, of the War Office, gave valuable guidance in the effort to define their duties. Is there any difference between officiating clergymen and regular chaplains other than that of part-time and full-time officials? Officiating chaplains conduct parade services in camps, and chaplains not infrequently take services in churches, where civilians form part of the congregation.

In the matter of orders relating to Divine Service, the one order has been the form for the Army and Royal Air Force. The form published in the Press gave no indication or suggested it was meant to apply to full-time chaplains, and not to others. The contention that it had no reference to the Air Force is, to say the least, a curious statement. It cannot have been the intention to ban a form of prayer so far as the service of infantry is concerned, and to permit it in a service for airmen.

In what sense is attendance at these services in places of worship outside the camp voluntary? The chaplains are paid officials. The fact that I give my fees to a benevolent fund does not affect the question. Are officiating chaplains paid for voluntary services where men are detailed for attendance in accordance with their denominational convictions? Lord Thomson certainly knows more about the R.A.F. than he knows about Dr. Glover and "another eminent divine."

I am content to have been the somewhat innocent cause of the offensive order being modified, if not entirely withdrawn. I have no connexion with any political agitation, and do not desire to embarrass the Government. My views were admirably expressed in your own leading article of Monday, and I am entirely content with the presentation of the case as made by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. CARLILE.

The Baptist Church House, 4, Southampton-row, W.C.1, March 7.

CLINIC FOR RHEUMATISM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Red Cross Society's Clinic for the Treatment of Rheumatism, which H.M. the Queen opened last Tuesday, will be available for treatment the week after next.

As *The Times* all along has taken so great an interest in the progress of the Clinic from the days when it was a scheme on paper only right up to the present time, I am desired by the Committee to ask you to give them an opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the co-operation the British Red Cross Society has received from so many sources in organizing, furnishing, and equipping the Clinic. Particularly I would mention the authorities of the Spa and of the Royal Mineral Hospital at Bath, and of the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, in the training of our staff, and the very great help accorded to us by the spas and by the medical profession, all of whom regard the Clinic as a step, and a big step, towards a wider appreciation among the general public of the value of physiotherapy in the treatment of rheumatic diseases.

Yours very truly,
F. C. DAVIES, Secretary.

British Red Cross Society Clinic for Rheumatism, Peto-place, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

MERTON AND PETERHOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with great satisfaction your announcement and leading article to-day about the Treaty of Amity concluded between Merton and Peterhouse. It should, however, in justice be pointed out that the suggestion of such a "treaty" between two colleges was first made from Cambridge. In April, 1926, the then President and the present Librarian of Corpus arrived to take part in our Gaudy, bearing proposals for a treaty on the terms you indicate, proposals which were at once welcomed, and after due consideration ratified in June, 1926.

The conciliation of this "amity" was in no small measure due to our late Senior Fellow, the Rev. Charles Plummer, who had made long stays in Cambridge to work in the Corpus Library, and had there, as elsewhere, won many friends. Permit me to add the hope that to Peterhouse and Merton their treaty may bring as many happy relations and friendships as have come to the two Colleges of the Pelican.

Yours truly,
P. S. ALLEN.

C.C.C., Oxford, March 7.

A FAMOUS NAVAL DUEL

"FREE TRADE" AT THE FORETOP

THE PHOEBE'S ANSWER

In sea warfare peculiar interest has always attached to contests between individual vessels, and notable examples have been provided by every campaign down to our own times. But however long-drawn the fight, brilliant the victory, or famous the commanders engaged, none in history has caused so much controversy as the duel, off Valparaiso, in the year 1814, between the American frigate Essex and her English counterpart, the Phoebe.

It was claimed by American writers, including Captain Porter of the Essex, that, in regard to the circumstances in which the fight began, the Phoebe was "guilty of a treacherous breach of faith." Again, it was suggested that the English captain, in utilizing his superior gun-power, took a mean advantage of his adversary. If so, the conduct of the battles of Coronel, the Falkland Isles, and others was also open to criticism on ethical grounds. Although this last contention has been refuted by no less an authority than Roosevelt, who agrees that it would have been absurd to forgo such superiority, the bulk of the literature hitherto available has reflected the American point of view. Captain Porter, in his "Journal of a Cruise Made to the Pacific Ocean," gave a detailed account of the conflict, and Farragut, the American midshipman, has left his version. Porter claimed that "to possess the Essex had cost the British Government $6,000,000, and yet her capture was entirely due to accident," that he had fired 75 broadsides to the Phoebe's 50, and that the British should have destroyed his vessel in a quarter of the time it took them to do so.

In the following letter, written by a 16-year-old English midshipman, destined to become an admiral, we are given a vivid description of the action from the English standpoint. Thornton, whose spelling remains untouched, clearly revelled in fighting, for it is recorded of him that, having missed an appointment to the Shannon, "the poor boy nearly broke his heart" when he heard of her famous fight with the Chesapeake. He was soon to achieve his ambition, however, and in these days when naval parity has become an accepted principle between ourselves and America, the people of both nations can follow without rancour the tale he tells of "honours easy" in sturdy courage.

THE TWO CAPTAINS

Late United States frigate Essex, Valparayso Bay, on the Coast of Chili, April the 12th, 1814.

My dear Father,—Providence has been pleased to grant success to the Phoebe in a comparatively short but very bloody contest with this ship—after visiting Juan Fernandes, Guiaquil, the Gallapagos islands and Lima, where we staid 2 months. We arrived at this place in company with the Cherub, sloop of war of 18 guns. We had been in search of the Essex for the last 9 months, during wh. time she has taken 13 English Southseamen—and you may judge of our surprize on rounding the point of the harbour, on finding the object of our search before our eyes at anchor in the bay, in company with 3 of her prizes and a 20 gun ship, called the Essex Junior, which she had fitted out and commissioned as an American Man of War. It is needless to add that immediate preparations were made for battle on either side, tho' Sir James Hillyar never intended to infringe the neutrality of the port. In this condition we ran alongside of the Essex as she laid at an anchor and Sir James hailed her, hoping that Capt. Porter was well (for they are old friends). He was answered in the affirmative by Capt. P., who returned his compliment, but added "If the Phoebe touched the Essex (for we were very near) it will be productive of serious consequences. I *must* act on the defensive." "Upon my honor, Capt. P., I do not mean to touch you" cried our Capt. "I respect the neutrality of the port and only came along side for the purposes of enquiry after yr. health." His answer was, "Excuse me, Capt. H., in calling my boarders." "Fie, Fie," cried Capt. H. "Capt. P., I am ashamed of you, I thought you knew me better, Sir, than to think I wd. break my word—you have no occasion to be so much alarmed." "I am not alarmed, Sir" cried our Yankee hero, vociferating the words "stand by, my boys" Then, in a moment, the Essex's sides and rigging, like Scott's hill in the "Lady of the Lake," were filled with Yankee warriors true, to the number of 340—armed with pistols and cutlasses.

The Phoebe's sides exhibited the same warlike appearance in a mom[ent], and then we tacked astern of her amidst the shouts of the Spaniards on shore and of the crew of the Emily, an English ship that was laying here in durance vile, ever since the Essex had been in the port. We then came to an anchor as close as possible, and the Cherub anchored alongside the Essex Junior, so close that there was no peace at nights for the noise that these sons of the Lion & Eagle made and their nocturnal disputes were not unentertaining. Such as, "You rascals, we've found you at last have we." "Yes," cried the Yankees, "You've found the worst job you've had to do since you left England. We will give you [?] time for it," etc. The Yankees then struck up a song "Let Britain no longer lay claim to the sea." It was very soon answered by "Rule Britannia" etc., wh. the whole crew of the Cherub & Phoebe both joined in.

A LARGE WHITE FLAG

The next morng., at 8 o'clock, the usual time when Men of War hoist their colours, the Essex hoisted a large white flag at the fore top gallant mast head—motto "*Free Trade & Sailors' Rights.*" We had had previous intelligence that a great number of Englishmen had entered in the Essex out of the Southseamen she had taken, as well as that she usually wore this flag in hopes of inveighling British Seamen into their service by the idea that Sailors' rights were better attended to on board an American Man of War, where they are allowed as much grog as they can drink, than on board an English one, where stricter discipline is observed in this respect. Their "*Free Trade & Sailors' Rights*" was therefore immediately answered by the Phoebe's firing again and hoisting a St. George's Ensign—motto *God & Country, Sailors' best Rights, Traitors offend both.* Under this ensign the Phoebe fought.

Upon supposing that we meant to call every Man a traitor on board the Essex she manned her rigging and gave us 3 cheers as a challenge. They were instantly returned by the Phoebe, after wh. our little band struck up "God Save the King"; during this time our Men stood in the rigging with their hats off, & a finer sight never was seen than after the 1st stanza was played, when we cheered again & the Essex answered our cheers & struck up "The Rights of Man." The Phoebe completed her provisions, etc. & went outside, & after keepg. us outside 7 weeks in suspense, during wh. several flags of Truce were exchanged the Essex came out to battle on the morng. of the 28 of March—she had scarce got outside the harbour when a sudden gale of wind carried her Maintop Mast away. She then hoisted 3 American Ensigns—*Free Trade & Sailors' Rights* and another flag, motto, *God, our country & liberty—Tyrants offend them.* The Essex then came to an anchor. Capt. H. collected his crew, & in a peculiarly impressive manner implored the divine assistance in their endeavours, after wh. he addressed them in a short but spirited speech wh. concluded with these words "Do yr. duty my lads & you can't be afraid." "There is no fear of it," echoed 300 mouths.

"God Save the King" was proposed for the watchword in case of boarding, and at ½ 3 the action commenced by the Phoebe's crossing the Essex's stern and discharging her larboard broadsides. Our 1st attack lasted ½ hour, & upon our retiring to prepare for a 2d. the Essex cut her cable & dropped alongside us with an intention to board us, wh. by Capt. H's superior seamanship, we avoided, at the same time raking her so severely that she gave over the idea of closing with us & maintained a very warm fire for 2 hours more. But thro' their firing 2 shot from a gun & keepg. as far off from her as we cd. so that her short guns might not take effect we both avoided a great part of her fire, & tore her to peices with our double shot; she cut our rigging to peices with her grape, but the heavy firing had occasioned such a calm that our sails wd. have been of no use to either of us—so we lay like 2 logs battering at one another—but fortune always placed the Phoebe. I don't know how it is in such a position, that we continually raked her, towards the latter ½ hour when, she having 83 men killed & upwards of 70 wounded, struck her ensign but kept *Free trade*, &c flying, her other flags

being shot away—we gave her several more broadsides before she sent a man up to haul this flag down, but a shot took him, flag & all, just as he was in the act of striking it & so put an end to the business.

The dead silence wh. immediately ensued was a great contrast to the noise wh. had just ceased. All the Englishmen that were on board the Essex now jumped overboard, except a few who attempted to save themselves by getting ashore in the only boat that the Essex had that wd. swim, & she swamped under the stern & they were all drowned. About 40 of those who jumped overboard reached the shore —I was in the 1st boat that boarded her—nothing was to be seen all over her decks but dead, wounded, & dying—We threw 63 overboard that were dead & there were several wounded that it wd. have been a mercy to do the same to, for the Surgeon, only being able to amputate 2 limbs at a time, these poor creatures were laying about, with their limbs shattered & sometimes shot quite off—weltering with blood & nobody cd. assist them. One poor fellow, who had his thigh shot off, managed to crawl to a port & tumble himself into the water wh. put an end to his misery. There were 44 amputations performed that night—Many of the wounded were huzzaing, & the word we fought for, "*Liberty*," was in all their mouths—

Capt. P. was in tears when he went on board the Phoebe to give up his sword & he told Capt. H. that there were 15 of his brave fellows killed after she struck. We towed her in to Valparayso the same night, & we are now refitting her as well as we can, with jury masts &c. Poor Ingram, the 1st Lieut. of the Phoebe, who was with me in the Amazon, & whom you may remember at Portsmouth—a very tall man & handsome—is among the number of killed. All the rest of the Phoebe officers are well & not one wounded. Lieut. Ingram was buried ashore with military honors—Capt. P. & all the American officers attended—They are now on parole ashore till we are ready for sea—They have liberty for 100 miles round Valparayso, but are to be here on the 28th, when it is expected we shall sail for England.

THE CHAPLAIN'S GIFT

The Essex Junior has since capitulated & we have taken all her [?] out of her guns, & are going to make a cartel of her to carry all the prisoners to America. We of course keep a receipt of the number, & the little Essex is to come from America to England with the same number of prisoners, after wh. she will be considered as the Phoebe's prize. We have done our business very well in the South Seas & Capt., or as he is now styled, Sir James Hillyar, in anticipation of his being made a bart. will be the 2d. who has taken an American frigate. I have a good many Indian curiosities such as war clubs, Gods &c. for C. Shore's Museum, wh. will be more valuable as they come from the Essex, & were no plunder, being given me by the American chaplain, who is a very fine man, & who was a great friend of mine both before & after the action—They come from the Marquesa islands, for the Essex has been there & at Otaheite while we were looking for her on the coast of Peru. She came back to Valparayso to try to sell her prizes & get more provisions, but the Spaniards wd. not buy them, so she burnt them with 600 ton of whale oil in them before our eyes—before the action—Poor Ingram when at Lima fell in love with the Viceroy of Peru's daughter & made advances, but the offer was refused on pretence of difference of religion.

I send this by the Emily, an English ship that has been laying here ever since the Essex was here, but is now of course set at liberty. I think you may expect us in England in about 6 weeks after you receive this. I conclude in hopes that we shall be at Portsmouth by the 1st of Novr. when I can give a minute account of all our adventures in these out of the way places. With rembces. to all, believe me to remain yr. ever affectionate & dutiful Son

Saml. Thornton

I was rated Midshipman a few days before the Action & expect 50£ for the Essex.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR

LETTER TO PRIME MINISTER

The National Council for the Prevention of War, of which Dr. F. W. Norwood, of the City Temple, is president and Mr. Harrison Barrow chairman of the executive, has sent to the Prime Minister a letter, signed by Lord Beauchamp, the Bishop of Birmingham, the Dean of Manchester, the Rev. A. E. Garvie, (Principal of New College), the Rev. Thomas Nightingale (Secretary of the Free Church Council), Sir Charles Hobhouse, Professor Gilbert Murray, Dr. G. P. Gooch, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Mr. Arnold J. Toynbee, and others, expressing the concern felt "at the present position and temper of the Five Power Naval Conference."

The writers say:—"It is difficult to believe that the Covenant of the League, the Locarno Pact or the Kellogg Pact, after many weeks of negotiation, occupy their proper place in the deliberations of the Conference. The high purpose of translating the international security built up in the past decade into drastic naval disarmament appears to the outside world to have degenerated into the pitiful spectacle of the regulation of submarine warfare."

The figures for battleships put forward in the British proposal, it is declared, would not, even if adopted, take us far towards the abolition of the battleship, and the writers ask:—"Is it too much to ask that the present Conference should reduce the existing battlefleets by at least one-half?"

The "vaunted reduction" in British cruisers from 70 to 50 is "an illusion" as the 70 cruisers were "only a paper programme." The British destroyer programme provides for 200,000 tons, an increase of more than 40,000 tons. The writers hope that "it may be possible by international agreement to go well below even the American proposal for 150,000 tons." The French proposals are mentioned with "concern and dismay." "The French nation," it is argued, "has urged for a decade that armaments are one and indivisible. It is, therefore, incomprehensible to us that a nation which leads in land as well as air armaments in Europe should have put forward such a naval programme."

The writers add:—"The figures that we have given seem to illustrate that the Admiralty view in all countries is still dominant at the Conference. We hope it may be given to you to reaffirm in a practical and decisive way that the policies of this Conference are the Covenant of the League, the complete renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, and the abandonment of all means, except pacific means, for the settlement of future disputes."

AGENDA OF THE I.L.P. CONFERENCE

SEVERE CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The preliminary agenda of the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party shows the widening divergence between the I.L.P. and the National Labour Party. Only resolutions from branches are printed in the preliminary agenda; the National Administrative Council frames its resolutions later. The temper of the branches that have forwarded resolutions is extremely critical of the Government. In the opinion of the Barnsley branch the Government should be censured for its attitude on unemployment, the mining situation, the Meerut trial, arbitration, and wage reductions.

Endorsement of the action of the "rebel" members of Parliament who supported Mr. Maxton in his criticism of the Unemployment Insurance Bill and who voted with him against the Government is certain, but this will not satisfy branches like those of Golders Green and Richmond, which want "more active and independent participation in the struggles of the workers" and "complete control of party activity and leadership." "More definite and independent participation in the class struggle" is the demand of other branches, and there are proposals that discipline within the I.L.P. group in the House of Commons should be tightened by insisting on acceptance of I.L.P. policy.

Anxiety over the continuance of unemployment explains several resolutions. Some branches want a declaration, after the Marxian manner, that unemployment is the logical outcome of capitalist development, and several would proceed to censure a policy favourable to the rationalization of capitalist industry. The alternative policy is the nationalization of banking, the land, imports and exports, power, and transport, "without which no scheme for reducing unemployment can be fruitful." That is a declaration of the South Divisional Council, and it implies the futility of the Government's present policy. But the South Divisional Council does not contemplate immediate nationalization, and advocates that in the meantime the Labour Party should "press relentlessly for the drastic taxation of the rich in order to provide allowances to the unemployed of not less than the amount suggested by the Labour Party and the T.U.C. to the Blanesburgh Committee, a shorter working day, and demobilization of old and young." Discrepancies between Labour Party policy when in opposition and in office are evidently distasteful to the Southern Divisional Council of the I.L.P.

A GREAT PATRIOT

PRESIDENT MASARYK'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

TRIBUTES TO A LIFE WORK

A dinner to celebrate the 80th birthday of President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia was held by the Czech Society of Great Britain at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, last night. Sir Samuel Hoare, chairman of the society, presided.

The CHAIRMAN read a message from M. Jan Masaryk, the Czechoslovak Minister in London, in which he said:—"It is a rather well-established fact that the Czechoslovak Minister at the Court of St. James's is the son of the President of Czechoslovakia. You will therefore understand that I am taking advantage of that privilege and responsibility and am spending these days with my father."

Mr. Baldwin, expressing regret at his inability to be present, wrote:—"I cannot forgo this opportunity of paying a humble tribute to one whose world-wide reputation rests so securely on the twin pillars of scholarship and statesmanship. I think a man cannot ask for a happier fate than to have a vision and to see by his own labour that vision fulfilled. I trust—as do we all—that President Masaryk may live long to enjoy the realization of his faith and his hope, secure in the love of his people and in the admiration of mankind."

Mr. Lloyd George wrote:—"I well understand the deep affection and respect which President Masaryk commands among his fellow-countrymen. As a champion of their independence, and then as a symbol of their statehood, he has never wavered from the path of duty to his nation. His patriotism is not imprisoned, however, within the frontier-lines of a State, for it has been ennobled and enriched by his love of mankind. It is because President Masaryk has remained faithful to ideals which rest on a spiritual basis, and possesses those virtues which are not for an age but for all time, that we unite in honouring him."

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Mr. HENDERSON, Foreign Secretary, proposing the toast of "President Masaryk," said that he had to read, at the special request of the Prime Minister, the following message:—"I regret exceedingly that it is impossible for me to be with you to-night and express by my presence my respect for President Mazaryk. That respect is not only for a public man deservedly held in highest regard and honour by his countrymen, but for one whom I knew before the sun of fortune smiled upon him, and while yet a free Czechoslovakia was but a cherished dream. He made that dream come true, and his fellow countrymen are now offering to him a grateful homage which must cheer his heart and make him feel infinitely happy. They cannot honour him enough, and they are joined by hosts of friends all over the world who both know and love liberty. Eighty years unroll a long road and bring one near to sunset. But knowing the President as I do, it is no vain words to say that I hope he has yet far to go, and that his friends will long look to Prague and be happy in the knowledge that he is still with us in his noble abode on its wonderful hill."

Mr. Henderson said that they all heartily endorsed those words of greeting and congratulation. He believed that President Mazaryk would stand out in history as one of the greatest figures of our time. What a romantic story future historians would have to tell about him. On his 80th birthday his friends could say of him that he had forged for his people a philosophy, a patriotism, a Constitution, and a model State. They had seen President Mazaryk overcome manifold difficulties of every kind. They had seen him bringing about by progressive but certain stages the increased unity of the diverse sections of his nation. They had watched with growing admiration the work which M. Benes, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, in collaboration with his President, had done for his country and for the cause of peace and reconciliation. They saw applied to the new and difficult international problems of our post-War world the philosophy and the principles of the Mazaryk of long ago, and they rejoiced to think that the idealism of a great man should now have become a powerful force in the shaping of world affairs. (Cheers.) Mazaryk to-day stood at the zenith of his power and fame. They saluted him as a man who had commanded success, as a man who had done what he gave his life to do, as a man who in doing that had given to the world a lasting example of courage, consistency, and devotion.

THE FREEDOM OF A PEOPLE

The AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, supporting the toast, said that he had read in *The Times* that morning an article on President Masaryk by Mr. Wickham Steed, and it had produced in him a feeling of perfect hopelessness to duplicate that wonderful epitomization of a wonderful life. President Masaryk had used his powers of leadership for the betterment of mankind. No man could work from obscurity and poverty into a position where the memory of his life would always be gratefully associated with the happiness of a people unless he possessed character, conviction, and a consistent and continuing devotion to the great underlying principle of human freedom. The President had not been taken, as was Lincoln, before the sight was granted him of the fulfilment of his highest hopes and aspirations for his people. He lived now, strong and well, at the height of his mental powers, universally beloved and respected by the Czechoslovak people, and by the peoples of the world. The deserved tributes they paid him had been earned in hardship. They had been paid for in labour, and danger, and weariness, and privation, and bitter disappointment at times, but had never been endangered by discouragement or lessening of effort or loss of the great goal in sight—the freedom and happiness of a people. (Cheers.)

Dr. VILIM CERNY, Czechoslovak Chargé d'Affaires, in reply, said that President Mazaryk was not only the protagonist and practically the creator of Czechoslovak liberty, but also the theoretician who imparted to the State a complete philosophical basis for its further political life.

Sir SAMUEL HOARE, proposing the toast of "the Guests," said that all Europe owed President Mazaryk a debt of gratitude for the influence that he had exercised in the interests of peace, reconciliation, and progress. In coupling the name of the French Ambassador with the toast, the Chairman expressed their sympathy with France in the terrible calamity which had befallen a large part of the population in the South owing to the inundations.

Mr. WICKHAM STEED supported the toast.

The FRENCH AMBASSADOR, after expressing thanks for the sympathy extended to his suffering fellow-countrymen, paid a tribute to the character and the work of President Mazaryk, whose life, he said, read like a sort of fairy tale. That fairy tale he should like to see taught in schools to the children of all countries. It was a story which demonstrated that it was possible for any man of great honesty of purpose but of little means to attain the fulfilment of his highest dreams. (Cheers.)

Others present included:—

The French Ambassador, the Polish and Latvian Ministers, the Jugoslav Chargé d'Affaires, Prince and Princess Galitzine, Lady Muriel Paget, Lady Petrie, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Sir Montague Barlow, Dr. Vilim Cerny, Mme. Veumans, M. Constantinesco, Dr. G. P. Gooch, Mrs. Bruce, Professor Seton Watson, Dr. Halliday, Colonel and Mrs. Crosfield, Colonel and Mrs. Fraser, M. Georgevio, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp Tufnell, Colonel Etherton, Mr. E. Hauser, Mrs. A. Tritton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dodd, Mr. C. G. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Falconer Wallace, Mr. Leslie Marsetti, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Key, Mr. and Mrs. Andre Sar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vanik, Mr. B. Zak, Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock, Dr. Subotic, Dr. Leonard Wharton, Mr. Jan Fragner, Dr. Rudis, Miss Margaret Russell, Baron von Hutten, Mr. Lang Hyde, Mr. R. Fitzgibbon Young, Dr. C. Odlozilik, Dr. George Glasgow, Mr. and Mme. Skoda, Sir William and Lady Chance, Mr and Mrs. Vaux Graham, Mrs. Charles Durant, Mr. Scott Duckers, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. Picton Bagge, Mr. Van Tuyen, Mrs. Frank Straker, Mr. Austin Straker, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bedford, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Sir James Reynolds, Mr. Wickham Steed, Miss Dorothy Holman, Sir Henry and Lady Gooch, Brigadier-General Sir Osborne and Lady Mance, Mrs. Newmarch, the Rev. T Hunter Boyd, Mr. F. P. Marchant, Mr. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. John Dorf, Mr. and Mrs. Rendtorff, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bearis, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Druce, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Hyka, Mr. and Mrs Wilson Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn, Mr. C. Hecht, and Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Steiner.

ECONOMY AT BRIGHTON

Brighton Town Council yesterday fixed the rate for the coming year at 8s. 4d. in the pound, an increase of 4d. on the present rate. When the estimates were first submitted it was feared that the rise would be much greater, and it was only by making large reductions in various proposed expenditures that a rise of between 9d. and 1s. was prevented. The chairman of the Finance Committee said that the best "slogan" they could adopt for the coming year was "an economy year." Last year's loss of £11,550 on the Aquarium was largely due to loan charges having accumulated before the building opened, and before long it would be paying its way.

RETAILERS AND HOME PRODUCTS

NEW LINK WITH THE MANUFACTURERS

Members of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors expressed confidence yesterday that the new liaison with manufacturers which was arranged at the conference on Thursday with Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, should benefit British industry if the manufacturers only prove sufficiently responsive to any new ideas that are submitted to them.

This conference with the heads of leading retail stores was a further link in the chain of contacts that Mr. Thomas is establishing with industry, commerce, and finance with a view to removing defects and difficulties. The first result of Thursday's talk will be a conference in the near future with leather manufacturers to ascertain how far certain classes of leather goods coming from abroad can be manufactured in Britain.

Mr. Gordon Selfridge, in a statement yesterday to *The Times*, commended the action of Mr. Thomas in meeting retailers who, he said, had agreed to report to the Lord Privy Seal any real cases of difficulty they may experience in their efforts to give a preference in their buying to British goods. In certain classes of manufacture British firms were supreme, but in others they fell behind those of foreign countries. The liaison would help to find the weak spots, and enable Mr. Thomas to make representations to firms, or groups of firms, where such action might prove necessary.

The retailers at the conference, continued Mr. Selfridge, surprised Mr. Thomas by the figures they were able to produce of the small percentage of goods which the big stores of Britain bought direct from abroad. The percentage was not more than 6¼ to 7½ of the total value of their purchases, and even when the proportion of foreign goods bought in Britain was added, Mr. Selfridge did not think it would amount to 10 per cent. in the case of his own firm. Some people seemed to think that about 50 per cent. of the goods sold by big stores were of foreign origin, but this was a delusion. Certain classes of goods, in which delicacy of fingering seemed to tell, as in the case of embroidered bags made in Vienna, had to be imported, but there was no reason why with adequate training some classes of goods made abroad should not be made in Britain. Mr. Selfridge said that his buyers reported to him that certain rising British firms were showing a praiseworthy readiness and adaptability to keep pace with the changing needs of trade, and those firms would meet with every support from his own buying organization. There were, however, other firms who were less adaptable, and who actually refused orders rather than make the class of goods that buyers wanted for their customers. Manufacturers could not expect the public to take goods that makers thought they should have in preference to those they wanted. Some of the finest leather goods in certain lines were made in Britain, but in others, notably in liner trunks, British firms were less enterprising.

AMERICAN ORDER LOST

An instance was quoted to Mr. Thomas by Mr. Selfridge of an American buyer for a big Chicago house who asked a British firm of hosiery makers to vary the design of the stripe of certain men's hose to suit American requirements, conditional on receiving an initial order for 2,000 dozen pairs, and, if satisfactory, an extension to 10,000 dozen pairs. After waiting two days he was informed by the salesman that the directors had refused to vary the design. The buyer thereupon went to Germany. Half an hour after arriving at a certain works he had reached the head of the firm, and half an hour later the foreman had been called in and the decision to make the socks was made. The order was immediately placed. "The reason why the retail trade is prosperous, even when the manufacturing industries are depressed," added Mr. Selfridge, "is that heads of firms are always on the spot to look after the public requirements. They do not trust their businesses to managers, but direct them personally, keep constant contact with changing needs, and insist upon buying for the public instead of for the manufacturer. When all British manufacturers are as keen and industrious as heads of big retail stores their works will prosper."

Sir WOODMAN BURBIDGE, of Harrods, who also attended the conference with Mr. Thomas, said that his firm's direct purchases of essential goods from abroad did not exceed 6¼ per cent., and when other possible foreign goods bought in Britain through various factors and wholesale houses dealing in both home and foreign goods were calculated he did not think the figure would exceed 20 per cent. This was contrary to the belief of some people, but it was none the less a fact. If British manufacturers would only show the same initiative that foreign suppliers did, he had no doubt whatever that the percentage of foreign goods could be appreciably reduced to the benefit of British industry. "Our buyers," added Sir Woodman Burbidge, "always aim to get British manufacturers to make goods we require. Up to a certain point they are successful, and in many cases our buyers have actually been able to get English manufacturers to make goods from foreign samples at even lower prices than were quoted by the foreigners. Take women's bags, for instance. British manufacturers can beat all competition in making bags to sell at prices of £1 and upwards, but in the 10s. variety they cannot touch foreign prices. The British manufacturer, in addition to making the best goods for well-to-do people, should remember that most people to-day do not want goods that will last for years, as they did formerly. They should cater for that market. Some British firms are defective in initiative, others need reorganization to bring them up to date for effective competition. They must emulate the enterprise of the retail trade if they desire to succeed."

BRITISH TRADE PARADOXES

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY TO A DEPUTATION

The reply of Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the deputation of the Federation of British Industries which waited on him on Thursday was issued last night.

Referring to a statement by Sir William Pearce about the feeling of depression in business, Mr. SNOWDEN said that he was fully aware of its existence, but the situation was full of paradoxes. Side by side with depression in some industries there was prosperity in others. It was the staple industries that were depressed. The Board of Trade index figures of production published in the last few days showed that there had been something like 15 per cent. increase in production since 1924. The numbers of people actually in employment had increased substantially. Some of the causes that were depressing industry at present were rather of a temporary character, particularly the tremendous drop in the prices of raw materials.

Considering our small country and our highly industrialized condition, he was inclined to think that we were probably suffering less than some of the other big manufacturing countries of the world at the present time. Unemployment in Germany had been rapidly increasing, and was now, he believed, more than 2,500,000. There were no accurate statistics for the United States, but the numbers of unemployed there were believed to be very much higher. The same situation was to be observed in other countries. When we considered what happened during the War he very often thought that, much as we had suffered, the wonder was that we had not suffered more, and it showed the firmness of the foundation on which British industry was built that we had been able to maintain the volume of trade that we had. We had undoubtedly got to meet increased competition and greater industrialization in other countries, but he was not pessimistic about the future.

Mr. Snowden referred to the difficulties of the present financial situation, and the impossibility of doing many things that one would like to do if the Exchequer were in a more flourishing condition. He would always be much better pleased to be able to relieve burdens than be compelled to make some addition to them. The perplexing problem of double income-tax had been engaging the attention of international conferences, and he hoped that eventually it might be possible to come to some satisfactory conclusion.

As to the deduction of tax from dividends, the difficulty arose only if there was a change in the rate of tax. He appreciated the difficulties of companies which had to send out their warrants shortly before the Budget statement, and should the need for it arise he was prepared to consider incorporating some clause in the Finance Act to deal with the matter. Of the penny post, Mr. Snowden said that nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to be able to reinstate it, but it would cost something like £7,000,000.

THE UNITED EMPIRE PARTY

LORD BEAVERBROOK AND LORD ROTHERMERE

Lord Beaverbrook supplied to the Press Association last night a statement by Lord Rothermere and his reply to it.

Lord Rothermere's statement is as follows:—

The United Empire Party, in whose ranks during the past fortnight, at the Regent-street branch alone, 173,000 of the public have enrolled themselves, has achieved one of its objectives. On Tuesday the leader of the Conservative Party announced his intention, if he is returned to power, of immediately opening negotiations with the Dominions for the establishment of a system of inter-Imperial Free Trade.

But the work of members of the United Empire Party enrolled under the auspices of the *Daily Mail* and its associated newspapers will by no means cease with the achievement of one of its aims. There still remain four other objectives in the programme of the United Empire Party towards which it will press with undiminished vigour. Three at least of these are, in the opinion of Lord Rothermere, of even greater importance than the aim of Empire free trade, which was advocated with such self-sacrificing energy and convincing eloquence by Lord Beaverbrook and has now been officially adopted by the Conservative Party.

The four important aims towards which the United Empire Party will strive with all its resources are:—

1. The immediate imposition of high import duties on all manufactured goods, with adequate subsidies for farming.
2. Ruthless economy in public expenditure.
3. No more surrenders in India.
4. No diplomatic relations with Moscow.

It was for the fulfilment of these principles that the members of the United Empire Party enrolled themselves through the *Daily Mail* and its associated newspapers. The United Empire Party has achieved its initial success with a rapidity unprecedented in the political records of this country. It still hopes to see the Conservative Party come into line on its other objectives. The party would thus be relieved of the necessity of adopting a fighting policy, including the formation of local associations with Parliamentary candidates. For this purpose an Executive Committee is being formed under the chairmanship of the Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, who has had 10 years' Parliamentary experience as member for Thanet, and was the leader of the Anti-Waste Party in the House of Commons which forced the Government of the day to establish the Geddes Commission for the reduction of national expenditure.

An invitation to the public to enrol at the offices of the party is appended to this declaration.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S STATEMENT

Lord Beaverbrook's statement was as follows:—

Lord Rothermere has shown me the statement of his intentions. They involve, of course, a complete departure from the original aims for which the United Empire Party was formed—namely, to place before the electors the single issue of Empire Free Trade, which was the sole issue referred to in the manifesto which announced the formation of the new party.

I was aware that Lord Rothermere wished to enlarge the scope of the United Empire Party programme to embrace other political issues. I did not agree. He is now at liberty to develop his own political programme. In that I do not go with him, but I shall always remain grateful for his support of the Imperial ideal. Our close personal relations remain unaltered.

I shall continue to pursue as before the policy of Empire free trade, and I rejoice that it is now certain that the electorate will have that issue submitted to them at the next General Election.

THE PARTY FUND

The following statement was issued last night by the trustees of the United Empire Party Fund from the offices of the Empire Crusade, Grand Buildings, Northumberland-avenue, Charing Cross:—

In view of the changed situation resulting from the events of this week, the trustees of the United Empire Party Fund have decided that all donations shall be returned. The spontaneous response to the appeal for subscriptions played a vital and historic part in bringing Empire free trade so much nearer realization. A personal letter of thanks is being sent by Lord Beaverbrook to every one of the subscribers expressing his gratitude.

TARIFFS AND PRICES

LORD BEAUCHAMP ON "THE NEW PROTECTION"

Lord BEAUCHAMP, speaking at the annual dinner of the Oxford University Liberal Club and the Eighty Club at Oxford last night, referred to Mr. Churchill's letter in the Press expressing his approval of the referendum. He said that those with any experience of Mr. Churchill would not be surprised to hear that on the last occasion when the referendum was made an important feature in politics he was its chief opponent and called it a pernicious system and said it could not be confined to a single issue.

The new step that the Conservative Party had taken had in its turn created greater problems. Did the Conservatives propose to give any lead at the next General Election, or would some of their leaders say "Yes" to the policy and some say "No"? Would Mr. Amery approve of the taxation of food and Sir Austen Chamberlain speak against it? Was the impractical ideal to become a practical possibility to-day? Lord Beaverbrook had said that there would be no increase in the price of food. But the whole point in the present agitation was that the price which the farmers were getting for their produce was too low, and that it did not pay them. Tariffs always increased prices, and the usual result would follow in this case. What were the subsidies which Mr. Baldwin had indicated as a palliative for the assistance of agriculture? Were they to be given as well as the taxes on food?

He looked upon the new policy with regard to safeguarding as a very real danger. All the recommendations of the White Paper, of the Board of Trade inquiry, and of the Committees were to be swept away. All the safeguards of safeguarding were to disappear. It was important that there should be cooperation between Labour and Liberals in order to fight the new protection.

Lord Beauchamp added:—"I am in favour of the old Liberal slogan, 'We can cure unemployment.' I stand by every word in the programme of the Liberal Party at the last election. We can do it, although it will not now be so easy." Speaking of the McKenna duties, he said he hoped Mr. Snowden would have the courage to take them off. When he did so last time unemployment decreased.

MR. COOK AND MINES BILL

"STOPPAGE INEVITABLE" IF IT IS DEFEATED

Mr. A. J. COOK, secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking at Harrow Weald, Middlesex, last night, said:—

"Your member, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, opposed the present Mines Bill and wants it to be defeated. If he succeeds with the assistance of Lloyd George on the third reading, then a stoppage is inevitable in the mining industry, as our men will not continue on present starvation wages and will demand pre-1926 conditions of hours and wages, which your member and the Tory Government took from us. We do not desire a stoppage in the mining industry nor a General Election, hence our support of the present Bill to accept half an hour a day reduction instead of one hour and to continue with the same wages while the industry is being reorganized."

In his March circular to the Northumberland miners Mr. William Straker says that a Government defeat on the Coal Mines Bill would so incense the miners of Great Britain, who were looking to the measure as a means of improving their serious position, that they would probably see a repetition of 1926 in the coalmining industry, destructive to themselves and others.

BOY KILLED BY OMNIBUS

Donald Alfred Prior, eight, was killed by an omnibus in Romford-road, Manor Park, last night. His mother, Mrs. Charlotte Prior, 43, was seriously injured, and is detained in East Ham Memorial Hospital.

BOXING

CHARITY TOURNAMENT AT THE STADIUM CLUB

Over £1,000 were raised at a boxing tournament at the Stadium Club last night in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

Had the tournament been organized and conducted by a professional boxing promoter it still could have been regarded as a great success, for each of the three chief contests was well worth watching and there was no doubt that a large and distinguished attendance thoroughly enjoyed them. The outstanding event, of course, was the return meeting between Ernie Jarvis, for long a challenger of the world's best fly-weights, and Van Daele, of Belgium, the winner of over 60 fights and regarded on the Continent as a potential champion. The fight, as it proved, did not last very long, but, while it was in progress and especially in the administration of the winning punch, Jarvis fully sustained his reputation and more than qualified for a match with the new British champion, Bert Kirby, who had won his title only a few days previously in the same ring. The opening round mostly was fought at close quarters, where Jarvis rather more than held his own. Jarvis also was the quicker off the mark in the next round, but he surprised every one by ending the fight abruptly by means of a fierce over-arm swing, almost in the manner of Gunboat Smith, that landed on the back of his opponent's ear and dropped him for a count of well over 10 seconds.

Each of the other 15-round contests were decided by the referee, but that did not mean that they were any the less exciting. Young Siki, a heavy-weight in miniature so far as physique was concerned, but as agile and elusive as a fly-weight, which apparently he still claims to be, had been matched with Prakille Glyde, a Frenchman who could boast of a victory over Huat, who in turn had beaten no less a person than Emile Pladner. Siki put up a splendid fight and fairly earned a draw. Lew Pinkus, the East End boxer, also fought well and hard against G. van Pamele, one of the best bantams in France, and was beaten only on points. Pamele had a dangerous left hook which would have been doubly so had he used it as the best Americans use the blow—sometimes to the body and sometimes to the head. Pamele was content to direct most of his effective blows to the head, and Pinkus was boxer enough to slip many of them, and to counter hard with his straight left and right hooks to the jaw.

Josh Humphreys, of Stepney, outpointed Mike Harris, of Aldgate, in a 10-round contest, and an interesting "extra," not on the programme, was provided by Micky Doyle, of America, who boxed three exhibition rounds, in which he suggested fairly emphatically that his challenge to Teddy Baldock was not an empty gesture.

R.M.C. BEAT CRANWELL

The Royal Military College, Sandhurst, beat the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, in a boxing match at Sandhurst last night, by five events to four. The boxing was of an unusually excellent order.

The results were:—

BANTAM-WEIGHT
G/C. N. F. B. Shaw (Bedford and R.M.C.) beat F/C. E. Xydis (Cambridge University and Cranwell) on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHT
F/C. P. O. Horner (Duncannon and Cranwell) beat S/C. R. C. H. Bellers (Bedford and R.M.C.) on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHT
G/C. W. P. B. Arkwright (Eton and R.M.C.) beat F/C. C. D. Stephenson (Shrewsbury and Cranwell) on points.

WELTER-WEIGHT
FIRST STRING.—G/C. F. A. Monro (Beaumont and R.M.C.) beat F/C. J. R. MacDonald (Ampleforth and Cranwell) on points.
SECOND STRING.—G/C. R. F. L. Chance (Eton and R.M.C.) beat F/C. R. Monks (Electrical and Wireless School and Cranwell) on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT
FIRST STRING.—F/C. T. N. Coslett (Barry and Cranwell) beat G/C. R. A. P. Macpherson (Epsom and R.M.C.) in the second round.
SECOND STRING.—F/C. T. S. R. Bader (St. Edmund's, Oxford, and Cranwell) beat G/C. J. A. R. Robertson (Epsom and R.M.C.) in the first round.

LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT
G/C. J. A. H. Powell (Eton and R.M.C.) beat F/C. M. W. L'l La V. Baker (Kelly College and Cranwell) on points.

HEAVY-WEIGHT
F/C. T. B. Coote (Woking and Cranwell) beat G/C. T. R. S. Drought (Charterhouse and R.M.C.) in the second round.

R.A.F. CHAMPIONSHIPS AT UXBRIDGE

The Royal Air Force Championships were decided last night before an exceptionally large attendance of 1,500 at Uxbridge, and some excellent sport was shown. The final of the Officers' Feather-Weights produced a capital bout, Pilot Officer Purcell just gaining a narrow victory over Pilot Officer Vandyck. The results were:—

OFFICERS
FEATHER-WEIGHT
Pilot Officer Purcell (Digby) beat Pilot Officer Vandyck (Bircham Newton) on points.
MIDDLE-WEIGHT
Flying Officer McKecknie (Calshot) beat Flying Officer Warner (Upper Heyford) on points.
WELTER-WEIGHT
Pilot Officer Nobleton (Netheravon beat Pilot Officer Dewhurst (Old Sarum) (holder) in the first round.
LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT
Pilot Officer Lord M. A. Douglas-Hamilton (Upavon) beat Flying Officer MacLean (Henlow) on points.

AIRMEN
FLY-WEIGHT
Acting Aircraftman Hobbs (Halton) beat Aircraftman Hunter (Calshot) on points.
BANTAM-WEIGHT
Leading Aircraftman Williamson (Henlow) (holder) beat Aircraftman Johnson (Manston) on points.
FEATHER-WEIGHT
Sergeant Davison (Manston) walked over; Corporal Blaze (Halton) (holder) and Corporal Leebrook (Uxbridge) both disqualified in semi-final for continuous holding.
LIGHT-WEIGHT
Aircraftman Herlihy (Gosport) beat Aircraftman Morris (Salisbury) on points.
WELTER-WEIGHT
SEMI-FINAL.—Aircraftman Nee (Bircham Newton) beat Aircraftman McCann (North Weald) on points.
FINAL.—Sergeant Harper (Henlow) beat Nee on points.
MIDDLE-WEIGHT
SEMI-FINAL.—Corporal Woods (Henlow) beat Leading Aircraftman Mason (Salisbury) on points; Aircraftman Clapp (Old Sarum) (holder) beat Aircraftman Morris (Gosport) in the second round.
FINAL.—Clapp beat Woods on points.
LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT
Aircraftman Watts (Henlow) beat Corporal Bailey (Felixstowe) in the first round.
HEAVY-WEIGHT
Leading Aircraftman Jones (Aldergrove) beat Aircraftman Forrester (Cranwell) in the third round.

MARINE ENGINEERS

PROGRESS OF BRITISH SHIPBUILDING

The annual dinner of the Institute of Marine Engineers was held at the Connaught Rooms last night, when over 600 members and guests were present. The President, Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Dixon was in the chair.

Sir GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., in proposing "The shipbuilding and Engineering Industries," said the argument they heard to-day was that there were too many shipbuilding yards and that rationalization would be the solution of the problem. In his opinion the old close touch between master and man, builder and buyer, builder and owner, could not be so close if the whole industry were rationalized and one or two great shipbuilding yards produced their ships. He noticed, however, that the statistics of production in the shipbuilding industry had been better recently than they had been for many years. There was no doubt also that great progress had been made and great enterprise shown in ship design. They had seen the first turbo-electric British-built ship at sea during the last year as well as the first naval ship, driven by Diesel engines. They had also seen pulverized coal being tried in every direction for use both at sea and on land.

Sir HUGH BELL, in reply, said the Empire was built up by the efforts of individual groups of Englishmen, particularly in the case of Australia. Little or no help had been given, and in that way he hoped the Empire would continue to prosper. It must, however, be a prosperity of persons ready to help themselves and who looked for no help outside their own efforts. One thing he prayed for was that he would be left to manage his own affairs in his own way.

Sir BURTON CHADWICK, M.P., in proposing the toast of "The Institute," said that in all the progress that had been made in ship propulsion since his younger days reliability had kept pace with speed, security had kept pace with increased tonnage, and luxury and comfort had reached a very high level. Once in a while, however, something occurred which reminded them with a rude shock that, notwithstanding all their science and seamanship, the old sea had not changed, and it was then that the supreme test came to seamen and engineers. British people had reason to be proud that they were never found wanting.

The PRESIDENT, who responded, said that marine engineering was advancing by leaps and bounds, and what that Institute had stood for in the past was nothing compared with what it must do in the future. That organization started with small beginnings 41 years ago, and it had advanced steadily in accordance with the advances made by marine engineering until to-day they had 3,170 members.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY AND MILD

Meteorological Office, March 7

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticyclone centred over the Bay of Biscay is likely to move away eastward to be succeeded by a trough of low pressure now covering the Eastern Atlantic. Weather will be cloudy and mild generally, with winds becoming mainly south-westerly. Some rain is likely on the western seaboard, and this will extend slowly eastwards.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Light westerly winds, becoming moderate south-westerly; cloudy, fog locally early, some rain perhaps later; rather mild.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES.—Moderate westerly to south-westerly winds; fresh at times later; cloudy, some rain later; mist early; rather mild.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID, N.E., ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Moderate or fresh south-westerly winds; cloudy, some rain; rather mild.

IRELAND.—Moderate south-westerly to southerly winds, fresh at times; cloudy, some rain; mild.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Unsettled. Mild at first, with some rain generally, becoming colder later in the North with some wintry showers.

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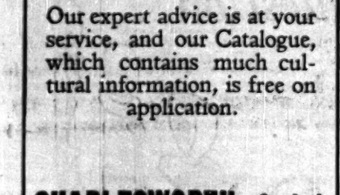
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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 7

Sir Robert Vansittart had the honour of being received by The King this morning, upon his appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

Brigadier-General the Viscount Hampden (Lord in Waiting) represented The King at the Memorial Service for the Earl of Kintore, which was held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.

His Majesty was represented by Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley (Gentleman Usher) at the Funeral Service of Colonel Sir Henry Knollys, which was held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton.

The Duke of Montrose and Lady Mary Graham have left for a month's holiday in Gibraltar and Morocco. No business letters will be forwarded.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill will leave 28, Grosvenor-street to-day for Derby, where she will remain for about 10 days.

Alice Countess Grey has left London for Gibraltar.

Viscount Gage will return to 6, Buckingham-street at the end of the month from India.

Viscountess Astor, M.P., who has been on a short visit to Plymouth, will return to 4, St. James's-square to-morrow.

Lady Mary Savile, who has been suffering from a severe chill, has left 8, Upper Belgrave-street for Stockwell Hall, Billericay, Essex, where she will stay for a few days.

Lady Jean Ramsay sailed in the Mooltan yesterday for Gibraltar.

Lady Maureen Brabazon is still laid up at Adare Manor from the results of a hunting accident. She is going on well.

Lady Worsley will return to 8, Great Cumberland-place to-day from India.

Lady Islington arrived at 24, Brutton-street yesterday on a short visit from Spain.

Lady Dawson of Penn will give a dance for her daughter, the Hon. Rosemary Dawson, on May 28.

Lady Decies, who has been on a cruise to the Isles of the Blest and Africa, returned to 22, Down-street yesterday.

The Hon. Mrs. Piers Legh will return to 42, Norfolk-square to-morrow from Paris.

Captain the Hon. Lionel and Lady Mary St. Aubyn left London yesterday in the Mooltan for Gibraltar.

Lady Nelson will arrive in England in the Viceroy of India next Friday from India.

Lady Renshaw will return to England in the Viceroy of India next Friday from India.

Colonel Sir George Abercromby has left 36, St. James's-street for Scotland, where he will remain for a few days.

Captain Sir Ion and Lady Hamilton Benn will return to 17, Collingham-gardens on Wednesday from Italy.

Sir Joseph and Lady Hood have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Sir Charles and Lady Addis left London yesterday for Gibraltar, where they will remain for three weeks.

Colonel and Lady Constance Gore will leave 5, Eaton-gate at the end of the month for Longfield House, Hatfield.

Mr. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, will arrive at Southampton to-morrow in the Metagama from Canada.

Mrs. Valentine Fleming is leaving for Sicily for a short holiday.

The Queen has consented to be present at a *matinée* performance to be given at the Chelsea Palace on Wednesday, March 26, in aid of the slum clearance scheme in process of being carried out by the Chelsea Housing Improvement Society. Tickets may be obtained from the hon. secretaries, Miss Follett, 89, Eaton-place, S.W.1, and Mrs. Hubert Walter, 19, Cheyne-place, S.W.3.

A memorial service for William Alfred Hudson, of Southernhay, Loughton, will be held at 12.30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 12, at St. Mary's Church, Loughton, Essex.

HUNT BALLS

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND DRAG

The Aldershot Command Drag Hunt ball was held at the Officers' Club last night. Among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Argyle, Lieutenant T. G. B. Adams, Lieutenant O. L. Board, Lieutenant C. F. C. Bruce, Miss Boyce, Captain G. C. Barker, Major H. S. Briggs, Mrs. Gordon Bald, Mrs. Drake Brockman, Mrs. Brudenell-Bruce, Lieutenant-General Sir David Campbell, Major-General T. A. Cubitt, Captain J. B. Coates, Lieutenant W. R. B. Coates, Captain Crawshay, Captain W. A. Crowell-Rogers, Captain V. H. Crane, Mr. H. H. Cooper, Mr. H. S. Cayzer, Mr. F. W. B. Carey, Mrs. C. E. Chapman, Lieutenant P. Churchward, Major C. C. Dare, Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Darley, Miss S. Darroch, Mr. C. F. Duff, Captain T. B. A. Evans-Lombe, Lieutenant W. F. Eyre, Mrs. L. F. Foley, Major F. Fowle, Major H. M. Foster, Lieutenant R. W. Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. I. Friend, Mr. Murray Gibbon, Lieutenant L. Grove.

Captain R. A. Hurst, Captain J. Hallowes, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holmes à Court, Mr. Hodgson, Captain G. M. Hamer, Miss J. Harrap, Captain T. S. King, Mrs. P. Kays, Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Knight, Major O. M. Lund, Brigadier E. O. Lewin, Lieutenant L. H. Landon, Mr. Maxwell, Lieutenant J. W. Morris, Mr. Macgregor, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Meade, Mr. Molesworth, Brigadier A. J. McCulloch, Captain H. A. Macpherson, Major M. R. Morgan, Lieutenant J. G. Nicholson, Major C. W. M. Norrie, Colonel C. J. Pickering, Miss Petre, Major-General F. F. Ready, Brigadier-General J. W. G. Roy, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Renny-Tailyour, Lieutenant H. A. Ross, Mr. Sheffington Smyth, Major E. A. Staniland, Mrs. Turner, Mr. W. F. R. Turner, Lieutenant R. W. Urquhart, Mr. D. E. Venning, Captain A. Venning, Mr. Watson, Lieutenant C. A. Wigram, Captain Woodbourne, Major L. W. D. Wathen, and Mrs. Yorke.

THE TEDWORTH

The annual ball of the Tedworth Hunt was held at the Officers' Club, Tidworth House, last night. Sir Peter Farquhar and the Hon. Henry Mond, the Joint Masters of the Hunt, had a party, and others who arranged parties were Mrs. Yorke Scarlett, Lady John Joicey-Cecil, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, Major-General H. P. Leader, and Brigadier C. C. Armitage. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Captain R. A. Antrobus, Captain V. G. Toler-Aylward, Colonel W. C. Heward Bell, Miss D. C. Butler, Mrs. Eric Byron, Mrs. Louis Bishop, Mr. R. S. Corbett, Major G. H. Cammell, Lieutenant Chapman, Major Douglas Coles, Lieutenant Taunton Collins, Mrs. Vera Campbell, Mrs. Carrington, Lieutenant Curtis, Captain Corusdale, Mrs. C. W. Dunlop, Miss Embericos, Miss Maud Fuller, Miss Ruth Farquhar, Mr. Charles Farquhar, Captain A. Gibb, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Gladstone, Captain A. F. Heath, Captain and Mrs. Hartmann, Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Howes, Captain J. W. Harper, Mr. P. Heber, Mr. R. C. S. Hodgson, Squadron Leader Cole Hamilton, Captain Booth Jones, Major J. K. Hardie, Major Lawson, Lady Ernest St. Maur, Miss Grant-Meek, Lieutenant-Colonel A. I. Macdougal, Mrs. Thelwell Maurice, Major A. J. C. Pollock, Captain P. S. Plowden, Lieutenant Marcus Phillips, Lieutenant G. W. B. Rooke, Major Rickards, Captain and Mrs. Rousell, Major J. W. Smith, Major Shafto, Major R. H. Studdert, Captain C. H. Smith, Mrs. Yorke Scarlett, Miss Thackray, Captain R. J. L. Vigors, Mrs. C. Wasey, Sir Robert Atkinson Wright, Mr. W. A. Williams, Mrs. Walker, and Captain T. D. Watson.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. R. KIRBY AND MRS. PAISLEY

The marriage arranged between Brigadier-General S. R. Kirby and Mrs. Paisley will take place at Milton-under-Wychwood at 12.30 p.m. on March 18. There will be no reception, but friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. P. E. GIBBONS AND MISS J. GRANT

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in July, between Paul Ellis Gibbons, second son of Mr. Francis Gibbons, Penn Hall, Staffordshire, and the late Mrs. Gibbons, and Joyce, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Heathcoat Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Lady Grant, Boath, Nairnshire.

MR. G. A. GALE AND MISS NORTHROP

The engagement is announced of Geoffrey Alan, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Gale, of The Glebe, Sevenoaks, and Agnes Mary, elder daughter of the late Harold Isaac Northrop and of Mrs. Northrop, of Farringford, St. Ives, Hunts.

MR. J. E. MCCANN AND MISS C. NEWBIGGING

The marriage will take place on March 13, at Dar-es-Salaam, between J. E. McCann, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. McCann, Calcutta, and Constance, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Newbigging, Manchester.

MR. W. S. F. TETLOW AND MISS M. TENNYSON-SMITH

The engagement is announced between Stuart, youngest son of the late John Tetlow and Mrs. Tetlow, Springwood, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, and Margaret, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Tennyson-Smith, Shanklin, Orpington, Kent.

LUNCHEON

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress have entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House this week some members of the Corporation of London. Yesterday their guests were:—

Mr. R. H. Haywood, Mr. R. W. Vick, jun., Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Elkan, Major J. Lockhart Gow, Mr. S. H. Greenaway, Captain E. C. Pryce, Mr. Gordon Walker, Mr. C. Stanley Crosse, Mr. W. C. Brett, and Mr. Humphrey Morris.

On Monday the company included:—

Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith (Chief Commoner), Colonel Blackham, Mr. W. Cunyngham, Mr. Oscar Berry, Mr. F. A. B. Lord, Mr. C. Kershaw, Mr. F. G. Wigley, Mr. Albion Snell, and Mr. Cecil King-Farlow.

RECEPTION

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

A reception was held last night in the Elizabethan Hall of the Middle Temple by Mr. Justice Horridge (the Treasurer) and the Masters of the Bench, to meet the delegates to the Naval Conference:—

In addition to the delegates those who accepted the Treasurer's invitation to be present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ammon, Lady Astbury, Lord and Lady Atkin, Lady Tindal Atkinson, Lady Grace Baring, Mr. John Baring, Sir Frankel Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. and Lady Ada Boyd, Lord Buckmaster, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Buxton, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, the Rev. S. C. Carpenter (Master of the Temple), and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clynes, Lady Cory, Mr. J. E. Poston, Miss Garford, Lord Justice and Lady Greer, Colonel Gwynne, Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Hanworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hayes, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Hewart, Mr. T. F. Hewlett and Miss Hewlett, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Home, Colonel and Mrs. Laurie, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Susan Lawrence, Sir Frederick and Lady Lewis, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Lord and Lady Marley, Captain and Mrs. Martin-Smith, Sir James and Lady Melville, Miss Stuart Menzies, Mr. Hugh Stuart Menzies, Lord Merrivale, Mr. George Middleton, Captain and Mrs. Alfred Morris, Lord and Lady Parmoor, Mrs. Geoffrey Ripley, Lord Justice and Lady Romer, Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen, the Rev. F. J. Rynd, (Warder of the Temple) and Mrs. Rynd, the Lord High Chancellor and Miss Sankey, Sir Claude and Lady Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Short, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, Lady Struthers, Mr. H. A. C. Sturgess (Librarian and Keeper of the Records) and Mrs. Sturgess, Sir George and Lady Sutherland, Lord and Lady Thankerton, Sir Francis and Lady Taylor, Major F. Sutton Timmis, Lord and Lady Tomlin, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Viant, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. to Water, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford, Miss Wilford, and Sir Herbert Leah Wilson.

In addition to the treasurer, the following Masters of the Bench and their ladies were present:—

Mr. W. English Harrison, K.C., Sir R. Wallace, K.C., Mr. Alexander Macmorran, K.C., Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., Lord Craigmyle, Viscount Dunedin, Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C., Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, K.C., Mr. H. T. Kemp, K.C., Mr. E. Honoratus Lloyd, K.C., Mr. de Grurther, K.C., Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C., Mr. C. F. Lowenthal, K.C., Judge Holman Gregory, K.C., Mr. St. J. G. Micklethwait, K.C., Sir Lynden L. Macassey, K.C., Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst, K.C., Mr. Justice Hawke, Mr. A. M. Dunne, K.C., Mr. A. M. Gover, K.C., Judge Dyer, K.C., Mr. J. Bruce Williamson, Mr. H. C. S. Dumas, Mr. R. J. Bevan, K.C., M.P., Mr. A. M. Sullivan, K.C., Mr. Miles Artemus Jones, K.C., Mr. J. G. Hurst, K.C., Mr. Wilfrid Vernon, Mr. A. T. Miller, K.C., Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., Mr. Joshua Scholefield, K.C., Mr. W. C. Henderson, K.C., and Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C.

MRS. SNOWDEN

Mrs. Philip Snowden gave a tea party at 11, Downing-street yesterday. Her guests included:—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Lees Smith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Alexander, Lord Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Russell James, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bevin, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. and Mrs. Aubrey, the Rev. A. Rowntree and Mrs. Clifford, the Rev. J. T. and Mrs. Barkby, the Rev. S. and Mrs. Hughes, Dr. Carnegie Simpson, Mrs. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wills, Mr. Eric Keown, Miss Anna Keown, Mrs. Percy Hurd, Mr. Alfred Goodman, Miss D. Goodman, Miss L. Goodman, Mrs. Gasquoi, Miss Gasquoi, Mrs. Grove Johnson, the Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray, Mrs. F. A. Parsons, Miss Bowser, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hodges, Mrs. Fred Bramley, Lady Beecham, Lady Perry, Miss Lilian Bayliss, Major and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Alexander MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Jones, Commander the Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Kenworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Galsworthy, Mr. Eric Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone-Murray, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Norman, and Dr. Weismann.

Signora Pia Damerini played the piano during the evening.

SERVICE DINNER

42ND (EAST LANCS) DIVISION

The 42nd (East Lancs) Division Officers' dinner was held last night at the Midland Hotel, Manchester. Major-General W. H. Beach, Commander 42nd (East Lancs) Division, T.A., presided, and the guests of the evening were:—General Sir Ian Hamilton; Lieutenant-General Sir R. B. Stephens, Director-General, T.A.; Lieutenant-General Sir Cecil F. Romer, Western Command; and Captain O'Morchoe. Others present included:—

DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE STAFFS.—Brigadier-General H. Fargus, Colonel Slaughter, Colonel Jebb, Colonel Spooner, Colonel Heath, Brevet-Colonel G. P. St. Clair, Major Shearman, and Captain Millar.

42ND (LANCASHIRE) ARMY BRIGADE, R.A.—Colonel J. Gidlow Jackson and Colonel H. Bowler.

53RD (BOLTON) ARMY BRIGADE, R.A.—Colonel Birtwistle, Colonel Sir Joseph Nall, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Knowles, Major H. C. Scowcroft, Major C. L. Scowcroft, Major Kearns, Captain Hardman, Captain Jebb, Captain Bennett, Captain Dobson, Mr. Greenhalgh, Mr. Wingfield, Mr. Slater, Mr. Roberts, Mr. W. W. Williams, Mr. Ramsden, Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Sutherland, R.A.M.C., and Major Adamson, R.A.V.C.

60TH MEDIUM BRIGADE, R.A.—Major J. M. Ritchie, Major Robinson, Captain H. O. Thomson, Captain Quigley, Mr. C. A. Thompson, Mr. Welch, and Mr. Heap.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Turner Jones, Major Miller, Major Entwistle, Captain Bateman, Captain Walker, and Captain Lightfoot.

R.A.M.C.—Colonel William Coates, Colonel F. W. Westmacott, Colonel Wolstenholme, Lieutenant-Colonel Knowles Lund, Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, and Captain W. R. Douglas.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Newton, Major Lassetty, Captain Ashley, Captain Stretch, Mr. Bannister, Mr. Brookes, and Mr. Wolstenholme.

R.A.S.C.—Colonel Gillibrand, Colonel England, Colonel J. G. Needham, Major Hall, and Mr. Arthomas.

5TH BATTALION, THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.—Colonel F. Woodcock, Lieutenant-Colonel Castle, Colonel Ainsworth, Major Rowbare, Major Johnson, R.A.M.C., Captain Horridge, Captain Peacock, Captain Lonsdale, Captain Whowell, Captain Webb, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Butcher, and Mr. R. M. Ainsworth.

6TH BATTALION, THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.—Colonel Gledhill, Colonel R. Lees, Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, Major Norbury, Captain Mitchell, Captain Roe, Captain Collins, Captain Molesworth, Major Gartside, Captain Blain, Captain Bulcock, Captain Heap, Mr. Heap, Mr. W. A. Norbury, Mr. Hardman, and Mr. Coutts.

7TH BATTALION, THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.—Colonel Humphrey's, Colonel Lees, Lieutenant-Colonel Redmerdine, Colonel A. O. Needham, Major A. Debenham, Major Norton, Captain Boyd, Captain Mainprice, Captain Travers, Captain P. A. Shelmerdine, Captain Parkinson, Captain Saunders, Captain G. Allen, Captain Franks, Captain O'Grady, R.A.M.C., and Mr. Wilkinson.

8TH BATTALION, THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.—Major M. G. Bird, Major G. W. Suttcs, Major Dyson, R.A.M.C., Captain R. C. Bird, Captain W. G. Bird, Captain Stone, Captain Michaelis, Captain Cumming, Captain Wareing, Captain Grafoirix, R.A.M.C., Mr. Emmett, and Mr. Harrison.

4TH BATTALION, THE BORDER REGIMENT.—Mr. Tyson and Mr. Bolles.

4TH/5TH BATTALION, THE LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.—Major Edwards, Captain Irwin, Captain Millar, Captain Mitchell, Captain Brotherton, Mr. Astley Bell, and Mr. Thornber.

10TH BATTALION, THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hasenson, Major Potter, Captain G. E. Stott, Captain J. A. C. Taylor, Captain Beal, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Whittaker, and Mr. Porton.

5TH BATTALION, THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.—Colonel Sir Hy. Darlington, Major J. Wall, Captain C. Fletcher, Captain J. Bonar Wood, and Captain C. E. Frost.

6TH BATTALION, THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.—Colonel T. Butterwick, Major F. M. Butterwick, Major J. A. Whitehead, Captain F. Crossley, Captain W. H. Warburton, and Captain Corley.

7TH BATTALION, THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.—Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Woodworth.

8TH BATTALION, THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.—Colonel Bentley, Colonel C. O. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Horsfall, Major H. C. Long, Major Dawson, Major Robinson, Captain Yates, Captain Tears, Captain Frankenberg, Captain McKevitt, Captain Kay, Mr. H. E. Walker, Mr. Risson, Mr. Crompton, and Major B. Mandley.

9TH BATTALION, THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.—Colonel Broadbent, Colonel Wade, Colonel Handforth, Captain Woodhouse, Captain Moseley, Captain Bury, Captain Stern, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. Greenwood.

Mrs. FitzRoy's Reception will be found on page 17

MEMORIAL AND FUNERAL SERVICES

LORD KINTORE

The King was represented by Viscount Hampden, and Princess Beatrice by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Packe, at the memorial service for the Earl of Kintore, which was held in the Chapel Royal, St. James's yesterday morning. Prebendary L. J. Percival, Precentor of the Chapel Royal, officiated.

Among those present were:—

The Countess of Kintore, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Keith-Falconer, Lady Hilda Keith-Falconer, Mrs. Eden Powell, the Dowager Countess of Gosford, Lord Farington, the Hon. Arnold and Mrs. Henderson, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Stamfordham, Lord and Lady Saltoun, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Lord Richard Nevill, the Hon. William Sidney, Sir Herbert Lush-Wilson, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (representing the Keepers' Benefit Society), Lucy Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Patrick and Mrs. Johnstone, Colonel Sir William Bromley-Davenport, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Smith, Lady Kathleen Studd, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, the Duke of Abercorn, Dalla Marchioness of Tweedale, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, Lord Dynevor, Lorna Countess Howe, Evelyn Lady Allington, Major Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, Sir Edward Wallington, Brigadier-General Sir Robert Gordon-Gilmour, Lieutenant-Colonel de Satge (representing the Secretary of State for the Dominions), the Hon. Henry Gibbs, Lord Ernest Hamilton, Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, Sir Henry Barwell, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall.

The Earl of Lucan, Lord Lawrence, Lord Fairfax, Sir Walter and Lady Peacock, the Dowager Lady Forbes, Joy Lady Heath, the Hon. Geoffrey Gibbs (representing Lord Husadon), the Earl of Clanwilliam, Mr. Harold K. Ellison (representing the High Commissioner for Australia), Sir John Seymour-Lloyd, Sir J. A. R. Marriott, Major T. G. Lumley-Smith (representing the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons), Lord Abinger, Canon Mansel-Pleydell, Major-General James D. McLachlan, Mrs. W. A. Horn, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Agg Gardner, Mr. Edward Vigors, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Bassey-White, Mrs. France-Hayhurst, Mr. W. H. Black, Dr. Oswald Silberrad, Mr. Louis Allen, Mr. Hupsad, Miss Hupsad, Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. G. Chivers Bower, Mrs. Stephen Fairbairne, Mrs. Gordon Scott, Mr. Powell, Major Claude Hay, Mr. Roland Smith, Miss Warrender, Mrs. Keating, Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, Colonel Bennett Dampier, Colonel and Mrs. David Lynch, Colonel George Lane, Mr. Arthur Crichton, Major Milner, Mr. Ogilvie Mathieson, Mr. J. Bartlett (representing the staff of the Carlton Club), Major J. B. Arbuthnot, Mr. W. H. Abbey, Miss Browning, Mrs. Horace Powys Keck, Mr. Hayhurst, Mr. Francis Boynton, Mr. J. C. Moulden (representing the directors of Crysalco, Limited, Durelco, Limited, and Evertite Locknuts, Limited), Mr. Andrew Williamson, Mr. Henry de Beaufort, Mrs. W. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watmore, Mrs. Aidan Kirkler, Mr. W. G. Nicholson, M.P., Colonel Douglas Gordon, Mrs. Pratt Barlow, Mr. R. W. Smith, Mr. A. W. Lambton, Mr. Alexander Alston, and Miss Collins, Mrs. Bromley-Davenport, and Miss Morgan Jacob (representing the Friends of the Poor).

The funeral of the Earl of Kintore took place privately yesterday morning at the family burial ground in the Keith Hall Estate, near Inverurie, in the presence of a small company of near relations, intimate friends, and servants. The pall-bearers included Lord Falconer (son) and the Hon. Ian Baird (grandson).

COLONEL SIR H. KNOLLYS

The King was represented by Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley at the funeral service for Colonel Sir Henry Knollys, which was held at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday afternoon. The Norwegian Minister represented the King and Queen of Norway and the Crown Prince of Norway. Prebendary Gough officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Sard, and the chief mourners were:—

Lady Knollys (widow), Colonel and Mrs. Stonhouse Gostling, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Nightingale, Mrs. Clerbaux Saunders, Mr. F. S. M. Saunders, Mr. C. L. M. Saunders, Ellen Lady Knollys, Beatrice Lady Wolseley, Colonel and Mrs. Knollys, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Checkley, Mr. Arthur Knollys, Mr. L. Knollys, Mr. A. G. Docker, and Mrs. Arthur Knollys. Others present included:—

Lady Tenterden, Lady Mary Dundas, Countess Amherst, Lady Wallscourt, Sir Francis Bryant, Colonel Sir Henry Streatfeild, Sir Edward, and Lady Nicholson, Viscount Knutsford, General Sir Bindon and Lady Blood, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, Sir Algernon Law, Mrs. Cunninghame Graham, Captain Haydon, R.N., Miss Hayden, Miss Bolton, Captain C. R. Fairbairn, Mr. A. S. Freeland, Mr. John Floyd, Mrs. George Thompson, Miss Sybil Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Roper Lumley-Holland, Miss Goldsworthy, Mrs. Blandell, Colonel Francis Nevill, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Pryce-Jones, Miss St. Aubyn, Mrs. Seymour Corkran, Colonel Francis Poynton, Mrs. Poynton, Mrs. Inglefield, Captain Faxet, Mr. S. Jefferson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. M. Pierce, Colonel W. E. Balfour, Mr. Bolton, Mr. W. Hawkins, Mr. Nicholl, Mr. Dettmar Dressel, the Rev. E. Blackman, and Mr. H. Harris.

Princess Victoria and the King and Queen of Norway and the Crown Prince of Norway were among those who sent wreaths.

LORD GLADSTONE

By permission of the Dean of Westminster a memorial service for Viscount Gladstone will be held in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, March 11, at 2 p.m.

A limited number of places will be reserved for official representatives who may desire to attend the service, but there will be no issue of tickets or general reservation of seats.

The interment will take place at Little Munden Church, Ware, Herts, on Monday, March 10, at 3.30 p.m. As the church at Dane End is of limited accommodation the service can only be for the family, neighbours, and intimate friends.

There will be a memorial service at Hawarden Church on a day to be announced later.

SIR R. MUSGRAVE

The funeral of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt., took place yesterday at Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.

Chancellor Burkitt officiated. The chief mourners were Lady Musgrave (widow), Captain and Mrs. T. O. Jameson (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Dorothy Musgrave (daughter), Mr. Christopher Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, Colonel and Mrs. Chaplin, Mrs. Bromely, and Captain C. Trench. Among others present were:—

The Hon. Claud Anson, Sir John Keane, Sir Thomas Ainsworth, Major Perry, Major Watt, Mr. R. Delmege, Mr. and Mrs. Ion Villiers Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Penrose, Captain and Mrs. R. Holroyd Smyth, Mr. H. P. Maxwell, Mrs. Percy Smyth, Mrs. R. Keane, the Hon. Mrs. Bierley, Sir John and Lady Godfrey, Mr. Jervax Power, Captain J. Wall, Mr. Usher, Captain Alexander, Mr. Beverley Usher, Mrs. Lloyd, General Brady, the Rev. J. Crotty, Mr. and Mrs. Furlong, and Miss Foley.

MR. CHARLES NEVILLE

The funeral of Mr. Charles Neville took place at Wellingore, Lincs, yesterday. Father Gregory officiated. The chief mourners were Mr. G. H. Nevile, Admiral and Mrs. R. K. Lambert, Mme. Ghyka, Mr. H. Maxwell Scott, Mrs. Maxwell Scott, Mrs. Scott Murray, and Mr. James Hope. Others present included:—

The Earl of Liverpool, Lord George Seymour, Colonel King Kane, Captain H. G. Torr, Air Marshal F. C. Halahan, Captain Mitchell Innes, and Flight-Lieutenant George (representing Air Vice-Marshal A. V. M. Longmore, Cranwell).

MR. CHARLES WHIBLEY

The funeral of Mr. Charles Whibley, who died at Hyères, in France, will take place at Great Brickhill, Bletchley, next Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, and there will be a memorial service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Friday, March 14, at 12 o'clock noon.

DINNER

THE SPEAKER

The Speaker gave his third Parliamentary dinner of the Session last evening.

The following members of the House of Commons were present:—

Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. W. Runciman, Sir John Simon, Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. George Lambert.

Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison, Major G. Owen, Viscount Elmley, Dr. J. Hunter, Mr. Percy Harris, Mr. Le Roux Bellairs, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Shinwell, Mr. G. H. Hall, Mr. W. R. Smith, Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. J. J. Lawson, Mr. S. P. Viant, Mr. J. Allen Parkinson, Mr. Charles Edwards, Mr. A. Barnes, Mr. W. Whiteley, Mr. W. Paling, Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, Mr. J. Bromley, Mr. R. C. Morrison, Mr. Will Palin, Mr. J. Riley, Mr. Charleton, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Cove, the Rev. R. G. Gordon, Canon Carnegie (chaplain), and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Verney (secretary).

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 7

The annual record of the work of University College for the year ended February, 1930, has been issued. The number of students on the books of the college was 3,249. The income of the establishment account amounted to £202,258. At the time of printing the report the Centenary Fund amounted to £223,360.

MANCHESTER, MARCH 7

Mr. E. B. Manley, L.D.S., Manchester, has been appointed lecturer in Dental Histology.

Alderman Fitzalan Howard, J.P., a former High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, died at Spalding on Thursday at the age of 86. He had been a magistrate for half a century and was chairman of the Spalding Petty Sessions and of the Holland Standing Joint Committee and a former chairman of the Holland County Council and Holland Education Committee. He formerly had large farms at Wisbech and Long Sutton, and was the last proprietor of the old Woad Mill at Wisbech. The woad industry fell into decay with the advent of indigo, the mill being demolished in 1914.

PENITENCE

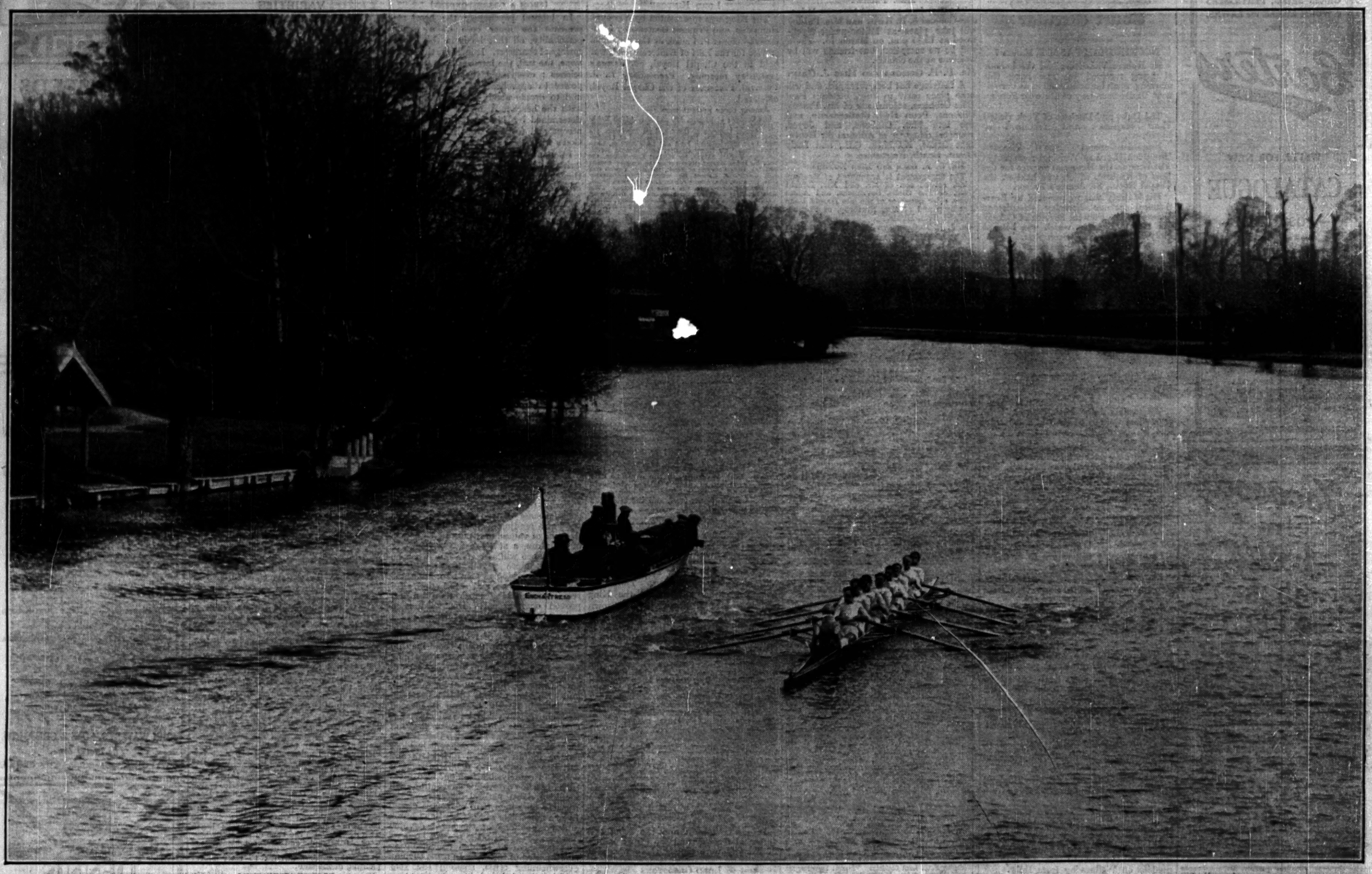
A NEW HEART

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

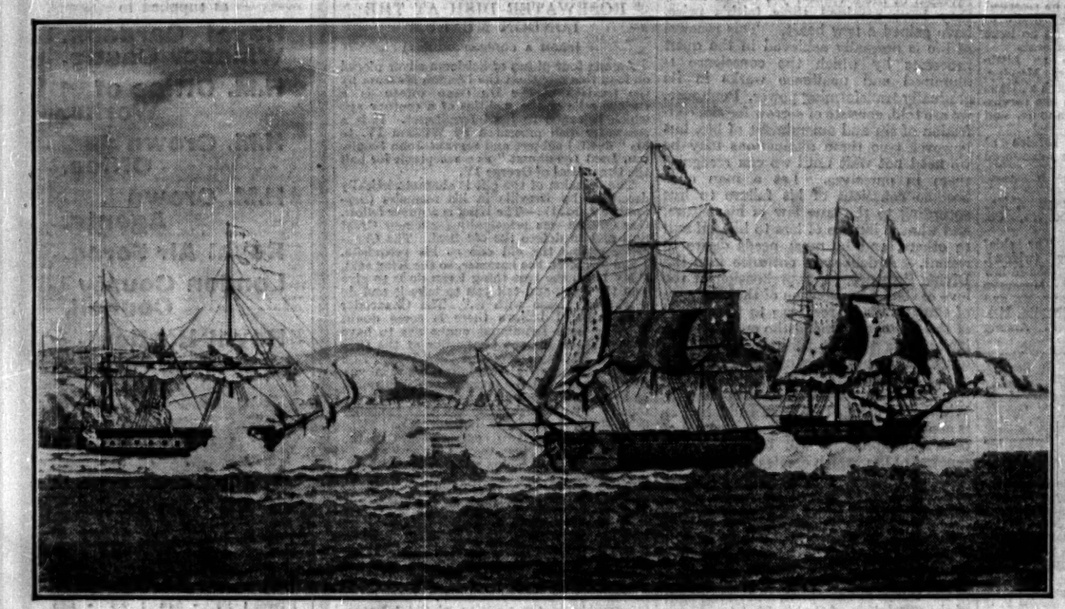
In biblical psychology the heart represents the inner core of a man's personality, all that he is in the secret springs of character. It includes the affections, the will, the intellect, and the conscience; everything that gives a man power to apprehend moral distinctions and to decide about them is associated with the heart. A man's well-being is determined by his heart's readiness to accept and to obey what is revealed of God's will.

St. Paul declares that the moral law is written by God on man's heart; but though in this way man is made conscious of the law of his highest welfare he is free to obey or to disobey it. Experience shows that obedience is never easy, and this has driven men to the conclusion that the heart of man is radically evil. The doctrine of original sin attempts to account for the fact that man, as we know him, lives at a lower level than his knowledge of right and his recognized duty demands. The cause of this failure, it is asserted, lies in the fact that his nature or his heart has been weakened and disorganized by rebellion against the Divine will. No man lives in the full

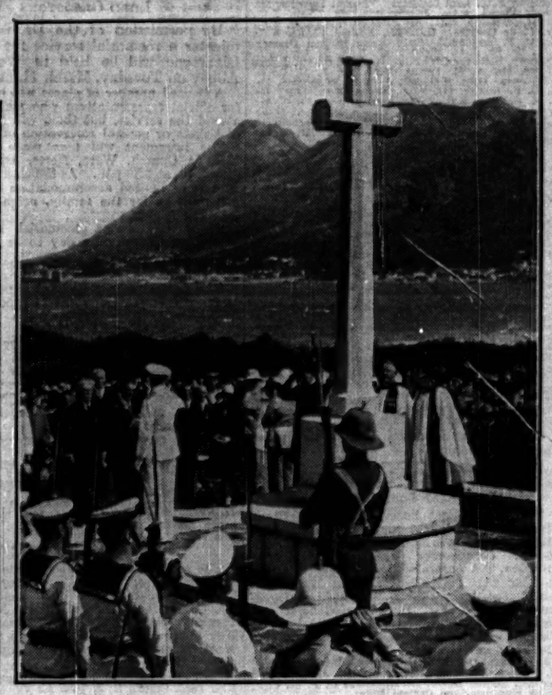
CAMBRIDGE AT HENLEY



ON THE THAMES AT HENLEY.—The Cambridge crew photographed during an outing at Henley, where they started upon their intermediate spell of practice on Thursday. Mr. J. A. MacNabb, who was the coach, will hand over the crew to Mr. P. Haig-Thomas on Monday, and Mr. F. J. Escombe will take them in hand for their final spell of training at Putney.



AN ENGLISH-AMERICAN NAVAL DUEL.—We reproduce above an old print depicting the famous duel between the American frigate Essex and her English counterpart, the Phœbe, off Valparaiso in 1814. It was drawn by Captain Porter, of the Essex. On page 13 appears an article including a letter in which Samuel Thornton, a 16-year-old English midshipman, described the fight to his father. Thornton afterwards became an admiral.



THE CROSS OF SACRIFICE erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission in Dido Valley Cemetery, Simon's Town, Cape Colony, was unveiled recently by Vice-Admiral R. M. Burmester, Commander-in-Chief, African Station. The ceremony in progress.

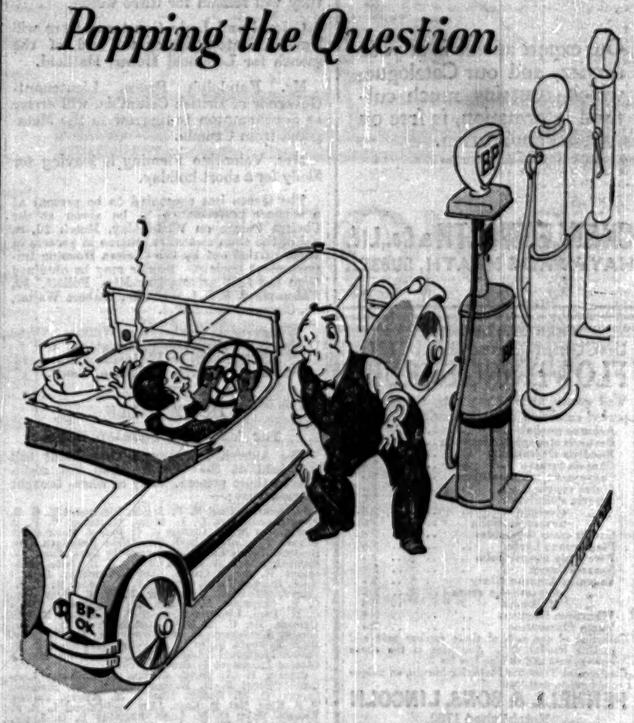
BUILDING THE NEW SHAMROCK

BUILDING SHAMROCK V.—Good progress is being made in the building of Shamrock V., the Bermuda-rigged cutter, with which Sir Thomas Lipton will attempt to win the America's Cup in September. She will be launched from the Gosport yard of Messrs. Camper and Nicholson early next month. On the left is a photograph showing her deck, and above, on the right, workmen are engaged on the mast. Below, sail makers at work.

PORTRAIT OF MARCO POLO.—The ancient Chinese work, believed to be a portrait of Marco Polo when he was Governor of Yangchow, which has been presented to Mr. Lionel Curtis by the Municipal Council of Shanghai.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

Popping the Question



When the man pops the question to me
I keep as composed as can be
And never feel shy,
For, of course, the reply
That a lady should make is "BP"!

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate, E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

NATIONAL PONY SHOW

FINE YOUNG POLO CLASSES

FIRST DAY AWARDS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The 31st annual show of the National Pony Society opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, yesterday, when the entries fell 22 short of the total of 1929. Stallions and colts were one in excess of last year, mares and fillies were 11 short, and geldings were a dozen short. One thing was emphasized, and every practical man one met was of the same opinion on the subject, and that was that it is impossible to get such a programme into a two days' show and do justice to it. It is freely admitted that there is no possibility of making changes which would admit of a third day's show. Cutting down the programme, which people without much practical knowledge of the situation have sometimes suggested, is a practical impossibility, and so we are left with a great difficulty, and the only thing possible, it would seem, is to keep struggling on till the deadlock comes, if come it must.

All the pony breeds, as well as the polo ponies, were well represented, and a more workmanlike lot of ponies than those got together it would be difficult to find. The high quality of the exhibits, for which the show has been noted for 30 years, was well maintained.

Shetland ponies, judged by Lord Daresbury, are as usual a very level, well-balanced lot. Mrs. Etta Duffus, Lady Estella Hope, Lady Hunloke, and Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie are well represented as usual. Dibblits of Penniwells, carrying his 10 years lightly, won in the stallion class. His action is again a leading feature, and he is an ideal Shetland. Mr. Mackenzie's Dollar Boy, by Bravo of Earlshall, a remarkably promising four-year-old, was a good second, and he should make a good record in the forthcoming season. Mrs. Etta Duffus was also to the fore in the brood mare class, in which she won with Peace of Coln, a well-balanced level mare full of quality and with good action. Mrs. Betty Cox's Maid of Ur made a good second, and the two were placed at the head of a typical class. Mrs. Etta Duffus was a winner in the class for two- or three-year-old colts with Dido of Penniwells, and in the corresponding class for fillies Mrs. Duffus won for the fourth time in succession, her winning filly being the three-year-old, Mayflare of Penniwells, by Herakles. Mrs. Etta Duffus also won in a good, if not large, class of groups of three with Dibblits of Penniwells, Peace of Coln, and Mayflare of Penniwells, three remarkably well-matched ponies. Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie's Dollar Boy, Margery of Weddiker, and Agnes of Earlshall, another remarkably level lot, were the reserve group.

Welsh Mountain ponies, if not very numerous, make a very interesting feature in the show. The winning stallion was Mr. Tom Jones Evans's Grove Sprightly, by the famous horse Shooting Star. The other prizes went to Messrs. John Jones and Son's Farsam Mercury, by Bwlch Quicksilver, and Lord Swansea's Cser Beris King Cole, a handsome horse by Grove King Cole II., to whom he bears a strong resemblance. Mr. Tom Jones Evans was also to the fore in the class for mares or fillies with Farsam Heartsease, a handsome, well-balanced white mare bred by Mr. Ffitch Mason. The Misses May and Summers's Clumber Miss Mary, a dapple grey with good style and action, was a good second, and Messrs. John Jones and Son's Grove Spitfire was third, close up.

PROMISING YOUNG PONIES

The young polo ponies are very promising and the fine quality which has been seen in recent years is well maintained. The class for yearling colts or geldings was headed by Miss B. G. Cory-Wright's Chutney, by Gold Eagle, a chestnut with good shoulders and look out that moves well; Lady Hunloke's Wingerworth Jade was a very good second. Yearling fillies make rather a stronger class. Mr. Herbert Bright won with Silverdale Madrigal, a chestnut by his famous prize-winner, Silverdale Cheerio. She has quality, is a well-grown filly, and is very handy and well mannered. Mrs. Holmes was a good second, with Merry Maid IV., a strawberry roan by the thoroughbred Greenback, that shows fine quality. Two-year-old colts are few in number, but good in quality. Mr. H. S. T. Tufton's Dolomite, the winner, is by the thoroughbred Bridgewater, and shows fine promise. Major Fitzgerald's Bird Cherry took second honours.

The two-year-old filly class brought Mr. Herbert Bright's stable again to the fore, Silverdale Pamela, a level well-balanced chestnut by Silverdale Cheerio, being prominent. She promises well, and should make a mark. In the class for three-year-old colts Lady Hunloke's well-known Wingerworth Tatters was the winner. The class is a weak one, with only three entries. Three-year-old fillies turned out better, and the class was headed by Lord Digby's Zia, who is a granddaughter of the famous mare Precioso. Major Fitzgerald's Blackhead was second. In the stallion class Sir Ian Walker's Collier, by the thoroughbred, Pit Boy, was the winner, with Captain Greenway's Malvese, second.

The class for heavy-weight polo-bred ponies in saddle was a good one. The winner, Captain H. G. Morrison's Silverdale Betula, is a fine mover and gets well over the ground. She was bred by Mr. Herbert Bright. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart's Arabian Night was a good second. In the light-weight class Major Fitzgerald's Henna, a stylish chestnut that gallops well, was the winner, with Mr. Frank J. Balfour's Pearl VII. a good second.

The class for Arab stallions, mares, and geldings was an interesting one. Colonel Cookson's Outlaw, by Sheiban, a level, well-balanced chestnut and a fine mover, was first, with Mrs. H. V. M. Clark's well-known and handsome white stallion, Fedaan, a very good second. Third prize went to Mr. Armitage's Capella, who was a purchase from the Prince of Wales. In the class for Arab bred stallions, mares and geldings of any age, Colonel Stewart's Arabian Night, by Chandi, a stylish chestnut that moves well, was first, with Colonel P. D. Stewart's Cross Over, a hardy looking grey that moves well, second.

AWARDS

SHETLAND PONIES

Two or three years old fillies (five entries).—1, Mrs. Etta Duffus's Maytime of Penniwells; 2, Herakles; 3, Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie's Agnes of Earlshall, by Glue Norseman; 3, Lady Estella Hope's Corona's Climax, by Odi Cloche.

Colts, two or three years old.—1, Mrs. Etta Duffus's Dido of Penniwells, three years, by Herakles; 2, Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie's Ettrick of Earlshall, three years, by Viceroy of Anniston; 3, Lady Estella Hope's Fume, three years, by Odi Cloche.

Brood mares, three years and upwards, with foal at foot or in foal.—1, Mrs. Etta Duffus's Peace of Coln, by Patriot; 2, Mrs. Betty Cox's Maid of Ur, by Drumtochty; 3, Mr. R. W. Mackenzie's Margery of Weddiker, by Minotaur.

Stallions, four years old and upwards, not exceeding 10 hands 2in., entered or eligible for entry in Shetland Pony Stud Book.—1, Mrs. Etta Duffus's Dibblits of Penniwells, by Bliss; 2, Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie's Dollar Boy, by Bravo of Earlshall; 3, Lady Hunloke's Wingerworth Brantzle, by Dibblits of Pentiwells.

Group of Three Shetland Ponies.—Mrs. Etta Duffus, Dibblits of Penniwells, by Bliss, Peace of Coln, by Patriot, and Mayflare of Penniwells, by Herakles. Reserve, Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie, Dollar Boy, by Bravo of Earlshall, Margery of Weddiker, by Minotaur, and Agnes of Earlshall, by Glue Norseman.

WELSH PONIES

Stallions.—1, Mr. Tom Jones Evans, Grove Sprightly; 2, Messrs. John Jones and Son, Farsam Mercury, by Bwlch Quicksilver; 3, Lord Swansea, D.S.O., Cser Beris King Cole, by Grove King Cole II.

Mares or fillies any age, not over 12 hands.—1, Mr. Tom Jones Evans, Farsam Heartsease, by Sparklight; 2, The Misses May and Summers, Clumber Miss Mary, by Hardwick Conqueror; 3, Messrs. John Jones and Son's Grove Spitfire, by Grove Sprightly.

POLO PONIES

Yearling fillies Colts or Geldings (eight entries).—1, Mr. R. G. Cory-Wright's Chutney, by Gold Eagle; 2, Lady Hunloke's Wingerworth Jade, by Wild Tish; 3, Captain W. H. France-Hayhurst's Sheriff, by Tancred.

Yearling fillies (10 entries).—1, Mr. Herbert Bright's Silverdale Madrigal, by Silverdale Cheerio; 2, Mrs. J. J. Holmes's Merry Maid IV. by Greenback (G.S.B.); 3, Captain the Hon. C. H. Greenway's Malvaise, by Malice.

Two-year-old entire colts (six entries).—1, the Hon. Henry H. H. Tufton's Dolomite, by Bridgewater (G.S.B.); 2, Major Fitzgerald's Bird Cherry, by Cherry Tree; 3, Mr. Herbert Bright's Silverdale Talisman, by Talentia.

Two-year-old fillies (five entries).—1, Mr. Herbert Bright's Silverdale Pamela, by Silverdale Cheerio; 2, Lord Digby's Firenzuvm, by Prizegate; 3, Captain G. H. Greenway's Malvaise, by Malice.

Three-year-old entire colts (three entries).—1, Lady Hunloke's Wingerworth Tatters, by Ragged Robin (G.S.B.); 2, Mr. H. Whitley's Primley Tornedor, by Red Form; 3, Mr. R. C. Lvins's Red Bark, by Red Rud (G.S.B.).

Three-year-old fillies (11 entries).—1, Lord Digby's Zia, by Tornedor; 2, Major E. A. Fitzgerald's Blackhead, by Tornedor.

Two or three-year-old geldings (four entries).—1, Lord Digby's Brilliant, two years, by Prizegate; 2, Mr. Herbert Bright's Silverdale Fidelity, by Silverdale Loyalty; 3, Lord Digby's Hopsice, by Earlshall (G.S.B.).

Mares or fillies (seven entries), not exceeding 14.2 hands.—1, Sir Ian Walker's Brailsford, 2, Mrs. Ester Mercer's Molly; 3, Mrs. Philip Fleming's Sylfaen, by Sorbet Fleece (G.S.B.).

Mares, four years old and upwards.—1, Sir Ian Walker's Collier, by Pilboy (G.S.B.); 2, Captain C. E. Greenway's Malice, by Malmedante; 3, Mr. Herbert Bright's Silverdale Rowland, by Cherry Tree. Colonel Apsley Cherry-Garrard's Arabian Night (Colonel P. D. Stewart's Cross Over, by Crosbie; 2, Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Stewart's Lizzie, by Crosbie; 3, Major Fitzgerald's Henna).

Heavy-weight polo-bred ponies, four years old and upwards (9 entries).—1, Captain R. G. Morrison's Silverdale Betula, by Cherry Tint; 2, Mr. W. F. Holman's Our Billy, by Mabrouk; 3, Mr. Tresham Gilbey's Venus VII., by Wild Tish.

Arab stallions, mares, geldings, any age (riding class) (9 entries).—1, Colonel J. Cookson's Outlaw, by Sheiban; 2, Mrs. V. M. Clark's Fedaan, by Rashed; 3, Mr. Armitage's Capella, by Aldebaran.

Arab mare groups (13 entries).—1, Lord Digby's Precioso, represented by Firefly III., by Firenzuvm and Zia, by Thruster; 2, Major Fitzgerald's Black Bess II.X., represented by Bird Cherry, by Cherry Tree, and Blackhead, by Thruster.

Light-weight polo-bred ponies, four years old and upwards (nine entries).—1, Major R. A. Fitzgerald's Henna, by Thruster; 2, Mr. T. A. Balfour's Pearl VII., by Champion medic for stallion four years and over.—Sir Ian Walker's Collier; r., Captain Greenway's Malice.

Challenge Trophy for best polo-bred stallion.—Captain Greenway's Malice; r., Mr. Tufton's Dolomite.

Challenge Cup for best polo-bred pony in riding classes.—Major Fitzgerald's Henna; r., Captain Morrison's silverdale Betula.

Best Welsh mountain pony stallion.—Mr. T. Jones Evans's Grove Sprightly; r., Messrs. Jones and Sons' Farsam Mercury.

Silver Cup for best Shetland pony in Classes 22 and 24.—Miss Etta Duffus's Dido of Penniwells; r., Mrs. Etta Duffus's Maytime of Penniwells.

Silver Medal for best Shetland pony.—Mrs. Etta Duffus's Dibblits of Penniwells; r., Mrs. Etta Duffus's Peace of Coln.

COMPETITIONS

Children's Riding Classes.—Miss Peggy Peary; 2, Lilah Cavendragge Glad; 3, Miss M. Shaw Mackenzie.

Leading Competition.—1, Lieutenant-Commander A. H. J. Hamilton's Sonia; 2, Mr. V. J. Stanton's Jonquil.

Jumping Classes.—1, W. J. Smith, Limited, Cadogan Cup and Challenge Trophy for Chargers; 2, Mr. W. J. Stanton's Spitfire; 3, Mr. Lionel Councillor; 3, Mr. W. J. Smith's Peggy's Strawberry Mountain Chairs.—1, Miss Rob Roy's Rob Roy; 2, Miss Rob Roy's Mountain; 3, Miss M. Malcolm's Rob Roy; 4, Miss Joan Terry's Lady-in-Limbo.

THE SALE ROOM

LANSDOWNE PICTURES

Messrs. Christie held a further sale yesterday of ancient and modern pictures from Lansdowne House, most of which have been at Lansdowne House for several generations. The sale consisted of a selection from those which used to hang there, and those which have been retained by the Marquess of Lansdowne will be hung at Bowood. The pictures are all well known to students, partly through Mrs. Jameson's "Catalogue" and Waagen's "Art Treasures in Great Britain," and partly from the fact that many have been exhibited in London at various times.

The 80 lots brought £22,855, the Lansdowne sales during the past three days thus amounting to over £97,100. Yesterday's total was greatly helped by the very striking Titian portrait of an unknown gentleman, wearing a dark cloak lined with fur and holding a letter inscribed "Do Titiano Vecellio Singolare amico," 38½. by 28in., this started at 500 guineas, and fell to Mr. F. Sabin at 5,100 guineas. A second Titian, a Magdalen, three-quarter length in white drapery with brown cloak striped with gold, a skull and open book in the foreground, 44in. by 38in., fetched 1,500 guineas (Savile Gallery) from an opening bid of 20 guineas. Among other Italian pictures Giorgione, portrait of a sculptor, traditionally said to be Sansovino the Venetian architect and sculptor, holding a compass on a torso of an antique statue, 29in. by 25in., brought 920 guineas (Fleischman); and Il Tintoretto, portrait of Sebastiano Veniero, Doge of Venice in succession to Moncenigo, 1578, and died in 1578, 35in. by 27in., similar to the portrait in the Prado—230 guineas (Blaker).

WELL-KNOWN PORTRAITS

Three important and well-known portraits were by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The first in order of sale was that of Henry Thrale, the London brewer, whose residence at Streatham—now commemorated in that suburb by Thrale-road—became a literary circle in which Dr. Johnson figured, and this portrait, painted in 1777, fell at 800 guineas (Williamson). That of David Garrick, a half-figure in brown coat and white lace frills, seated at a table, his hands resting on a paper inscribed "Prologue," went to Mr. Gabriel Wells, of New York, at 950 guineas; and the portrait of Elizabeth Drax Countess Berkeley, painted about 1760, reached 2,300 guineas (W. West). Gainsborough's portrait of David Middleton (1703-85), Surgeon-General to the Army and Surgeon to George III., in light brown coat with yellow embroidered vest, 30in. by 25in., fetched 1,300 guineas (Meatyard).

Among other English pictures, N. Dance, portrait of Admiral Sir Peter Denis, in blue naval coat, with buff facings, brought 130 guineas (Buttery); J. G. Eckhardt, group of Sir Robert Walpole and his first wife, Catherine Shorter, with a view of Houghton painted by John Wootton, 19in. by 45in., in a Grinling Gibbons carved frame—320 guineas (Dighton); and Sir T. Lawrence, portrait of William, first Lord Auckland (1745-1814), in green coat, holding a paper—580 guineas (Agnew) (this was bought at the Albert Levy sale in 1876 for 30 guineas).

Ferdinand Bol, three-quarter length portrait of a nobleman in black dress and white lawn collar, his coat of arms in the top right-hand corner, brought 750 guineas (Colnaghi); B. E. Murillo, The Immaculate Conception, the Virgin in white and blue robes standing in the hollow of a crescent, supported by a glory of angels, 54in. by 46in.—1,000 guineas (F. Sabin) (this was bought at the Zachary sale in 1838 for 660 guineas); and Velazquez, portrait of Pope Innocent X., from the Radstock collection—900 guineas (Smith).

The remainder of the day's sale was in part made up by 15 lots of pictures and drawings of the late Mr. Gerard Craig Sellar, of Ardtornish, Morvern, Argyllshire, a former secretary to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, (details of whose estate, valued at £1,703,727, appeared in *The Times* of February 12), and in part of various properties. Among the Sellar pictures M. d'Hondecoeter, domestic poultry, brought 580gns. (Fleischmann), and G. P. Pannini, Roman ruins with figures, 160gns. (Rothschild). From other sources: G. van Herp, "The Toast," an interior with peasants regaling, brought 300gns. (Lathom); and D. Teniers, the interior of a guardroom, 190gns. (Kata).

The day's total was £26,967.

JEWELS AND COINS

At Hurcomb's, Calder House, Piccadilly, yesterday a cabochon emerald and diamond comb fetched £420; a diamond collet necklace—£311 (both bought by Vaughan); a single-stone emerald ring—£411 (S. H. Harris); a three-stone diamond ring—£282 (Tarling); a George I. octagonal mufti-neer, 9½oz., at 124s. per oz.—£52 15s. (Gilbert); a Charles II. 1661 caudle cup and cover, 21oz., at 110s. per oz.—£170 10s.; a George I. 1719 two-handled cup and cover, 48½oz., at 63s. per oz.—£153 15s. 6d. (both bought by Crichton); a pink and gilt bordered Worcester dessert service—£142 (Axford); and an old English needlework picture—£88 (Benjamin).

Coins and medals in Messrs. Glendining's two days' sale included two breast Stars of the Order of St. Ferdinand of Sicily and the Turkish Order of the Crescent, which belonged to Lord Nelson and which sold for £26. These orders are from the collection of Lord Bridport, who married in 1810 Lady Charlotte Mary Nelson, Duchess of Bronte, who died in 1873, only surviving child and heiress of the first Earl Nelson, brother of Admiral Viscount Nelson. A Field Officer's gold medal for the battle of Nive, December 9-13, 1813, awarded to Colonel Wm. Thornton, 85th Foot, fetched £35.

The three days' sale of Persian rugs and carpets at Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's totalled about £3,500.

OMNIBUS WITH DIESEL ENGINE

NEW DEVELOPMENT AT SHEFFIELD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, MARCH 7

A new development in motor-omnibus transport was tested at Sheffield to-day, when, after long experiments, a corporation motor-omnibus was run with a Diesel engine. This is the first time that an omnibus has been run with this kind of engine. The complete absence of smoke, owing to the special design, makes it a very clean vehicle on the streets, and the running cost for fuel is only one-sixth of that of a petrol-driven omnibus. It burns crude oil, which costs 4½d. a gallon, and only half the quantity is needed. Crude oil will not readily burn, and so the risk of fire is greatly diminished.

Experiments have been carried out by Mr. W. H. Goddard, a Leeds engineer, in conjunction with Mr. A. R. Fearnley, general manager of the Sheffield Corporation tramways and omnibuses. The omnibus is to be put into immediate use on a route between Sheffield and Doncaster, and it is likely that petrol engines will be taken out of other Sheffield omnibuses and Diesel engines installed.

MRS. FITZ ROY

RECEPTION AT SPEAKER'S HOUSE

The Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy held a reception last evening at Speaker's House. Clay's band played, and the state dining-room was decorated with yellow tulips, the blue drawing-room and the staircase with white lilies and deep pink tulips, and the small dining room with yellow and mauve tulips.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau and Mlle. de Fleuriau, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliviera and Mlle. Régis de Oliviera, the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ferik Bey and Mlle. Ferik Bey, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Argentine Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Polish Ambassador, the Soviet Ambassador and Mme. Sokolnikoff.

The Norwegian Minister and Mme. Vogt, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Austrian Minister, the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires and Baroness Gyllenstierna, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, Countess Lisgeard Ahlefeldt, the Venezuelan Minister and Mme. Escalante, the Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, the Greek Minister, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji-Mischeff, Mlle. Hadji-Mischeff, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Veemans, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson, the Miles. Patterson, the Finnish Minister and Mme. Saastamoinen, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Arzamaro, the Peruvian Minister and Mme. de Freyre y Santander, the Siamese Minister, the Minister for Panama and Mme. Méndez Pereira, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Huneeus, Mlle. Huneeus, the Uruguayan Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. MacEachen, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Bilmanas, the Minister for Iraq, the Minister for El Salvador and Mme. Orellana, the Persian Minister and Mme. Tadjaddin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Chen, the Liberian Minister and Mme. Dossenbury, the Nicaraguan Minister, the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Hassan, the Yugoslav Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Pouritch.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Katharine Hamilton, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Earl and Countess of Ancaster and Lady Catherine Willoughby, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Arnold, the Duke of Atholl, Admiral and Lady Beatty and Miss Beatty, the Earl and Countess Beauchamp and Lady Lettice Lygon, Lord Beaverbrook, the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead and Lady Countess Birkenhead, Lord Buckmaster, Viscountess Bryce, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount and Viscountess Chelmsford, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Lord and Lady Cunliffe, Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Lord Darling and the Hon. Diana Darling, Lord and Lady Desborough and the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, Lord and Lady Ebbisham and Countess Ebbisham, Viscount and Viscountess Duncdin, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lord Farrington, Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth, Lord and Lady Forteviot and the Hon. Mary Dewar, Lord and Lady Glanely and the Hon. Elizabeth Bladen, Lord and Lady Esmé Gordon-Lennox, the Earl and Countess of Granard, Lord and Lady Stewart, Lord and Lady Hanworth, the Earl and Countess Howe and Lady Georgina Curzon, Lord Illingworth, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lord and Lady Lambourne, Lord and Lady Sempill and the Hon. Jean Maxwell, the Earl and Countess of Lucan and Lady Margaret Bingham, Lord and Lady Lloyd, the Earl and Countess of Midleton, Lord and Lady Monk Bretton, the Dowager Duchess of Montrose and Lady Graham, the Countesses de la Moncuillere, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Rachel Howard, the Earl and Countess of Oxenfor, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Lord and Lady Parmoor, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord Sankey and Miss Sankey, Lord Stamfordham and the Hon. Margaret Bigge, Lord Thomson, Count and Countess de Torby, Lord and Lady Wraxall.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Davis Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Admiral and Mrs. Grahan, Admiral and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wilson, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hilary Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson Page, Mr. J. Marriner, Mr. George Gordon, Mr. George Rublee, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nicholls and Miss Galbraith, Mr. J. E. Fenton, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. William Napier, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. George Hyde, Captain Henry P. Cayley, Captain and Mrs. Casey, Colonel and Mrs. J. T. Ralston, Commodore W. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Pearson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Vanier, M. André Tardieu, M. A. Briand, M. G. Lecygues, M. and Mme. Loucheur, M. and Mme. Herriot, M. Henry Hymans, Vice-Admiral Violette, M. Paul-Boncour, Count and Countess de Ponteves-Gevandon, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Malkin, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Craigie, Captain and Mrs. Roger Keyes, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Kelly, Captain and Mrs. E. J. S. King, Commander and Mrs. Billiteston, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Flint, Mr. R. C. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Epcott, Commander and Mrs. H. Hound, Commander H. L. Davies, Signor and Signora Dino Grandi, Admiral Giuseppe Sirazzi, Admiral of the Fleet Baron Alfredo Acton and Baroness Acton, Admiral Burzagli, Signor Alessandro Casati, Signor C. Buti, Signor P. Ghizi, Captain Don F. Ruspoli, Captain V. Pini, Captain Count and Countess Sommati di Mombello, Captain Conte Biscia, Commander F. Stefanoni, Lieutenant-Colonel Agnoni, Signor Count Antonio Borgoni, General Ingianni, Count and Countess R. di villanova, Mr. E. Wasatsuki, Admiral and Lady Takarabe, Mr. M. Nagai, Mr. and Mrs. Hori, Mr. and Mrs. Wakasugi, Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji, Baron and Mme. Colban, Commander E. F. Adams, Mlle. Boisseaux, Commander Agar and Lady Furnival, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Mr. R. Webster, M. O. Mathieu, Mr. W. T. Cross.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings and Lady Anderson, Sir John Anderson, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Hosey Backhouse, and Miss Backhouse, Sir Thomas and Lady Barlow, Sir John and Lady Bradford, Sir George Chrystal and Miss Chrystal, Mr. W. R. Codling, Sir Felix and Lady Helen Cassel, Canon and Mrs. Carnegy and Miss Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Duff, Captain and Mrs. Ellis, Captain and Mrs. Ellis, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher and Miss Fisher, Sir Warren Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and Lady Graham-Harrison, Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Admiral Sir Michael and Lady Hodges, Sir Daniel and Lady Hall Sir Horace and Lady Hamilton, Sir Cyril Hurcomb, Mr. Justice and Lady Hawke, Sir Frederick and Lady Kenyon, Sir William Llewelyn, the Hon. Sir Ronald and Lady Lindsay, Sir John Lamb, Sir Sydney and Lady Murray, Lord and Lady Mayoress, the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster, Mr. Justice and Lady Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Tate Regan, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Sefton Sir Aubrey and Lady Symonds, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Scrope, Sir Charles Howell Thomas and Miss Thomas, Lord and Lady Trenchard, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Verney, Sir Robert Vansittart, Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey and Lady Wilson, Sir Horace and Lady Wilson, Sir Ernest and Lady Wild.

Sir Hugh and Lady Bell, Edith Lady Bradford, Miss A. Baden-Powell, Miss St John and Lady Bonham, Miss Earnby, Cardinal Bourne, Lady Carmichael, Lady Culme-Seymour and Miss Culme-Seymour, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Mrs. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Peasnant, the Hon. Alice Douglas-Pennant, Sir Howard d'Egville, Lady Emmott, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. J. M. FitzRoy, Lady FitzGerald, Admiral Sir William and Lady Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Harris, the Goschen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hely-Hutchinson, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt-Smith, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Sir Leicester and Lady Harmsworth, Sir Thomas and Lady Hedley, Sir Brynsley Heaton-Armstrong and Mrs Heldsworth, the Hon. Gilbert and Mrs. Johnstone, Lieutenant Felix Johnstone, Sir Maurice and Lady Levy, Sir John and Lady Jarriott, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Lady Milne, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Mr. J. B. Monck, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley Norris, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Lidsey and Lady Delia Peel, Major-General Sir William and Lady Pulteney, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Seymour, Sir Amherst and Lady Selby-Bigge, Sir Claud and Lady Schuster, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Mr. Justice and Lady Talbot, Lady Trotter and Miss Trotter, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Edith Trotter, Mrs. R. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Williams, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. D. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Warner, Miss J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Pacaud, Major-General Sir Granville and Lady Ryrie and Miss Ryrie, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Seddon, Sir Alfred and Lady Chatterton, Sir George and Lady Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leitch, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Macartney, Sir Henry and Lady Barwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Angwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grospelmi, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Paulina, Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. William Noton, Sir James and Lady Connolly, Mr. T. J. Lay, Sir Norman Kater, Mr. Kater, Lady Cachia, Mrs. C. J. Fox, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Addison and Miss Addison, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ammon and Miss Ammon, Mr. N. Angell, Sir Robert Aske, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Alfred Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. William Bennett, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bevan, Sir John and Lady Birchall and Miss Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Birkett, Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Burgin, Sir Alfred and Lady Butt, Mr. Roden Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Buxton, Mr. Joseph Compton, Captain Crookshank, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cocks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Churchill and Miss Churchill, Sir Godfrey Collins and Miss Collins, Major and Mrs. Church, Major and Mrs. Carver and Miss Carver, the Earl and Countess of Castlestuart, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain and Miss Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Charleton, Mr. Chater, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Davidson, Sir Philip and Lady Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Denman, Captain T. L. Dugdale, Sir William and Lady Edge, Major W. E. Elliot, Viscount Elmley, Sir John and Lady Ferguson.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gillett and Miss Gillett, Sir John and Lady Gilmour and Miss Gilmour, Captain and Mrs. Fergus Graham, Sir Nicholas and Lady Gratian-Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Milner Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenwood and Miss Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gritten, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick and Lady Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Harris, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hartington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Herraga, Major Sir George and Lady Hennessy and Miss Hennessy, Mr. W. J. Hewson, Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Horrabin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoffman, Dr. and Mrs. Jo-eph Hunter, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Captain Austin Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Lady Milne, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Maddon, Mr. J. B. Monck, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley Norris, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Lidsey and Lady Delia Peel, Major-General Sir William and Lady Pulteney, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Seymour, Sir Amherst and Lady Selby-Bigge, Sir Claud and Lady Schuster, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Mr. Justice and Lady Talbot, Lady Trotter and Miss Trotter, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Edith Trotter, Mrs. R. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Williams, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. D. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Warner, Miss J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Pacaud, Major-General Sir Granville and Lady Ryrie and Miss Ryrie, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Seddon, Sir Alfred and Lady Chatterton, Sir George and Lady Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leitch, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Macartney, Sir Henry and Lady Barwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Angwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grospelmi, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Paulina, Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. William Noton, Sir James and Lady Connolly, Mr. T. J. Lay, Sir Norman Kater, Mr. Kater, Lady Cachia, Mrs. C. J. Fox, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Addison and Miss Addison, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ammon and Miss Ammon, Mr. N. Angell, Sir Robert Aske, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Alfred Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. William Bennett, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bevan, Sir John and Lady Birchall and Miss Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Birkett, Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Burgin, Sir Alfred and Lady Butt, Mr. Roden Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Buxton, Mr. Joseph Compton, Captain Crookshank, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cocks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Churchill and Miss Churchill, Sir Godfrey Collins and Miss Collins, Major and Mrs. Church, Major and Mrs. Carver and Miss Carver, the Earl and Countess of Castlestuart, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain and Miss Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Charleton, Mr. Chater, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Davidson, Sir Philip and Lady Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Denman, Captain T. L. Dugdale, Sir William and Lady Edge, Major W. E. Elliot, Viscount Elmley, Sir John and Lady Ferguson.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gillett and Miss Gillett, Sir John and Lady Gilmour and Miss Gilmour, Captain and Mrs. Fergus Graham, Sir Nicholas and Lady Gratian-Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Milner Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenwood and Miss Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Griffith, Mr. and

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4703

CITY NOTES

CHEAP TREASURY BORROWING

THE CONVERSION LOANS

Naturally there was a further fall in the Treasury Bill rate yesterday as compared with last week's average, the figure being £3 4s. 0.72d. per cent., against £3 7s. 5.82d. After the result of the sales was announced the open market rate became a weak 3½ per cent., which means that the new 4 per cent. Bank rate is already ineffective. Applications for the £30,000,000 of Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender amounted to £57,810,000, against £51,765,000, but only £26,760,000 was allotted, against the full £30,000,000 last week. Tenders at £99 3s. 10d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week and those at £99 4s. for bills dated to-day week all secured allotment in full. The amount of Treasury Bills maturing next week is nearly £16,000,000 in excess of the total to be taken up. A further £30,000,000 of bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday. In some quarters rather strange comments have been made on the reduction in Bank rate, and it seems to be assumed that trade, which has been held up by dear money, will now revive with cheaper money. The facts, however, are that the cheapening of money is the result of depressed trade. When trade is active the demand for money becomes keen and rates are advanced, while the reverse process takes place when trade is depressed. Cheap money is undoubtedly an advantage to borrowers, but it would be wholly wrong to assume that in consequence of the cheapening of money trade will automatically recover. Causes much deeper than the price of money are responsible for the present trade depression.

War Loan Conversions

Revised figures which have been given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to a question asked by Captain Cazalet show that the success of the issue of the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1944-64, was greater than was at first reported. Cash subscriptions to the loan amounted to £155,325,000, while the conversion applications amounted to £80,372,000, making a total of £235,697,000, as against that originally given of £233,000,000. The amount of Five per Cent. War Loan which has been converted into the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan under the terms of the option given to subscribers to the new loan is about £88,500,000. This is a much smaller sum than many had anticipated. It had been hoped that the option would have been exercised to its fullest extent, in which case £235,697,000 of War Loan would have been converted. A conversion of War Loan on that scale would have been a definite advantage. The lists were closed yesterday for conversion applications to the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-44, but it is not expected that the allotment letters for the issue will be available until about the middle of next week.

Wakefield Bill Inquiry

The action of Lord Donoughmore, Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, in referring the Wakefield Corporation's Bill to a Select Committee to be dealt with as an opposed Bill is a matter of close interest to the City and to municipal corporations generally. The Bill, which recently received its second reading in the House of Lords, was unopposed, and the unusual procedure now being followed is presumably due not to any desire to deprive the corporation of facilities for borrowing to make up for its Hatry losses, but to secure a thorough investigation of the circumstances under which the losses were incurred, so that the possibility of such losses occurring in future municipal borrowing operations may be eliminated. The Committee which has been appointed to consider the Bill will meet on Wednesday next.

Ottoman Railway Preference Dividend

For the first time since the War the Ottoman Railway from Smyrna to Aidin is paying a dividend on its Preference shares. The directors announce that the accounts for the half-year to December 31, 1929, permit of the payment of further interest of 2 per cent. (making 6 per cent. for the year, against 4½ per cent.) on the Second Debenture stock, and that after placing £4,500 to special reserve a balance remains sufficient to provide a dividend of 2 per cent. on the Nine per Cent. Preference shares. The Ottoman Railway, which dates back to 1856, has suffered acutely in the post-War period from the unsettled conditions that have prevailed in Asia Minor, the collapse in the Turkish pound being a very severe handicap. Interest on the Six per Cent. Second Debenture stock is now fixed only as regards4 per cent., the balance being contingent on earnings. In 1924 arrears of dividend that had accumulated on the Preference shares since 1914 were cancelled, and the shares were changed from Six per Cent. Cumulative to Nine per Cent. Non-Cumulative shares.

Marconi Marine Profits

For the fifth successive year increased earnings are shown by the Marconi International Marine Communication Company. Gross receipts amounted to £922,176, as compared with £906,386, and the net profit was £203,111, against £193,420. The final dividend is 10 per cent.; this compares with 7½ per cent. last year, but as the last interim dividend was reduced from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent. the distribution for the 12 months is unchanged at 15 per cent. In their report published three years ago the directors made reference to the unascertained liability for excess profits duty, and stated that when this liability was determined it would be provided out of the general reserve account. In accordance with this statement, an amount of £50,000 has been transferred from general reserve towards the payment made during 1929 in respect of the settlement with the Inland Revenue authorities of excess profits duty, corporation profits tax, and arrears of income-tax. In order to restore the general reserve fund to £200,000 it is proposed to transfer £41,986 from profit and loss. This will involve a reduction in the "carry forward" from £36,689 to £17,405. The balance-sheet shows a satisfactory condition. The issued capital is £1,192,000, all in Ordinary shares, and there are no Debentures. Current assets —namely, debtors (£150,738) and cash and gilt-edged investments (£394,996)— amount to £545,734, which is nearly double the current liabilities, including the amount now required for dividend.

The Berwick Meeting

Among the many interesting points made by Mr. William Whitelaw, the chairman, at yesterday's meeting of the London and North Eastern Railway were that the company will next year adopt the shortened form of report and statement of accounts for the stockholders which has been initiated by the other companies; that the railway has considerable difficulty in inducing its customers, the coal-owners and coal-traders, to make use of the larger wagons; that in these circumstances it was difficult to see how much farther they could proceed with the policy of building these wagons; that an outstanding item in the estimate of capital expenditure for the present year is £2,000,000 for subscriptions to road transport undertakings; that the reduction in fares had been followed by a considerable increase in the volume, though not in the value, of passenger traffic; that the company obtained a good share of the improvement in the coal export trade, which had benefited from the de-rating scheme; and that the sugar-beet traffic had been very satisfactory. In view of a possible shortage in the future of satisfactory wood sleepers, Mr. Whitelaw said, the company had decided to obtain some experience of steel sleepers. Steel sleepers cost 2s. 6d. each more than the present wood sleepers, and the railway was not proposing to make any change in their present sleeper practice without further experience and consideration. Negotiations are being carried on with the Government in respect of new capital works which will involve an expenditure of approximately £7,000,000. This sum, the chairman explained, could only be raised by an issue of Debenture stock, but arrangements would be made to redeem such stock over a period by the creation of a sinking fund, so that it should not form a permanent burden on the company's undertaking. When full estimates have been received the directors will be able to take up the question of the financial arrangements necessary for the adoption of the project of building a tube railway between Liverpool-street Station and Ilford. A number of stockholders criticized the board both as regards its policy and its composition, but in the end the report and accounts were adopted and the retiring directors re-elected.

Results of Rationalization

Sir T. Henry Penson, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Skefko Ball Bearing Company, showed some of the results that have followed a rationalization of production at the company's works. The average daily output of ball and roller bearings per factory employee had increased during the past five years from 6.2 to 12.2; as a result of this increase in productivity it was only natural, as he said, to find that the average pay in the works was now higher than it has ever been since the post-War "boom." So far from the process of rationalization leading to increased unemployment, the company was now, in spite of the introduction of new labour-saving methods of production, giving employment to more people than ever before, with the exception of a short period in 1925. The net profits, Sir Henry Penson said, after charging depreciation, reserves, taxes, fees, &c., in the last three years had risen from 6 per cent. to 12 per cent. of the share capital. Mr. P. M. Stewart, at the meeting of the London Brick and Forders, said that by a considerable degree of rationalization of the industry they had increased their productive efficiency, decreased the price of bricks to the consumer, and improved the wages and conditions of labour of their employees.

Ford Company's Wages

In his speech at the general meeting yesterday of the Ford Motor Company Sir Percival Perry said that the average wage paid at the company's Manchester works was 2s. 9½d. per hour and at Cork 2s. 3½d. per hour, the company working a 40-hour week. Wages paid in Ford factories throughout Europe were in proportion, having regard to variations in the cost of living. In order to avoid the complications of making comparisons in different currencies, the company had initiated a "labour currency," known to factory experts as "minute costs." Comparing the results of labour in the various European factories, he showed that in Denmark, where they paid the highest wages in Europe, minute costs were lowest, while minute costs were highest in Belgium, where the wages were lowest. Their comparative statistics, he said, had established the fact that the American workman was no "miracle-monger." Given like conditions and treatment, workers in Europe actually beat their American cousins, as proved by the standard of the company's minute costs. Clearly the rate of wages per hour must depend upon the value of production per hour, and any comparison of wages without a comparison of production loses much of its significance.

Anti-Pest Company Profits

Another satisfactory report is issued by Cooper, McDougall, and Robertson, Limited, the manufacturers of sheep and cattle dips, insecticides, &c., which was converted into a public company in 1927. Profits for the year ended September 30 at £253,816 show a slight decrease compared with the previous year, when they amounted to £262,082, but the directors are again able to pay 15 per cent. on the Ordinary capital of £824,411, to appropriate a further £30,000 to general reserve and £10,000 to special depreciation reserve, and to write £10,000 off patents. The rate of profit is equal, after allowing for Preference dividends, &c., to 21½ per cent. on the Ordinary capital

Sales of Old British Shipping

The letter from "Coal Inspector," which recently appeared in *The Times*, served again to direct attention to the practice of British owners in selling old vessels to foreign firms, who maintain them in service in competition with their late owners. The writer stated that there were then eight or 10 British steamers laid up idle in a South Wales port, while 12 foreign vessels, originally British owned, were loading coal, and he enumerated causes which permitted owners of vessels under foreign flags to accept the low rates of freight offered. Owing to the severe depression in the freight markets, prices for old tonnage have now, unfortunately, fallen to a point at which foreign owners may consider them bargains and might indeed find them particularly good investments if there were before long a general expansion in the commerce of the world. The case is now being cited of a steamer about 25 years old which has just been sold to foreign owners at a price described as fully 30 per cent. below the minimum price which could have been realized even a month ago. This fall in prices may well cause British owners to pause and to consider whether, if they now cannot afford to maintain old ships in service, it would not be better in their own interests, as well as in those of the country, to sell the ships for breaking-up, even though the price offered for this purpose may be rather below that quoted for the sale of the ships to foreign owners. The difference between the two sets of quotations is now so narrowed that it might well be more economical, at any rate in the long run, for owners to sell such ships for scrapping than to spend time bargaining over prices and then arranging for the vessels to be placed in dry dock for inspection. Mr. H. H. Jones pointed out in *The Times* of yesterday that within the last few weeks several vessels have been disposed of at break-up prices to Continental buyers.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A FURTHER RALLY

RISE IN INDUSTRIAL SHARES

So far as could be ascertained there was very little increase of business in the Stock Exchange yesterday, but markets maintained the recovering tendency that set in a few days ago. A further fairly general rise occurred in gilt-edged stocks, including scrips of recent issues. Foreign Government bonds also moved upwards, the Brazilian group again being prominent. In the Miscellaneous market a fair amount of support was forthcoming for Columbia Graphophone and H.M.V., which rose rather sharply. Napier were strong on the share bonus, and small gains were shown by Tobacco shares, Dunlop Rubber, Cement, Turner and Newall, and Rolls-Royce.

The lead among BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks was taken by the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, which rose 3-16 to 76 1-16. There were gains of ¼ in Four per Cent. Funding (88¾) and Four per Cent. Consols (84). Victory Bonds lost ¼ at 92¾. Among the new scrips India Six per Cents. rose to 100⅛, South Africa to ⅛ discount, Nigeria to ⅛ discount, and Hastings to ⅛ premium. The older Indian loans were quoted ⅛ to ¼ higher. The HOME RAILWAY market was idle and steady; the only movement among the junior stocks of the four groups was a fall of ⅛ to 35¾ in North Eastern Preferred. Underground Electric shares eased to 22s. 6d.

A further general rise occurred in Brazilian loans, most of which closed ⅛ or more higher. The 1888 loan rose 2 to 67½, while the 1883 rose to 68¾ and the Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. to 86½, the latter showing a gain of 2. The old and 1914 Funding loans hardened to 88 and 79 respectively, and the 1910 loan closed better at 51. French railway Six per Cents. were firmer, P.L.M. rising to 103¾, and the Japanese group had a firm appearance. City of Abo Six-and-a-Half per Cents. were better at 95½. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks showed small rises, but this market was very quiet. Cordoba Central First Preference was better at 51.

OIL shares were steady, an exception being Anglo-Persian, which declined to 3⅞.

RUBBER and TEA shares showed little general movement, and the latter were less firm than was the case earlier in the week. The price of rubber, after being 7 9-16d. per lb., rose later to 7 11-16d. per lb.

RISE IN GRAMOPHONE SHARES

There was a fairly general, if limited, rise in INDUSTRIAL shares. Courtaulds failed to maintain a rise to 2 11-32 bid, but the tobacco group, Imperial Chemical, Associated Cement, Cables and Wireless Ordinary stocks, Vickers, Dorman Long, United Molasses, and Turner and Newall all showed a firmer tendency. After hours there was an increased demand for Columbia Graphophone and Gramophone, which advanced to 6 bid and 4 bid respectively. Napier advanced sharply on the share bonus and showed a rise of over 5s. at 44 43s. 6d., while Rolls-Royce and the aviation group were supported. Imperial Airways rising to 24s. and De Havilland to 28s. There was support for Austin shares in anticipation of the report, and the Preferred were bid for at 11s. 6d. after hours, at which they showed a rise of about 1s.; both the Ordinary and Preference, at about 16s. and 14s. 3d. respectively, were firmer. Dunlop rose to 12s. 6d. and eased to 12s. Powell Duffryn rose further to 12s. There was support for Harrods, Watney Combe Reid, and Distillers. In the American group Hydro-Electric were in turn $48 and $47¾; International Holding rose to $64. Nickel opened higher at about $41 and closed at that level. Brazilian Traction also closed at $41, showing a rise of 3¼. Drug Incorporated rose to $88. White Star Preference were higher at 11s. 4½d. There was a general rally in INSURANCE shares, among which London and Lancashire rose ½ to 27½, North British and Mercantile ½ to 53½, Scottish Union "A" ½ to 10½, and Royal 3-16 to 8.

French selling caused dullness in the SOUTH AFRICAN market. Brakpan at the close were little better than 2 9-16, while Union Corporation fell similarly to 3 5-16 (a decline of ⅛), and Rand Mines declined to 2 13-16, Gold Fields to 2 15-16, New Modderfontein to 4, and De Beers Deferred to 9 7-16. Rhodesian shares showed little change. Congo Border fell to 13⅛, and N'Changa to 2½. TIN remained weak, the metal at one time falling as low as £157 10s. per ton. The share market remained unaffected as a whole, and there was again a taker of good shares coming on offer, who was reported to be acting for American interests. Broken Hill shares remained dull, North falling 3-16 to 5 1-16 and South and Zinc Corporation declining to 2 and 1½ respectively.

CHINA AND SILVER

PROPOSED BAN ON IMPORTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 7

The director of the Shanghai Bureau of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour has formally announced that the Ministry is recommending the Government to impose a ban on imports of silver coin into China and possibly of silver in other forms. The director emphasizes that the recommendation is the result of prolonged discussions with bankers and merchants; every precaution was taken not to act hastily, but it was felt that the Indian import tax rendered this self-protective measure imperative.

SOUTH WALES COAL SHIPMENTS

INCREASED IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL

Returns of traffic at six South Wales ports of the Great Western Railway for the four weeks ended February 16 show that coal and coke shipments amounted to 2,534,610 tons, an increase of 172,915 tons on the preceding four weeks and representing the highest total for three years. Patent fuel clearances reached 87,242 tons, which was 19,300 tons greater than in the previous four weeks. Shipments of iron and steel rails increased by 16,000 tons to 49,629 tons, and of tinplates by 11,000 tons to 47,894 tons. Clearances of oil were down by 13,000 tons to 25,729 tons.

A disquieting feature of the returns is the rise of 7,000 tons in the imports of iron and steel, which amounted to 85,395 tons, which is attributed to the closing down of the Ebbw Vale works. An increase of 42,000 tons to 108,026 tons in pitwood imports is an indication of the improved conditions in the coal-mining industry.

RUBBER TAPPING SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, MARCH 7

The Ceylon Estates Proprietary Association agreed to-day, by 11 votes to seven, to adopt the plan for the cessation of rubber tapping in May, in the absence of any alternative proposal.

Recently the association rejected the proposal on the ground that the month of May was unsuitable to conditions in Ceylon, stating that it was anxious to cooperate and was awaiting an alternative suggestion from the Rubber Growers' Association.

THE TILBURY PASSENGER LANDING STAGE

The Port of London Authority announce that the new passenger landing stage at Tilbury will be opened on May 16 by the Prime Minister. The work has been carried out by the Port of London Authority in conjunction with the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company.

A floating stage and a baggage hall have been built, and the railway company have enlarged and reconstructed the station adjoining. The Tilbury landing stage makes it possible to embark and disembark passengers without the aid of tenders and also to discontinue the alternative practice of passengers waiting aboard ships until the vessels have berthed in dock.

Reports of the meetings of the following Companies are published in to-day's issue:—

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Brighton and Hove Gas	20
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Friary Holroyd Breweries	19
Home & Colonial Stores	19
London & North Eastern Railway	19
London Brick & Forders	20
Skefko Ball Bearing	21

MONEY MARKET

FALL IN DISCOUNT RATES

RISE IN GERMAN EXCHANGE

Although expectations of a reduction in the New York rediscount rate were not fulfilled, discount rates in Lombard-street yesterday suffered a sharp fall. At the end of the day leading houses generally quoted 3⅛-3¼ per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills, though at the opening of business the market had sold at 3 7/32 per cent. As expected, the Reichsbank lowered its rate from 6 to 5½ per cent., and this caused a rise in the German exchange, but the immediate reason of the fresh decline in discount rates was the preliminary announcement of the result of the Treasury Bill allotment, indicating a rate much below market anticipations. The average rate proved to be only £3 4s. 0.72d. per cent. Most of the discount houses appeared to have missed the bills, and consequently a brisk inquiry for them developed in the market, with the result that business was finally reported at very low rates. The "hot" bills were understood to have changed hands forward for to-day at 3 1/16 per cent. Home banks bought April maturities at 3¼ per cent. Money, though usable, was in decidedly more plentiful supply. The rate for fresh advances for the night opened at 3¼ per cent. and declined to 3 per cent. and, finally, to 2¾ per cent., old loans being generally renewed at 3 per cent. Apart from the rise in the German rate, the continued firmness of the New York exchange was a good feature of the foreign exchange market.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅜-2¼	3⅛	3 1/16-3 1/16	3 1/16-3 1/16	3 1/16-3 1/16	3 1/16-3 1/16

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
3 1/16-3 1/16	3 1/16-3 1/16	4—4⅛	4⅛—4⅛	4⅛—5

REICHSBANK RATE REDUCED

The Reichsbank has reduced its rate of discount from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and the rate of interest on advances from 7 per cent. to 6½ per cent.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange was again influenced by a New York inquiry for sterling, and rose to $4.86 5/32 in spite of the absence of a fall in the New York rediscount rate. It closed at $4.86 7/32, against $4.86 3/32 on Thursday. Forward dollars were bid for at 1/32c. discount and 1/32c. discount for one and three months respectively. There was some late offering of Canadian dollars, the Montreal rate closing at $4.88⅛, against $4.88 1/16. French francs were slightly cheaper, the Paris rate moving to 124.32, and the Brussels rate was also more favourable to sterling. There were again buyers of Swiss francs; after being 25.13f. the Zurich rate closed at 25.13¼f., against 25.14¼f. on Thursday. Spanish pesetas were at one time bid for, but reacted towards the end, and the Madrid rate finished at 40.27½p., compared with 40.15p. A recovery occurred in Swedish crowns. On the reduction in the German bank rate and also as a result of the resignation of Dr. Schacht, the Berlin exchange moved in favour of sterling; the rate rose to 20.38¼m., but closed at 20.37¼m., compared with 20.36¾m. on Thursday. A further decline occurred in the Batavia rate, which was quoted at 12.11¼d. A feature among the South American exchanges was the further advance in the Rio exchange to 5 7/32d. There was a fresh decline in the Buenos Aires rate to 42 9/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 7	March 6
New York	8 to £	4.862⅞	4.86-4.86 7/32	4.85 31/32-86 3/32
Montreal	8 to £	4.86⅔	4.85 31/32-4.86 1/32	4.85 31/32-86 1/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.20-124.25	124.10-124.24
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88½-88½	34.88½-89
Milan	Lire to £	92.48	92.79-92.83	92.78-92.83
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.13-25.14½	25.14-25.15½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	378-378¼	377½-378¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.10-193.30	193.10-193.35
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.80-40.80	39.55-41.65
Lisbon	Escu. to £		108½-108⅝	108½-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12-12.12½	12.11½-12½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36½-38½	20.36-20.37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.49-34.52	34.49-34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79-27.84	27.79-27.83
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.32-43.38	43.32-43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.20	25.20-25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-820
Constan'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,080-1,120	1,080-1,120
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275½-276	275½-276
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48¾-49	48½-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.5500	668-672	669-672
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.17-18.23	18.17-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17½	18.16¾-17½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅞-12	18.16¾-12
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17	18.16¾-17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 1/16-97 3/16	97 1/16-97 3/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5¼-1/5⅝	1/5¼-1/5⅝
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	2/0 1/16-2/0 5/16	2/0 1/16-2/0⅜
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10¼-1/11¼	1/10¼-1/11¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-3/3	2/3 31/32-3/3
Batavia	Pl. to £	12.107	12.10 7/32-11 3/32	12.11 1/32-11 7/32
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0 3/16	2/0 3/16
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5/3 29-5/3 33	5/3 5/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 3/16-42 5/16	42 3/16-42 1/4
Valp'raiso	S to £	40	39.81	39.81
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	43¾-44⅛	43¾-44⅛
Lima†	Sn to £	Par	27¼% prem.	27¼% prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. : Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

	Buying Rates per £100				Selling Rates			
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	Cable Transfers		Demand	
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Australia	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3	97 10 0		97 2 6	
New Zealand	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3	97 10 0		97 2 6	
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6	99 12 6		99 5 0	

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Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17½	18.16¾-17½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅞-12	18.16¾-12
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17	18.16¾-17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 1/16-97 3/16	97 1/16-97 3/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32	1/5 7/16-1/5 9/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5¼-1/5⅝	1/5¼-1/5⅝
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Lima†	Sn to £	Par	27¼% prem.	27¼% prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. : Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

	Buying Rates per £100				Selling Rates			
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	Cable Transfers		Demand	
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Australia	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3	97 10 0		97 2 6	
New Zealand	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3	97 10 0		97 2 6	
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6	99 12 6		99 5 0	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE BUYING

NEW YORK, March 7.—The ease of credit continued to influence the Stock Exchange favourably, the market to-day showing an upward trend practically throughout the session, though it reacted somewhat towards the end under profit-taking. Sales were returned at 3,635,000 shares.

Although the absence of any change in the re-discount rate overnight created some disappointment, the market showed little concern in view of the confidence expressed by important banking interests that the Federal Reserve Bank will continue to vigorously follow an easy credit policy through the purchase of bills and Government securities. The opening was steady, with interest centred in stock averages. At the close yesterday the average price of 20 leading industrial stocks exceeded the peak reached in the bulge at the end of October, 1929. Activity continued in sections of the market throughout the morning, amusement issues being again prominent, though there was also active buying in most of the speculative leaders.

A sustained demand for pivotal issues, drives against the short interest in merchandising issues and copper stocks, and the firmness of public utility securities were the outstanding features of trading in the early afternoon. Later in the session irregularity developed, attention being centred in the movements of individual issues, several recording sharp advances as a result of a small floating supply of stock. Scattered realizing came out in the last hour, causing moderate declines, and the close was barely steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 7	Mar. 6
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.88¼	4.88¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86 1/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82¼	4.82¼
Canada bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.84¼	4.84¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91¼	3.91¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.05	40.05
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.74½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.83½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100m.	23.80	23.85⅜	23.86¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.85⅛	13.85¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.36	19.35¼
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	12.09	12.06
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09¼	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅛	1.76⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.50	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.54	37.60
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.60	11.45

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 7	Mar. 6
Atchison	235	235
Atl. Coast	171½	170½
B. & O.	117¾	117
Do., Pref.	80¾	80½
Brooklyn M. Tsit	74⅞	74½
Can. Pac.	203⅞	203¾
Cent. N.J.	280	280
Ches. & O.	229*	231
Ch. G. W.	15	15½
Do. Pref.	35½	35½
Ch. R.W.	85	85¼
Ch. Mil. St. P.	7¾	7¾
Ch. Rockla.	117¾*	119¼
Del. & Hud.	173	172
Del., Lack.	142½	145½
Erie

COMPANY MEETINGS

LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

IMPROVED RESULTS

LARGE INCREASE IN NET REVENUE

PASSENGER RECEIPTS AND FARES

MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC EXPANSION

ROAD TRANSPORT POLICY

PROBLEMS OF SUBURBAN ELECTRIFICATION

MOTION TO REDUCE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS DEFEATED

MR. WHITELAW'S REVIEW

The SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London and North Eastern Railway Company was held yesterday at the Hotel Great Central, Marylebone, London.

Mr. WILLIAM WHITELAW (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. James McLaren) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—During last year we have had to regret the resignation of two of our colleagues, Lord Joicey and Sir Eric Hambro. Lord Joicey had served the North Eastern Company and our own for 41 years, and his vast experience of the staple trades of our north-eastern area was always of the utmost value to those who were responsible for their transport over that long period.

Sir Eric Hambro had been a director of the Great Eastern Company and our own since 1906, and we regret that the constantly increasing pressure of his own business has rendered it impossible for him to continue to devote time to the affairs of our company.

In accordance with the provisions of our Amalgamation Scheme (Section 37) we have co-opted to fill these vacancies and that caused by the death of Mr. Bernard Firth, to which I referred last year, Mr. Ronald W. Matthews, managing director of Messrs. Turton Brothers and Matthews, of Sheffield, Mr. Clarence Smith, chairman of the Consett Iron Company, and the Marquess of Londonderry, who as chairman of the Londonderry Collieries has very extensive experience of the coal trade in the North-East of England and, as a large holder of Ordinary stock of our company, is deeply interested in its prosperity.

We have further considered the question of issuing, as some other companies have done, only a shortened report and statement of accounts to the stockholders. We thought it best not to make any change this year, but we propose to adopt the shortened form next year unless there appears to be any objection of which we are not aware.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Our capital expenditure during the year amounted to no more than £699,000 after crediting the account with sums in respect of displacements, sales of property, &c., the chief items of which are £74,000 in reduction of our locomotive stock by 46 engines and £436,000 in reduction of our wagon stock by 5,031. The large reduction of our wagon stock is due to our policy of increasing the size of our wagons. Our open and mineral wagon stock has been reduced by 8,043 wagons under 12 tons and increased by about 3,000 larger wagons, of which more than 2,000 are of 20-ton capacity or upwards.

How much farther we can go in this policy of substituting large-capacity wagons for wagons of smaller capacity it is difficult for me to say. Our policy in the North of England for the past 25 years has been to build 20-ton wagons for the carriage of coal in place of the old 10½-ton wagons as they fell out, and we are conducting practically the whole of our North-East Coast shipment traffic north of the Humber in wagons of 20-ton capacity or upwards.

We are also engaged, as I shall tell you later, in adapting our shipping appliances at Hull and Grimsby so as to enable them to handle the large-capacity wagon for shipment coal at those ports. At the same time we are encountering considerable difficulty in inducing our customers, the coalowners and coal traders, to make use of the 20-ton wagon for household coal traffic in the North-Eastern district. This is an interesting commentary by the coal traders upon the charge somewhat freely levied against the railway companies a year ago of ruining the trade of the country by what was called their senseless adherence to small wagons. As a matter of fact our wagon stock includes no fewer than 23,993 wagons of a capacity of 20 tons and over.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WORKSHOPS

The reduction in our locomotive stock has been rendered possible by the great improvements which we have made in recent years in our workshops, whereby we are now able to repair and turn out locomotives from our shops in much reduced time; at December 31 we had 564 engines under or awaiting repair, showing a decrease of 60 on the previous year's figure, and of 207 as compared with two years ago. Six years ago we had 932 engines under or awaiting repair at the end of the year, or 368 more than at present. These figures give an indication of the value of having up-to-date shops equipped with first-rate machinery, and are full justification for the money which we have spent and are still spending in this way.

The outstanding figure in the estimate of capital expenditure for the current year is a sum of £2,000,000 for subscriptions to road transport undertakings.

At this time last year I told you how our passenger traffic began to increase as soon as we introduced lower fares and extended week-end facilities in August, 1928.

MORE PASSENGERS CARRIED

During last year we carried 13,500,000 more passengers, exclusive of season ticket holders, but as the average fare was less by nearly 1½d. our receipts were less by £424,000. Whether a better financial result would have been obtained if the fares had not been reduced by quite so much is a question to which no positive answer can be given; the whole question of what fares the traffic will bear is constantly under the consideration of all the companies.

Adding to the above figures the decrease of £122,000 in receipts for season tickets we have a total decrease from passengers of £546,000; parcels and mails yielded an increase of about £59,000, bringing our total decrease from passenger train receipts to nearly £488,000.

Our third class sleeping car facilities have proved popular, but it is rather difficult to say with certainty what the exact financial result has been. Some slight decrease of our first class sleeping car traffic indicates a transference to the third class, but the receipts from the third class sleeping car charges have been sufficient to meet that loss and leave a margin out of which to provide interest on the additional capital cost of the third class cars and the cost of any extra train mileage which they may have involved.

To carry our increase of 13,500,000 passengers we have run 2,065,000 more loaded passenger train miles, of which 1,166,000 miles were absorbed by our steam rail motors, the stock of which has been increased by 31. The cost per mile of running these vehicles is only about half of the cost of running an ordinary engine and train, and this must be kept in mind when computing the item of passenger mileage.

The increase in the merchandise and the merchandise and mineral traffic carried has amounted to 2,750,000 tons and an improvement in receipts of £381,000. The tonnage of coal, coke, and patent fuel traffic carried has increased by over 11,250,000 tons, of which shipment coal accounts for about 7,250,000 and land-sale coal for the balance of 4,000,000. The increase in receipts in this traffic has amounted to over £1,500,000.

With small decreases in livestock and miscellaneous items our total receipts in respect of railway working show an increase over the previous year of £1,448,231.

COAL TRAFFIC

The most striking feature of these figures is, of course, the great improvement in the coal traffic. The coal trade apparently found material assistance in the Railway Freight Rebates Anticipation Scheme, which came into operation on December 1, 1928. The tonnage of coal exported from this country in 1929 was about 80,250,000 tons, being an increase of 20 per cent. over 1928; the increase in the export of coal from the North-East Coast ports, including the Humber ports, was 5,750,000 tons, or 27 per cent.; we therefore appear to have obtained a good share of the improvement in the export trade.

The traffic in the sugar beet industry has been very satisfactory. Although road competition secures a large tonnage of the short-distance traffic, we have carried by rail to and from the factories in our southern area a total traffic of 1,265,924 tons, being an increase of 25.8 per cent. over the previous year. Of this tonnage 780,200 tons consisted of beet; coal and coke accounted for 200,500 tons, and sugar for 145,200 tons. The acreage in the country under beet last year was 232,000, and the acreage contracted for during next season has reached the record of 300,000.

The chief changes on the expenditure side of Account No. 10 between last year and 1928 are an increase of £436,000 on maintenance of rolling-stock, consequent on smaller transfers from renewal and suspense funds, which have, on the other hand, borne the cost of writing down the reduction in the value of rolling-stock in the capital account, and a decrease of £445,000 in traffic expenses, due to lower salaries and wages and other material reductions in 12 out of 18 items in the accounts set forth in Abstract D.

RAILWAY FREIGHT REBATES

A new entry appears in the expenditure in Account No. 10 under the name of Railway Freights Rebates Fund.

In July, 1928, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons certain plans for diminishing unemployment, and stated that an amount equal to £4,000,000 for one year would be given to the railways to be applied in reduction of freight charges on certain selected traffics—namely, coal for export, bunkers, blast furnaces, iron and steel works, and certain agricultural produce.

The intention was that the railway companies would be relieved of the payment of 75 per cent. of the rates on property used wholly or partly for railway transport purposes, which relief was estimated at £4,000,000 per annum. The arrangement was subsequently embodied in the Local Government Act, 1929, which came into operation on October 1, 1929, but in anticipation of the operation of the Act a scheme on the basis of £4,000,000 for one year was put into operation as from December 1, 1928, and continued to September 30, 1929, involving the Government in the payment of grants amounting to £3,333,333.

The position at the date of the winding up of the Anticipation Scheme revealed a deficiency of £78,522.

As the principal carriers of coal, the London and North Eastern paid out the larger proportion of the rebates on carriage charges, and as any "deficiency" under the Anticipation Scheme has to be borne by the railway companies themselves our proportion of the deficiency amounts to £40,594, or over 50 per cent. of the total.

Since October 1, 1929, the permanent scheme as set out in the Eleventh Schedule of the Local Government Act (1929) has been in operation, and in accordance therewith the 75 per cent. relief given to the railway companies from local rates on railway property is paid by them to the Railway Clearing House in equal monthly instalments to the account of the Railway Freight Rebates Fund. Of the total sum of rate relief ¼ per cent. is allocated for the payment of expenses and 1¼ per cent. to a contingency fund for meeting part of any future deficiency which may occur. At the end of each year, in the event of a deficiency in the Railway Freight Rebates Fund, one half of it is debited against the contingency fund and the other half borne by the railway companies in agreed proportions.

RATE RELIEF ON DOCKS AND CANALS

The company is also relieved from the payment of 75 per cent. of the local rates on docks and canals, but the Local Government Act, 1929, empowers the Minister of Transport to make an Order for the allowance of rebates from, or the making of a reduction in canal and dock charges corresponding as nearly as may be to this relief from, rates. The amount of this rate relief is not paid into a pool, as in the case of the Railway Freight Rebates Fund, but each of the railway companies have published a scheme by which they pass on their relief in accordance with a published scale.

The increase in money paid for compensation to passengers is mainly due to the accidents at Darlington and Glasgow in 1928, settlement of claims having been arrived at during last year.

In Account No. 11 there appears a loss of £17,000 upon road transport; this relates solely to services directly worked by the company, and these will for the most part be transferred to companies operated by the new omnibus companies in which we are taking an interest. On the other hand, we have operated certain other services through subsidiary companies in our North Eastern area which have earned profits amounting to £23,000, but as this dividend was not paid until after the end of the year it does not appear in our accounts for 1929.

Our road transport policy is directed towards cooperation with established road transport companies, and negotiations have been concluded under which we have become part owners in road transport operation over the whole of our territory; a further and very satisfactory feature of the arrangements into which we have entered is that the London Midland and Scottish Company and our own have worked hand-in-hand in all the negotiations and are in entire accord in our road policy.

RAIL AND ROAD FACILITIES

The question of arranging through fares and providing mutual facilities by rail and road, with the object of giving every locality the most suitable service for its requirements, is now being examined by the officers of the companies. There will be cases in which road transport should provide all the travelling facilities, and so permitting the withdrawal of passenger trains from unremunerative branch lines; we have, in fact, withdrawn passenger services from five branch lines during the year.

There will be other cases in which the facilities given should be partly by rail and partly by road. Public requirements and economical cooperation of both methods of travel will be our guiding principle. In this connexion I may say that we have been met in a very frank and helpful way by the various road interests with whom we have had occasion to deal. I should like to make this acknowledgment of the spirit in which those negotiations have been carried out.

A substantial increase in horses and horse vehicles is due to our having taken over cartage work previously done by an outside agency.

Our steamboats account shows a reduced balance of £32,000 in profits, but £21,500 of this amount is merely an alteration in accounting, and the true reduction in profits is £10,500.

During the year the Vienna, one of our three new passenger steamers for the Harwich and Hook of Holland route, was delivered and put into service. The Vienna has proved an excellent sea boat and has more than met all expectations. We have had ample evidence of the satisfaction which she gives to our customers.

The Prague, which is the second vessel of the three, has now been delivered, and we expect the third, which has been named the Amsterdam, in time for the summer service.

The great improvement in the coal trade has been the main cause of converting a loss of £75,000 on our docks in 1928 into a profit of £198,000 in 1929.

DOCK CHARGES

In spite of this improvement the return on our capital expenditure on docks is still far from satisfactory. In July last year we made an application to the Minister of Transport for a substantial increase in our dock charges in common with the other railway companies, but after a hearing by the Rates Advisory Committee the application was refused.

We have had a satisfactory year in our hotel department, with an increase in receipts of £13,000 and a decrease in expenditure of £4,000.

We have decided that it is necessary to spend a considerable sum in bringing our hotels up to the standard of convenience which is now demanded by our customers. In the main this expenditure will be for the introduction of hot and cold running water in the bedrooms and the provision of additional bathrooms and central heating; the work will necessarily take some years to complete, since it is important to interfere as little as possible with the comfort of our visitors in the process.

There are one or two figures in the general balance-sheet to which I should refer.

There has been a drop of over £14,000 in our fire insurance fund. Two years ago we decided that the greater part of the very large fire risks to which we are exposed should be protected by insurance outside our own funds, and our own fund is now much more than sufficient to meet the risks for which it is now liable. The wisdom of the change which we made received striking corroboration when our new works at St. Andrew's Fish Dock, at Hull, were completely destroyed by fire in August last within a day or two of their completion.

I have already explained that the reduction in value of our rolling stock has been credited to the capital account out of the rolling stock funds. Our stock of stores and materials shows a very satisfactory decrease of £430,000.

STAFF SUGGESTIONS

Two years ago we put into operation a scheme under which the whole of our staff had an opportunity of submitting suggestions to us for improvements in working or the securing of economy.

Within six weeks over 2,000 suggestions were received, and during the period since February, 1928, 5,160 suggestions have been submitted by 2,545 members of the staff. The identity of the author of any suggestion is not disclosed, and this rule has done much to popularize the scheme, as the staff feel that it secures impartial consideration of any suggestions sent in. We can trace a definite saving of £2,250 to suggestions which have been adopted, and many others have certainly contributed to economical working, though it has not been possible to compute their monetary value.

In January of last year we decided that further experiments should be made with steel sleepers in our permanent way. Difficulties in connexion with the trade of the Baltic have rendered somewhat insecure our supplies of Baltic redwood, and, in view of a possible shortage in the future of satisfactory wood sleepers, we thought that we should obtain some experience of steel sleepers of modern design.

As steel sleepers cost us 2s. 6d. each more than our present wood sleepers, we are not proposing to make any change in our present practice without further experience and consideration, but we are, along with the other companies, following the matter up by joint committees consisting of our technical officers with expert representatives of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers.

RAILWAY PASSENGER DUTY

During recent years we have made more than one attempt to persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day to repeal the railway passenger duty. Our success has been only partial. The duty was abolished by last year's Budget, but only on condition that we should spend on approved development of our railway undertakings the capitalized value of the duty we had been paying; this amounts in the case of our company to about £1,500,000.

We have submitted schemes to the Ministry of Transport, and they have been approved; I am glad to say that work has been begun on nearly all of them. The schemes include the widening of two miles of the most congested part of our Great Eastern line on each side of Romford Station, and the building of a new station there; improvements in shunting yards at Doncaster, Hartlepool, and Hull; a new yard between Dinting and Mottram, near Manchester; improvements at Grimsby and Hull docks; and the provision of independent lines and refuge sidings between Doncaster, Spalding, and Cambridge.

Parliament has passed during its last Session the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act. The object of this Act is, as you are doubtless aware, to assist in providing work for the unemployed. The assistance which we may receive under its provisions is limited in the meantime to the payment out of public funds of a certain rate of interest for a certain number of years, not exceeding 15, on the capital spent upon works which we should not otherwise undertake and which are approved by the Government.

CAPITAL FOR NEW WORKS

Our company is faced in its desire to assist in this national work with difficulties peculiar to itself. Our capital account is greatly overdrawn, our reserve funds are considerably depleted, and our investments and securities are not large. We have therefore had to give very careful consideration to the method by which we could raise the capital required for works under both the passenger duty and the development schemes. Under these two schemes we are negotiating with the Government in respect of works which will involve the expenditure of approximately £7,000,000.

It is clear that the only way in which we can at present raise capital is by the issue of Debenture stock.

We recognize that the issue of such stocks will not have behind it the customary Ordinary and Preference stocks, and we shall propose that the new Debenture stock shall be redeemed over a period by the operation of a sinking fund, so that it shall not form a permanent burden upon the company's undertaking. For this sinking fund we shall have available the money we used to pay away in the form of passenger duty, and with the grants of interest which we shall receive from public funds during construction and in the earlier years after the works come into use and before they are earning in full the revenue which they are estimated ultimately to produce, will, it is believed, prevent any new burden falling upon the company. When the whole amount of the stock has been cleared off by the operation of the sinking fund the works constructed with the proceeds thereof will remain valuable assets of the company.

THE PROPOSED WORKS

We have submitted a large number of works to be carried out under the Development Act, but up to now no scheme has been actually approved. The proposed works include further widening of main lines, new goods yards, new and improved locomotive depôts, further extensions and improvements at docks, the rebuilding of our hotel at Hull, and the provision of a large number of wagons.

The Government have introduced a Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill which will set up a central authority to value the railway undertaking as a whole and to apportion that value among the various local areas in accordance with a scheme to be settled by such authority. The principles of the Bill have been the subject of protracted negotiations between the rating authorities and the railway companies, and the Bill when placed on the Statute-book should settle a problem which for several years has been a source of uncertainty to railway companies and local authorities alike.

QUESTION OF ELECTRIFICATION

We have given the closest consideration to the question of the electrification of our suburban lines in the old Great Eastern and Great Northern areas.

As to the first, we have satisfied ourselves after prolonged and careful examination that no scheme of electrification which has at present come before us would provide an adequate solution of the congestion which now undoubtedly exists. We have, as you will have seen, therefore invited a well-known firm of consulting engineers—Messrs. Mott, Hay and Anderson—to prepare a report as to the possibility and cost of providing a tube between Liverpool-street Station and Ilford. When the full estimates are before us we shall be in a position to take up the question of the financial arrangements requisite for the adoption of the scheme.

As regards the Great Northern suburban district, although the congestion is less severe, there are peculiar difficulties to be overcome. We cannot afford to increase the volume of suburban traffic at King's Cross Station even if it were a suitable terminus for our suburban traffic, and any plan which is to solve the problem must provide satisfactory terminal accommodation in or near the City of London. It is, however, clear that any scheme would involve a very severe drain upon our capital resources, and that it could not be carried out in the absence of appropriate assistance from the Government.

LONDON TRANSPORT SCHEME

As you may suppose in considering expenditure of the extent which would be involved in the electrification of our suburban lines, we are bound to take account of the scheme which has been adumbrated by the Minister of Transport in reference to the future organization of London transport generally. Such a scheme, covering as it does an area of something like 20 miles from Charing Cross, could not be complete unless it took into account the main line companies whose suburban services largely fall within the area. A solution which did not do so could not be more than a partial and inadequate solution, and would, in addition, be unfair to the main line railway companies.

The Minister has recognized this and has intimated that at an appropriate moment he will invite the main line railway companies to enter into a discussion with him on the subject. In the meantime no indication has been given of the nature of the suggestion which would be made to the main line companies. Pending that discussion it would obviously be inappropriate for me to make any comment upon the situation, other than to indicate that any scheme for the development of our suburban traffic would necessarily be dependent on the nature of the scheme to be unfolded by the Minister.

There is a Bill under discussion in Parliament at present dealing with the coal industry. Exactly in what form it will ultimately become an Act we cannot at present say, but as it may have an adverse effect upon railway finances a committee of the Railway Association has been formed with the object of protecting in every way possible the interests of the companies.

It may be that contracts can be entered into just now at prices which are not greatly different from those which we have been paying, but there is, of course, no guarantee that there may not be a considerable addition to our fuel costs two years hence.

THE COAL MINES BILL

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce contend that the effect of the Coal Mines Bill will be to increase costs, some of the evil effects of which it is proposed to remove by compulsory statutory machinery devised to increase the average price of coal, yet at the same time to abate the price for export by placing the whole burden on the home consumers, benefiting the foreign consumers of British coal at the expense of the general industry of this country.

And now, to return to the figures of our accounts, I ought, perhaps, to state that the ratio of our working expenses has been 77.9, against 80 in the previous year, a reduction of 2.1. (Hear, hear.)

With an increase of £1,783,491 in our net revenue for the year, we have to consider what is the best way to use it, having regard to the past depletion of our reserve funds, and to any liabilities which we know of in the current year. You are all aware that in the middle of May the former standard of fees, salaries and wages is to be reverted to, and that no further negotiations thereupon are to be opened until the middle of November. The reduction of 2½ per cent. during 1929 amounted to the sum of £821,508. What will take place in November we cannot forecast, but we think you will consider that we are prudent in making some provision in view of such a liability and of the doubtful outlook for trade which has been apparent since the turn of the year.

After most careful consideration of the whole circumstances, your directors have deemed it desirable to recommend that the dividend on the Preferred Ordinary stock should be limited to 3 per cent., and that half a million pounds shall be added to the general reserve fund, whence it can again be brought into the net revenue account should such a course seem right and proper. After providing for this dividend there remains a balance to be carried forward of £81,302.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

The RIGHT HON. LORD FARINGDON, C.H. (deputy-chairman), seconded the motion.

SHAREHOLDERS' CRITICISMS

Mr. SPYER asked, with regard to the directors' fees of £24,375, whether it was competent for the shareholders that day to alter that amount, or whether notice had to be given of a motion to be moved at the next general meeting.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that, as a delegate of the London and North Eastern Railway Stockholders' Association, representing £6,750,000 of capital, he wished to raise the question of the facilities granted to employees by the issue of privilege tickets. Did the reduced price allowed to employees represent the cost price of travel or was the company profiteering in their ordinary scale of fares? If the net cost was more than the price of the privilege tickets he wished to know how long the board intended to continue to allow any railway employee of any railway company to travel over the company's system at the expense of the stockholders.

A STOCKHOLDER suggested that there should be no further capital expenditure until such time as a return was made on the total present capital of the company, and also that the proprietors should be given the same travelling facilities as were enjoyed by the employees.

STOCKHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. BAMFORTH said that the feeling of stockholders must be one of dismay at the results of the year's trading. Their one ray of hope was in the fact that in the North a group of stockholders had banded together and formed the London and North Eastern Railway Stockholders' Association. Since last November, when that association was formed, by voluntary effort alone they had handled thousands of documents and the cost of obtaining their proxies was borne by the association. He desired to know who bore the cost of the proxies received on behalf of the directors. Their association intended to get direct representation on the board.

Mr. ROWLING said he was pleased to see that the improved results had not, as he had feared they might, had a soporific effect upon the shareholders. What mattered was that £35,000,000 of Deferred Ordinary stock was without a penny of return, and that £42,000,000 of Five per Cent. Preferred Ordinary stock received little more than half its proper reward. He saw little for which they could praise the board in the increased traffic which had come to the railway during the year.

Mr. MASON said that he thought the directors might show more sympathy with the stockholders. For instance, an interim dividend might have been paid on the Second Preference stock at the end of the half-year, when the directors must have known that the increased receipts justified it. He did not agree with the previous speakers, but thought they should thank the directors for the great improvement in the results.

ASSOCIATION'S DEMANDS

Mr. BEN IVINSON said he had the honour to be one of the delegates of a new movement, named the London and North Eastern Railway Stockholders' Association, which was for the first time represented at the London and North Eastern Railway annual meeting. Their delegates were not only there to watch over the interests of their immediate associates, but they had also received a special commission from 6,000 other stockholders to speak for them and act on their behalf and in their name. In spite of the improved figures, to which the chairman had referred, their association was convinced that it was now time that the railways (especially the L.N.E.R.) were directed by those not so high in the social, political, and business scale, as at present, but essentially by those in daily contact with the problems and the special business of railways.

Their association made three definite demands which were reasonable and possible:—(1) The payment of dividends on the company's total capital; (2) the recovery of the rights of shareholders; and (3) a cheap and efficient service for the country. Their association thought that the time had arrived for the organization of the London and North Eastern Railway to be remodelled on lines to meet present-day requirements, as well as to make possible the payment of interest and dividends on the company's total capital.

The association was also of the opinion, in view of the size and the quality of the London and North Eastern Railway undertaking and its personnel, that it ought to lead the way in the reduction of general charges to a lower and more uniform level for the benefit of the whole country and its commerce, as well as the profit of railway shareholders and employees, by the application of science, economy, and efficient and quickly responsive organization, and by general cooperation. In order to justify their appointment it should be the business of the London and North Eastern Railway management to earn the company's net standard revenue of £14,750,000. The association claimed that in order the better to ensure this the general body of shareholders should have the right of selection and election of their directors.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether the board would consider the possibility of holding some annual meetings in other places than London—for instance, York.

Miss BUDEN complained that £300 of stock purchased 10 years ago for £290 had depreciated in value until it was now worth only £90, and she thought it was high time that there was a change on the board.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN, replying to questions, said that the proxies which had been received were:—For the chairman and directors 3,477 proxies, representing £54,309,934 of stock and 108,264 votes; for Mr. Taylor and others 5,887 proxies, representing £8,792,055 of stock and 37,707 votes. Of those, 73 proxies, representing £803,571 and 1,932 votes, originally sent to Mr. Taylor, had since been cancelled and proxies for the same amount had been sent in in favour of the directors, which necessitated the making of a reduction of 1,932 votes from those in favour of Mr. Taylor and others.

The fees of the directors were fixed in 1923 and could only be changed on giving notice before the holding of an annual meeting. He was quite unable to give the value of the free passes used by the directors as the amount of travelling done differed in every case. With regard to the travelling facilities of employees the Unions regarded those as part of the old conditions of labour and the board were not entitled to alter them except by an order of the Wages Tribunal. A question had been asked about the cost of obtaining proxies. He considered that the proceedings had become personal between Mr. Ivinson and himself, and he had decided that the proper thing was to put aside any question of legality, and therefore the whole of the proxies which he held on the present occasion had been secured at his own personal cost. (Cheers.) Next year, however, that would not be the case; the matter had now come to a point at which the stockholders as a whole had to make a decision. The legal position was that the directors were entitled to secure an adequate representation of the views of the stockholders by means of proxies at the expense of the company.

They had been criticized regarding the payment of interim dividends on the Second Preference stock. He did not wish the directors to be considered as having no sympathy with stockholders. The question of paying an interim dividend had been carefully considered; as things had turned out, it could have been paid, but if anything such as a coal strike had occurred they might have been in an awkward position by the end of the year if they had paid an interim dividend. It was a difficult question.

The holding of meetings elsewhere than in London had been considered; in 1923 a proposal that that should be done had been defeated at the annual meeting. The question of privilege tickets for stockholders attending the meetings had also been defeated at that meeting.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried on a show of hands.

The dividends as proposed were approved.

RESOLUTION FOR A SMALLER BOARD

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR then moved:—"That the number of directors be reduced to the statutory minimum of 16." In moving that resolution, he said that the board consisted of 26 members, and one wondered whether it was necessary to have that number to look after their affairs.

LORD MONKSWELL, in seconding the motion, said that, having devoted a great deal of attention to the subject of railways, he had been forced to the conclusion that unless large measures of reform were adopted the position of the railways, which was now bad enough, would shortly become desperate. His researches had convinced him that the root of all the trouble was arrested development. Many years ago the managers of railways had discovered that by merely agreeing together to do as nearly as possible nothing they could still run the railways well enough to avoid any serious trouble from the public or the stockholders. As the years went on that system had been developed and strengthened, and before long had become so firmly established that nothing short of an organized attack on a large scale could prevail against it.

The railways were, to all intents and purposes, the property of the professional managers. Between them and the stockholders there was a board of directors headed by a chairman, who acted as a sort of loud speaker. (Laughter.) The managers, far from treating stockholders as the owners of the property and working with them to ensure its prosperity, had done everything they possibly could to relegate them to the position of pauper suppliants, for whom a crust might possibly be found when every one else had been served. Directors seemed to go on hoping that they would be obliged to do nothing, and, unfortunately, they generally succeeded. (Laughter.) The object of the stockholders' committee was to wake them up from their apathy.

CHAIRMAN ON THE WORK OF DIRECTORS

The CHAIRMAN said that the company's territory was 577 miles and varied in width from 50 to upwards of 100 miles. Every large district and every important trade demanded representation upon the board. Aberdeenshire with its agriculture and fisheries, Dundee with its jute, Glasgow and the West of Scotland with its coal, steel, and iron, Edinburgh and the Border districts were all entitled to representation. The same was true of Newcastle, the County of Durham, Sheffield, Manchester, and East Anglia, and in no uncertain accents the City of Hull had demonstrated its right to have a representative on the board. No board could be efficient without adequate representation of what he might call the City view with regard to general business and finance.

They did not expect from every director either the same amount of time or the same amount of work. To some they looked for expert knowledge of particular departments; from others they obtained information as to the trade requirements and demands of their districts, and from others they sought the benefit of their long experience in general business and finance. Then they had to have some who were available for the performance of daily routine. If they were to have their many districts and trades fairly represented, he said with full knowledge and experience that they ought not to reduce the number of the board.

Mr. Taylor's motion, on being put to the meeting, was lost on a show of hands.

The whole of the retiring directors were then re-elected.

Mr. TAYLOR moved the appointment as an additional director of Mr. Ben Ivinson, of Bradford.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS and was lost on a show of hands.

Sir W. Harry Peat, K.B.E., F.C.A., was re-elected an auditor.

At a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING certain Bills which had been introduced into Parliament were approved, together with a draft Provisional Order for which application had been made to the Secretary of State for Scotland.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL SALES

NAPIER, March 7.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings consisted of over 13,000 bales. Bidding generally was keen and Monday's values at Wanganui were fully maintained, prices for bellies and pieces showing a slight increase.—*Reuter.*

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past month*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
	TRAMWAYS, &c.		
Bolivar ..	£12,700	−1,300	−1,150
Emn Bay† ..	£5,734	−496	−839
Anglo-Argentine ..			
(March 6)	£78,564	−10,377	−28,972
Barium Transport	£8,544	+355	+2,666 (Oct. 1)
Egyptian Mkts.			
(Feb. 27)	£2,031	−200	−2,900

† At the end of January the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia stopped forwarding ore to Zeehan on account of removal of plant to works at Rosebery. The Emn Bay Railway Company expects a falling off in traffic receipts until the mill is started at Rosebery about June.

* Unless otherwise shown.

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by The Tramway and Railway World, for the week ended February 15 give total receipts of £280,630, or £41,222 more than in the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 40 weeks amounted to £10,166,613, an increase of £591,561.

HOME AND COLONIAL STORES

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION

INCREASED VOLUME OF TRADE

THE VIRTUAL MERGER WITH MEADOW DAIRY COMPANY

MR. W. MAY'S SPEECH

The THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Home and Colonial Stores, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

Mr. W. MAY (chairman of the company) presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors having been read by the SECRETARY (Mr. N. Bulow, A.C.A.),

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I presume you will, as usual, take them as read. (Agreed.)

We are now submitting for your approval the accounts for the 53 weeks ended January 4, 1930, and your directors' report thereon, this being the 35th annual meeting of the present company and the close of the 45th year since the incorporation of the enterprise which to-day is known far and wide as the Home and Colonial Stores.

AN ANXIOUS YEAR

The year 1929 has indeed been an anxious one for every one connected with the trade and industries of this country, as well as for that large body of the public generally termed the "investing public."

What with the disorganization and dislocation of so many of our basic and other industries, the lamentable amount of unemployment, which so far has baffled every attempt at alleviation, the still far too onerous burden of taxation, the upheaval last autumn in the stock markets and the collapse of the American speculative boom, with the consequent deflation of values, it would require a brave man to say that all is well to-day with the economic position in this country.

All of this to an appreciable extent affects the prosperity of our undertaking, as it is a recognized axiom with us that when our customers are prosperous we, too, share in that prosperity. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to state that, in spite of the adverse factors to which I have referred, our volume of trade is in excess of the previous year's figures. The period covered by the accounts now submitted has been an exceptionally busy one for us all for various reasons outside the ordinary course of our business.

THE MEADOW DAIRY MERGER

The first point I will deal with, as it has a material bearing when you come to make a comparison between the results of 1929 and those for the year 1928, is the virtual merger into this company of the business carried on by the Meadow Dairy Company, Limited, and its affiliated companies.

I use the term "virtual merger" intentionally, as I think that is the best expression to describe the transaction which has now been completed by which we have acquired control of that company; our managing directors are theirs, and all our working directors are on their board, and Mr. Purves and Mr. Hoskins, two of the Meadow directors, are also on our board, the former as one of our managing directors—still it must always be borne in mind that the Meadow Dairy Company from a legal point of view is still a separate entity to that of our company.

Those of you who attended the annual meeting last year will recollect that I then explained in some detail the terms which we had provisionally and subject to your approval agreed to offer for the Preferred Ordinary and Ordinary shares of the Meadow Dairy Company, and I need not repeat those terms as they are a matter of common knowledge. That offer was accepted by a preponderating majority of each of these classes of shares, and as a result the Meadow Dairy Company has now become a subsidiary of our company within the definition of that term in the new Companies Act.

EFFECT ON BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

If you will now turn to the balance-sheet you will see the effect of the merger on our figures. On the debit side issued share capital now stands at £2,980,976 or an increase of £580,976, the difference being accounted for entirely by the issue to the Meadow shareholders of shares in our company in exchange for their shares.

The general reserve, apart from the special reserve referred to later, now stands at the very substantial figure of £3,000,000, as compared with £1,256,319 last year. The increase of £1,743,681 is accounted for by the addition made to share premium reserve, arising from the issue of capital in connexion with the acquisition of the Meadow shares and by the amount transferred from profit and loss account—namely, £105,389.

The item for goodwill which has appeared in our balance-sheets for a good many years past has now, in accordance with the promises I made some two years ago, been entirely written off out of the reserve.

The special reserve for equalization of dividends on the 15 per Cent. Cumulative Ordinary shares, which was shown in the previous balance-sheet as "Special 'A' Reserve," remains at the same figure of £50,000 as provided by the company's articles. The item "Trade Creditors" £351,337 speaks for itself, and compares with £307,232 last year.

GROUPING OF ASSETS

On the credit side of the balance-sheet you will observe that to meet the requirements of the new Companies Act the various assets are grouped in different order and under different headings to those of last year, and this makes comparison rather difficult. Freeholds and leaseholds aggregated with plant, &c., together show an increase of £143,437, accounted for by the continued expansion and requirements of our business.

"Investments in and advances to subsidiary companies" is a new item and comprises our interest in the Meadow Company and in one or two smaller companies in which we own all the shares. It also includes the dividends we shall receive from these companies for the year 1929, which have now been duly declared. Investments are now grouped separately under two headings:—

(1) Government and other securities at cost with accrued interest .. £420,990
The market value being £432,405, or £11,415 in excess of book value.

(2) Associated companies at cost .. £950,352

In connexion with this last-mentioned item I should explain that it includes an investment in a new private company called "Allied Suppliers Limited," which has been formed to facilitate the purchase on joint account with our associated companies of the commodities required in the course of our respective businesses. The variations shown in the amounts of stock, debts, and cash, as compared with last year, are largely accounted for by reason of this arrangement.

PROFIT AND DIVIDENDS

If you will now turn to the profit and loss account you will see that profit on trading account, including dividends of subsidiary companies and interest on investments, amounts to £750,641, as compared with £817,284, the difference being accounted for in part by the dividend for 1929 receivable from the Meadow Dairy Company.

Depreciation of leaseholds, plant, fittings, utensils, &c., amounts to £34,124, an increase of £3,215 over the previous year. The company's premises have been maintained in an efficient state of repair, and although the amount of £46,338 charged in the year 1929 in connexion with repairs and renovations exceeds the amount debited in the previous year by £12,216, we regard this outlay as well spent, as the smart and up-to-date appearance of our branches is an important factor in attracting business.

The net profit for the period amounts to £570,264, compared with £454,091 in the previous account, and, after adding £131,942 brought forward from last year and the final dividend for 1928 on our Meadow Dairy holding, there is a total of £702,124. The four quarterly dividends paid on the three classes of our shares ranking ahead of the Ordinary shares remain at the same figure as last year. In July we paid an interim dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, including the new shares issued to the shareholders in the Meadow Company.

The amount transferred to reserve is £105,389, as compared with £45,409 last year; and the disposable balance is £377,857. Out of this balance we recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary shares, new and old, of 15 per cent., making, with the interim dividend, a total return for the year on the Ordinary shares of 25 per cent., the same as last year.

Our financial position is absolutely sound, as will be seen by referring to the liquid assets on the balance-sheet, while the whole of the issued share capital is more than covered by the reserve fund.

FURTHER ACQUISITIONS

As mentioned in the report, we have quite recently concluded negotiations for acquiring the share capital of two other companies which carry on the business of multiple provision shops in the North; but this transaction does not appear in the accounts now before you.

As a result of the close working arrangements which now exist between us and our associated companies,

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

PROFITS EXCEED £1,000,000

ENTIRE CAPITAL REPRESENTED BY TANGIBLE ASSETS

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Ford Motor Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.

SIR PERCIVAL PERRY, K.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. S. Cooper, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his speech, said:—The balance-sheet and accounts have been circulated, and I am hopeful that they have been perused.

We may, therefore, be permitted to take them as read. In proposing their approval and adoption, I would like to direct your special attention to certain features in which I think you will be interested. By agreements dated December 7, 1928, this company acquired certain properties, a part of the consideration for which consisted of an undertaking to resell a portion thereof at a specified price and subject to defined conditions.

Excepting in the case of our Italian properties, I am happy to be able to report that all of our obligations have been fulfilled in a manner which, although it was found necessary in certain circumstances to vary the procedure laid down in the formal agreements, has been satisfactory to all parties concerned. (Hear, hear.) There are pending at the present time negotiations for the reorganization of our interests in Italy, which have prevented the actual completion of our obligations under the purchase contract. Meanwhile we remain the sole owners of the Ford undertaking in Italy. This business has been conducted during 1929 comparing favourably with the excellent results achieved in other European countries. Our company also received the whole of the profits derived from the Ford factory at Istanbul (Constantinople) and the extensive Ford organization in the Balkans, Egypt, and the Near East. I am happy to be able to assure you that these profits are satisfactory and by no means insignificant. (Hear, hear.)

We also are the sole proprietors of Henry Ford and Son, Limited, Tractor Manufacturers, of Cork, Ireland. This business also shows satisfactory trading results.

THE AFFILIATED COMPANIES' RESULTS

None of the profits of these enterprises are brought into the accounts which are now before you. Neither has any anticipation been included in our revenue for the dividends which will be payable upon our investments in shares in affiliated Ford companies. These shares, exclusive of Italy, Istanbul, and Cork, have a cost value of £2,707,771 17s. 3d. (The market value is, according to Stock Exchange quotations, approximately double.) (Hear, hear.) These companies are all of them public joint stock enterprises, and their trading results during 1929 already have been, or shortly will be, published and available for perusal by every one interested. It is, I think, no breach of confidence to tell you that, in every case, the earnings have been extremely pleasing and that it is proposed, without exception, to recommend a dividend of not less than 10 per cent. The revenue under this heading which would be payable on our investment is therefore easily computable.

The profit of £1,013,506 14s. 9d., as shown on our accounts, has, consequently, been earned—excepting as explained in the profit and loss account—entirely from our own trading.

Notwithstanding that a large sum of our capital is represented by such investments, we are able, out of our independent trading profits, to recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the entire capital of £7,000,000.

Perhaps it is not out of place here to remind you also that of the amount of £571,540 7s. 10d. appearing on the balance-sheet as "Freehold lands, &c.," a large sum (approximately £468,000) consists of freehold land and partly erected works at Dagenham and elsewhere, which up to now are wholly unremunerative.

In addition to the trading operations which I have explained, we have during 1929 been occupied with transactions affecting our capital assets, with the result that we have been able to create a reserve fund, as shown in the balance-sheet, of £811,736 7s. 10d. It is proposed out of this reserve entirely to write off the sum of £350,000 patents, licences, &c., £250,000 goodwill, and £68,324 11s. 4d. balance of registration and preliminary expenses.

Our company is therefore in the fortunate position of owning most valuable goodwill, patents, trade-marks, and other exclusive rights, and at the same time having its entire capital represented by tangible assets. (Hear, hear.)

In view of our programme and commitments at Dagenham, it will be understood that we require a considerable amount with which to pay for new buildings, plant, and machinery. Our liquid cash resources amount to £2,204,226 13s. 7d., and disclose a strong financial position. We, however, look forward to the time when this money will be exchanged for manufacturing facilities, which we hope and believe will yield higher and better returns than bankers will pay us for cash deposits.

That is all I have to say about the accounts as such.

DAGENHAM PROGRESS

Regarding Dagenham. Our plans there are going ahead according to programme. We expect, during the current year, to commence manufacturing operations in some departments. But it will not be until 1931, or probably 1932, that everything is completed.

We own approximately 491 acres of freehold land, and our own factories will, in the first instance, occupy approximately 71 acres with 41 retained for immediate development. As a matter of interest it can be stated that already 8,850 piles have been driven, 346,000 cubic yards of soil have been removed, 360,000 sq. ft. of concrete floor have been laid, 2,500 tons of steelwork have been erected.

Contracts have been placed already to the value of over £1,400,000. Contracts are now being negotiated to the value of over £1,000,000, and payments to date in respect of work done amount to approximately £390,000.

So as to ensure economic production to a maximum extent, we are developing a portion of the unused land as an industrial estate. We expect to attract especially those industries which are closely associated with or ancillary to our own. The cost of transportation and inspection will be reduced and expedited if manufacturers from whom we buy tires, bodies, &c., for our cars and trucks can be induced to erect works in our immediate vicinity. The volume of our company's purchases will be considerable, and we expect to be able to offer facilities and advantages which will make it worth while for such manufacturers to establish themselves on the Ford Estate at Dagenham.

Our frontage on the River Thames is nearly one half of a mile, and we are erecting on almost the whole of that length docks and wharves which will enable ocean-going steamers of considerable tonnage to load and discharge their cargoes directly into our estate.

In this regard I would like to take the present opportunity of recording our gratitude and appreciation to Lord Ritchie and the legal and administrative staff of the Port of London Authority for the, in every way, splendid manner in which they have listened to and studied our proposals and plans, and the expeditious and liberal spirit in which they have met and dealt with our extensive demands.

We are indebted also to the Essex Sewage Commissioners, the Dagenham Urban District Council, L.M.S. Railway and Trinity House officials not only for broadminded assistance, but the avoidance of delays and procrastinations which are so generally and unavoidably associated with the duties of public bodies.

FORD ACTIVITIES ABROAD

In addition to our programme of extension at Dagenham, our associated European companies have many and considerable commitments for securing bigger and more profitable future business. New and enlarged factories are now in course of erection at Rotterdam (Holland), Antwerp (Belgium), and Stockholm (Sweden). A plant having 150 cars per day capacity has just been completed at Istanbul, and a large tract of land has been purchased at Cologne (Germany) upon which it is expected that a new Ford factory will actually be operating within 12 months from now.

Negotiations are now in progress with the Italian and Polish Governments, which, when successfully concluded, will involve the erection of Ford factories in those countries.

The Spanish Ford Company is proposing to erect a new and enlarged factory in Spain so soon as political conditions will permit.

We have devoted a great deal of attention during the past year to a study of industrial conditions, cost of living, taxation, and wages now prevailing throughout Europe.

ECONOMIES OF INDUSTRY COUPLED WITH HIGH WAGES

Almost every one interested in the economies of industry is aware of the Ford theory (and practice) of high wages. For example, the average wage paid at our Manchester works (2,670 men) is 2s. 9¼d. per hour, and at Cork (6,705 men) 2s. 3¼d. per hour. We work only a 40-hour week. Wages paid in Ford factories throughout Europe are, having regard to variations in the cost of living, in proportion. I would like strongly to emphasize that these working hours and wages do not evidence any sort of haphazard experiment or diluted philanthropy. They are the result of very careful study and practical application over a long period of time, in many countries, with all sorts and conditions of men working amid varying social, climatic, and economic circumstances. The only constant factor is the class of work and the industrial and factory conditions. At a time when an eight-hour day was spoken of with bated breath—even by Labour leaders and social reformers—and when the earning of uniform and minimum wages sufficient to maintain self-respect and independence was considered to be an impossible ideal, Mr. Henry Ford had learned by practical experience and observation that high wages, short hours and comfortable working conditions were the very best and most remunerative investment which capital could make. (Hear, hear.)

The balance-sheet and accounts which we have before us to-day are practical demonstration of this paramount industrial axiom.

The Ford car is essentially the same vehicle wherever it is manufactured or assembled. This uniformity of product affords us almost unique opportunity to make comparison. Similar tools and machinery and the same methods of manufacturing and assembly are employed in every Ford factory throughout the world. By watching and comparing results we discover and accumulate some most interesting data.

For example, so as to avoid the nuisance and complications of money currencies, we have initiated a Labour currency. Factory experts call it "Minute Costs." This company and its associated companies are employing Englishmen, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Belgians, Danes, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Swedes, Finns, and Turks, all working in their respective countries, and doing the same job with similar tools under equal factory conditions. We compare how long it takes each respective man to complete his work. In Denmark, where we pay the highest wages in Europe, we find the lowest minute costs. On the other hand, in Belgium, where the wages are lowest, the minute costs are highest. This is no flash in the pan casual comparison. Week after week and month after month the figures confirm this experience.

What is probably more significant, during our task of co-relating and adjusting the wage rates so as to secure the uniformity I have referred to, we found it necessary substantially to increase the minimum wages at the Antwerp factory. The response of the worker was almost immediately displayed by a reduction of minute costs.

With such experience, I am confident that we have your fullest approval of our industrial policies. (Hear, hear.)

Last but not least, I know you will be interested to hear that these comparative statistics have enabled us to establish the fact that the American workman is no miracle monger. Neither is the British, Irish or Continental artisan any inferior creature. Given like conditions and treatment, our workers here in Europe actually beat their American cousins, as proved by the standard of our minute costs. (Hear, hear.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TARIFF TRUCE

There is another aspect of our business which is not quite so pleasant to contemplate. Sitting at Geneva at the present time there is a committee of the League of Nations endeavouring to bring about what is called a Tariff Truce among the nations of Europe. Simultaneously many of the individual Governments are proposing to increase existing protective duties. In France, for example, there is now a Bill before the Chamber of Deputies which, if passed, will in the case of the Ford Company increase the existing almost prohibitive duty of 45 per cent. to the equivalent of 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. In Germany there is now a proposal before the Reichstag to increase existing import duties on automobiles and parts by 300 per cent. In Italy, so recently as December 7 last, the Government increased the already high duties of 60 gold lire per 100 kilos by imposing an additional 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on automobile and tractor parts imported into that country.

In such countries as Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia, in addition to extremely high import duties, there exists a system of restriction which amounts almost to total prohibition.

Personally, I hope and believe that common sense and economic wisdom will prevail so as to alleviate, if not entirely eliminate, any increase of burdens upon international trade. So far as our own company's interests are affected, we are, of course, watching the situation with some concern. We do not consider, however, that there is any cause for apprehension, or that the future extension and development of Ford business will be seriously curtailed or permanently embarrassed. (Hear, hear.)

BRITISH CARS AND PATRIOTISM

In our own country at the present moment there are two outstanding subjects which are calculated closely to affect our interests. The first is a concerted movement on the part of certain of our competitors in business to persuade the public that what is described as a British vehicle is not only a better vehicle, but is more valuable in the hands of the user as denoting an expression of patriotism and devotion to the national interests. I am informed that very considerable sums of money have been subscribed and have been used in propaganda of this nature. The impression sought to be conveyed is that certain automobiles are more truly British than others.

Of course, we are all proud of being Britishers, and when "British" is used as an adjective we regard it as a compliment or even a hall-mark of everything desirable. As applied to automobiles, however, its meaning has to be investigated. Even the most conceited of us Britishers would not claim the automobile as a British invention. Neither can we truthfully lay claim to any considerable credit for its development and present position as a necessity to industrial and social welfare. The automobile was a foreign invention which British manufacturers took up and developed with comparative reluctance. The various improvements which have ensued during these developments, and which to-day are represented by the reliable commodity which we all of us regard as a necessity, are not intrinsically British. By this I mean that the methods of factory practice and the necessary machinery to manufacture efficiently and economically have not been evolved principally in this country.

The internal combustion engine is an original German invention, and its usefulness and popularity for automobiles are principally the result of American research and application of means of economic production. To-day, therefore, the word British as applied to an automobile is quite a qualified term. The most successful of our British manufacturers have achieved their success only by acquiring and adopting the inventions, methods, and practices of foreign manufacturers.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

If we are, therefore, to examine what "British" means, I think we shall find that the Ford car is and will be more honestly British than any other automobile which is offered for sale on this market. Assuredly it is so if you will give credit to certain statements which I made to you at our last meeting. This company was formed to acquire the monopoly of supply and sale of Ford vehicles in certain European, African, and Asiatic territories. It did not start with any pious hopes, or prospectus anticipations the realization of which was dependent upon speculation of British capital or the exercise of superior British brains and organization. Business had been already created which was immensely profitable and in every commercial sense highly satisfactory. This was handed over to us for a consideration which, as you will see from the balance-sheet before you, we have been more than able to discharge out of the first year's profits. (Hear, hear.)

By the magnanimity and altruism (I do not like these words, but they are the only ones which will suffice) of Mr. Henry Ford and his son, Mr. Edsel Ford, we were guaranteed the provision of capital sufficient to carry out the only stipulation made in respect of the business—namely, that we should erect and equip manufacturing resources in this country adequate to carry on and extend the profitable business which already had been created and developed. At the same time British investors were offered an opportunity to participate in this enterprise upon the same terms and with remuneration exactly equal to that of its founder. As I have previously told you, I personally consider this to be a gesture of international importance which has not yet been paralleled in the industrial history of the world. (Hear, hear.)

We have associated with us in our task an army of British and Continental men of affairs which must command respect and attention, and whose social, political and commercial records are the highest guarantee of sound judgment and integrity in the management of our business.

In addition to our own directors, whose qualifications you know, the boards of directors of the Ford Companies in Europe include for example, in the world of finance, directors of the Société Générale in France, the Svenska Handelsbanken in Sweden, the Danish National Bank in Denmark, the National Bank in Holland.

In the realm of international affairs my colleagues include gentlemen who are the representatives of their countries on the League of Nations and the Reparations Commission, diplomats who have been ambassadors of their countries to England, U.S.A., Germany, and Italy; commercial magnates who are controlling vast railways, shipping companies, and other national and international enterprises whose share capitals run into hundreds of millions of pounds sterling; prominent international agriculturists and engineers whose opinion and advice are admitted as expert.

GOOD PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVE

We have made good progress toward the attainment of our objective. In approximate figures to-day the Ford Car, as you know it, represented by its retail price at Manchester, contains less than 20 per cent. of imports. The whole balance of its price represents British material, labour, distribution expenses or profits. When our works at Dagenham are completed even this very small quantity of imports will be entirely eliminated, and the whole value will be representative of British industry. (Hear, hear.)

This is by no means the whole of the story. If any of you indulge in economic discussion you will know how hard it is to decide as to whether a protected national trade is preferable to international trade.

There is, however, one point concerning which the most antagonistic of economic disputants find themselves unanimously in agreement, and which is that it is to the advantage of any nation to have a surplus of its own production which it is able profitably to sell on the international markets and thereby create national credit.

£2,500,000 EXPORT TRADE LAST YEAR

You may be surprised to know that the figures submitted to you in our accounts to-day include no less than £2,500,000 export trade. I do not know, nobody seems to be proud enough of their achievement to tell us details, but I think this is a volume of British automobile export which will bear favourable comparison with that of any other manufacturer. The sum, however, is insignificant compared with that at which we aim.

Because of the growth of statistic collection and publicity, we are all of us very much aware of the problem of unemployment. But we should not allow agitators to distort our viewpoint so that the whole picture is out of perspective.

A consideration of late 19th century facts and figures would, I think, restore a little of our confidence. I recommend to you the late William Booth's "Darkest England," as well as the pamphlets of the Tariff Reform League—a movement over which that great genius the late Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain broke his health and his heart—for information concerning unemployment and poverty at a period when we had no dole to condole and no Labour Government to blame.

Our country is still in the favourable position of having to import 20s. worth of goods to balance every £ sterling of our exports. We must either do that or invest our capital abroad—a proceeding which certainly is not calculated to increase home employment.

Anonymous automobile manufacturers, who do not control their home market, notwithstanding a protective duty of 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* and who cannot even make a showing in neutral export markets, are promising national prosperity and decrease of unemployment if automobile users will buy their wares.

It will require a very well-informed person to discriminate between the claims of various industries and decide whether it is better by artificial means to increase employment in one industry at the inevitable expense of displacing labour in other directions. (Hear, hear.)

THE MCKENNA DUTIES

The second matter which is exercising almost every one interested in our industry at the present time is that of the McKenna duties. Why we immortalize the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna in this regard I do not know, because that gentleman particularly committed himself to taxation of automobiles as articles of luxury. No one to-day pretends that a motor-car is a luxury. Even the Government no longer levies its duties under such camouflage, although it permits horse traffic to litter, obstruct, and destroy our highways free of all taxation and restraint. The import duties now levied upon automobiles and parts brought into this country may or may not be for the good of the nation at large. Certainly, the duties produce a revenue which even the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be loth to lose. But if we regard the duties from a revenue point of view, then we certainly shall not achieve the object—namely, decrease of imports, which interested parties would have you believe is to the national advantage.

I do not want to inflict upon you any discursion concerning free trade or tariffs, but as the subject affects our company I wish to take this opportunity most emphatically to deny certain statements which have been made—namely, that the imposition of import duties has impelled foreign manufacturers to establish industrial works in Britain. Please let me be clear. The magnificent gesture of Mr. Henry Ford, to which I have previously referred, was made long years before the McKenna or any other sort of protective duties were mooted.

I have to go back to pre-War days to tell you that long before Mr. McKenna was Chancellor Mr. Henry Ford had acquired land in Britain, retained British architects and experts, built models of factories, and practically concluded his plans for the development of the European Ford industry, along the lines which this company is to-day pursuing. It was only the outbreak of War which postponed these plans. That they were not immediately resumed at the close of the War was owing to the fact that general disturbance of commercial conditions throughout the world seemed to indicate that it was unwise to do so at that time.

SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK

I think I may tell you frankly that our company does not object to the McKenna duties, and really does not care whether they are continued or removed, or varied. Whatever happens in that regard, I believe I can come before you next year with equal satisfaction. (Hear, hear.)

When I call your attention to the fact that the altogether 100 per cent. *bona fide* American-made motor-car is in certain classes selling in Great Britain, after paying the McKenna duties, in numbers which largely exceed the total output of competing British-made cars, not only in our home protected market, but equally accessible world markets, you will, I think, agree that the extension and development of the British automobile trade cannot safely be looked for in the direction of prohibitive or preferential tariffs. This is a matter of figures which can easily be substantiated by anyone who cares to investigate the subject.

I am anxious, however, that the members of this company shall understand that the existence of the McKenna duties did not influence or induce Ford enterprise in this country. Before there was any importation duty on automobiles into Britain Mr. Ford decided upon his plans for European industrial development, and I am sure that you will have patience and sympathy with me in wishing you to understand not only the point of view of Mr. Ford, but that of myself and of my British colleagues associated with me in the directing

(Continued in next column)

and management of this company. We are not the creatures of compulsion, but are expressions of voluntary and, I think, far-sighted prescience. (Hear, hear.)

FORDSON TRACTOR WORKS

One other side of our affairs which I think you will be interested to know of is the tractor factory at Cork. I am old-fashioned enough still to think of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as I learned geography in my youth. Our company possesses an enterprise in the Irish Free State which employs nearly seven thousand men and which earns for us considerable profits, and which exports into the markets of the world a product of which we, as Britishers, can be very proud. Even though we regard the Irish Free State as a detached portion of the United Kingdom, yet I believe there is sufficient interest to ensure a mutual acknowledgment that the British Empire is largely benefited by the development of industry in Southern Ireland.

To those manufacturers who are obsessed with the superficial appearance of things and observing that Ireland is not in the aggregate a large industrial producer or consumer, I would say that wherever a factory is established, even in England, raw materials have to be transported into that factory, and the finished product has to be distributed to consumers who are remote. It does not cost, for example, the engineering industry very much more to take these raw materials to Cork and distribute finished product from that locality than it would to conduct similar operations from recognized industrial centres in our country. It is, therefore, only a question of studying industrial compensations, and I can assure you that Southern Ireland has something serious to say in this regard.

I have now formally to submit to you a resolution that the balance-sheet and accounts, as submitted, be approved and adopted, and that the reserves and depreciations, as mentioned in the directors' report, also be approved and adopted, and that a dividend of 10 per cent. be declared in respect of the trading period covered ended December 31, 1929. I will ask someone kindly to second these proposals. Before putting them to the meeting, I shall be most happy to answer any inquiries to the best of my ability. (Cheers.)

The RT. HON. LORD ILLINGWORTH OF DENTON, P.C., seconded the proposals, which were unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors (Mr. Henry Ford and Sir John T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.) were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Mellors, Basden and Mellors) were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE GENERAL GAS COMPANY

REDUCED PRICE OF GAS

HEAT AS AN ESSENTIAL COMMODITY

MR. A. M. PADDON'S REVIEW

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Brighton and Hove General Gas Company was held yesterday at the offices, 5, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. A. M. PADDON, M.Inst.C.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Hyde C. Burton, F.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Will you take the report and accounts as read generally? (Agreed.) Dealing first with the report, in order to move the first resolution, in the second and third paragraphs there are two matters of immediate interest. The first discloses the extension of our business during the year 1929, which is in itself satisfactory, as we are not accustomed here to any very large and abnormal increases in our business. The third paragraph tells you that during the year we have reduced the price of gas from 9.6d. per therm to 9.0d. per therm. This represents a reduction of 0.6d. per therm, which is equal to 3d. per 1,000 cubic feet. That, reduced into figures, means that the consumers this year will be charged something like £30,000 less in the current year, compared with the beginning of last year, but as this reduction was made in two separate amounts the total saving to the consumer during the period under review is about £17,000, which is a not unimportant amount.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Proceeding to the accounts, there is nothing in regard to the statement of capital stock to which I need draw attention. That remains as it was. With respect to loan capital, we have benefited by general legislation by the augmentation of our borrowing powers by some £120,000. This is the result of a general measure, and is not peculiar to ourselves. It will be extremely useful to us in the development of our business. Going to the bottom of page 5, taking into consideration the total capital receipts, if you analyse these they will show that the capital we employ per million cubic feet sold only amounts to £427, if we exclude the amount added on conversion. This is a very low figure, and helps to improve the company in the relationship between its capital employed and its business. Coming to statement "C" on the succeeding pages, it will be seen that we have expended during the current year on new buildings, plant, new mains, and new meters the sum of £54,933, which is reduced by an amount deducted for depreciation of over £11,000. This means that the new business acquired during the year has been obtained at practically the same capital rate as was recorded in the business preceding it—namely, at about £427 per million.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Going to the revenue account on page 9, on the credit side it will be seen, by comparison, that our total rental exceeds that of a year ago by a sum of £1,577, which, taking into account the reduction of price that I have mentioned, may be regarded as wholly satisfactory. When we come to residual products, these constitute the most sensitive point in gas accounts at this particular juncture, as very often there are disturbing factors in connexion with residuals. To epitomize them, while coke has realized £8,268 more, tar has realized £8,324 less. Setting these accounts against those of a year ago, there is only a total difference of £56, which, having regard to the recorded results of other gas undertakings, is extremely satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) Most undertakings have had to record a heavy loss in this particular item, while we have practically preserved our position. The difference between the total receipts for the year 1929 and the preceding year is very small. We have received £1,423 more.

EXPENDITURE ON APPARATUS

In regard to the sales of gas, which I have hitherto referred to in percentages and therms, we have increased our business during the year by over 100,000,000 cubic feet. On the debit side of the account, by reason of the increase in the sale of gas alone, there is an advance in the total cost of coal, oil, and coke of nearly £4,000. Our repairs, maintenance and renewal of works and plant have cost £12,000 more, and that amount is thoroughly well represented in the improvement of our apparatus and the greater efficiency acquired by that expenditure. With regard to the rest of the accounts, it is singular how closely they conform to those of a year ago. So much so that there is really no particular item to which I need draw your attention, except perhaps the ninth item relating to the repair and maintenance of stoves and fittings, on which we have spent some £3,600 less. That figure represents even now a little over 6d. per 1,000, which is an ample provision for this apparatus, but we have reduced by depreciation the older forms of apparatus coming under this heading, and by charging a more appropriate proportion of this expenditure to revenue than in previous years we keep it under closer control.

In the earlier days of gas undertakings there was a tendency to consider these stoves and fittings as more or less permanent plant, but they more accurately conform to the description of implements, because they become out of date. They demand a very large sum for renewal, and even when maintained in the best possible physical condition they no longer constitute in the books of the company the value that they were when they were first fitted. They must be treated from that point of view if there is to be sound finance. There is one item more in the revenue account to which I might refer, and that is the rates, which are £2,700 less, which you will regard as gratifying. The total maintenance charge, which is just under 20d. per 1,000, is a guarantee that the works and plant of the company is being maintained in a state of full efficiency. Going to the bottom of the account, our total expenditure is £11,787 more and our profit £10,364 less. In the profit and loss account there is nothing particular which calls for comment. There is a small charge on the debit side of £183 for promoting a special Act. I have great pleasure in being able to tell you that we are going forward with a new Bill for the purposes which I mentioned a year ago. We shall be spared expense in connexion with that measure, which is unopposed, and it will afford the facilities necessary to enable us to put our house in order.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS

On the other side, you will see we brought into this account £77,417, and we take out of it £79,075, so that we have improved our position by something over £1,600. With regard to the reserve fund, you will see there is a recorded transfer from the profit and loss account of £2,534, bringing the total amount to some £92,600, which is wholly invested in Government and Trustee securities. The special purposes fund benefits by a transfer from the revenue account of £8,000, increasing it to £54,601, of which £43,000 is invested. The renewal fund has been supplemented by £3,600 from the revenue account, but being something in the way of a floating balance for the requirements of the works its dimensions are not so important as those preceding it. The capital redemption fund is an anachronism, as its dimensions will show. The benefit fund shows that we have transferred from the revenue account just under £5,000, and we have distributed during the year £5,520. This fund is subject to limitations imposed by Parliament.

As I explained a year ago, it was inaugurated some 18 years ago, and the amounts authorized, either by way of accretion or by way of aggregation, are inconsistent with the circumstances we have to deal with to-day. We are taking powers to reconstitute our position in regard to this matter, and I trust when we meet again we shall be able to show you the necessary reorganization of it.

Turning to the balance-sheet, there is not a great deal there to which I need refer. I spoke to you about the decrease in the floating balance in respect of stoves on hire, and you will see this balance at Item No. 5 on page 15, where it stands at £51,598, which is a decrease of over £5,000 from what it was a year ago; this is an eminently satisfactory advance in the right direction. With regard to the investments, they are shown at their book values of £154,231, and the footnote will tell you that their value on December 31 last was over £164,000. That again is a satisfactory relation between the book value and the actual asset. I think that is all I need say to you with regard to the accounts themselves.

PROSPECTS OF THE GAS INDUSTRY

Like every other body of gas investors, you will be concerned as to the future, and I do not think in our domestic and particular circumstances there is anything to apprehend. Our business is carried on very much as any other gas undertaking. We have the same category of difficulties to deal with, but you may rest assured that we know how to meet them. I think the gas investors are mainly concerned with the general prospects of the gas industry. Many of them appreciate the advantages and also the disabilities of gas undertakings. Some people occasionally say to me: "You know there will not be any gas companies left in another 30 years." I reply that I have heard that for 30 years past, and tell people that if they believe such will be the case they had better go and sell their stock. I notice, however, that those people generally go and buy a little more gas stock. I do not think there is any real reason to form the conclusion that the position of the gas industry is any worse now than it was a year ago, or than it has been in recent years.

COMPETITION OF ELECTRICITY

We are threatened with certain novelties and certain departures with which we were not familiar in the past. There is the great political emphasis laid on the electrical industry by the Government, who seem to be subsidizing and developing it as if it were a Governmental rather than an industrial matter. I do not think that will affect us seriously in the long run. The best-informed electrical authorities do not apprehend much advantage from it themselves. To attempt to enjoin and enforce the use of electricity indiscriminately, for what it can and cannot do, and for that which it is applicable and that for which it has no utility, cannot long be continued with advantage to those promoting it. If we take a broad view of the gas industry its development will appear to be as marked to-day as at any time in its history.

AN AMERICAN COMPARISON

I was examining recently a few statistics with regard to the gas industry in the United States of America. I selected for that purpose the statistics coming from New York. It may be said "Why do you do that, and what is done over there does not necessarily apply here, and it need not be a definite indication of anything in relation to us." The answer to that is that the user of gas and electricity in America is closely associated, and it is much more complete and advanced than it is in this country. The amount of electricity and gas used per head is very much greater than that which we have recorded on this side of the Atlantic. They are in close competition in America. There are facilities ready to the hand of all consumers there, and therefore if there should be a marked advantage of one over the other it should disclose itself when both the commodities are available, and both are used to a greater extent than they are in this country.

What are the facts? In 1919 the total amount of gas sold in New York—in greater New York—was 53,000,000,000. In 1928 it was 71,000,000,000, an increase of nearly 30 per cent. If you select the biggest undertaking in New York, which is the Consolidated, in 1928 they sold 43,000,000,000, a figure very nearly approximating to the sale of the Gas Light and Coke Company in London. In 1919 the Consolidated Company only sold 33,000,000,000. In the case of that company there was an increase of over 30 per cent. You find that there, where expenditure is a lesser consideration than here, gas has advanced at an extraordinary rate.

In the general gas industry of America there has been no decrease of sales for 21 years, and in 10 years the use per head has increased by 70 per cent. That would look at least encouraging. Many of the circumstances that have been encountered there are coming upon us here. In one city out of 100 houses 94 had no domestic assistance. That meant that they were dependent for every facility for fuel, lighting, and heating for the household. It was pointed out that in those houses electricity, gas, water, everything of that kind was laid on, and it was emphasized that out of all the commodities gas advanced at the greatest rate, even when associated with what is regarded in this country as its competitors.

INSEPARABLE ADJUNCT TO CIVILIZATION

I do not think there is any general competition between gas and electricity in this country. Gas is used for certain purposes, and electricity for others. It is only when the municipality or the Government supervene, restrain, direct, or inspire the use of electricity that you get a clash which in an ordinary commercial atmosphere would not occur. I do not think we need apprehend any more in the future than we have in the past in regard to electrical competition. It might be said: "What is the gas industry looking to, and what is the staple form of expectation?" The answer is: "Heat through the naked flame." My own opinion is, and I think it is shared by many technical people, that gas is an inseparable adjunct to any form of civilization. You can get heat in other ways, but it has never satisfied the public demand. Any other form has never been able to live. The only acceptable and generally adopted form of heat will be by the naked flame. That we can supply in its purity, and give it at any point and to any amount, and that is a matter which is of the greatest importance. While we can do that we have something which will not go out of fashion, and which will preserve its appeal to the public against any alternative proposition with which it may be faced. (Cheers.) I beg to move that the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be received and adopted.

Mr. G. W. CAREY (deputy-chairman) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The recommendations of the board were approved, and the retiring directors, Mr. F. H. Jones, M.Inst.C.E., and Mr. William Cash, F.C.A., were reappointed. The retiring auditor was re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and the staff.

LONDON BRICK COMPANY AND FORDERS, LIMITED

EXPANDING TURNOVER AND INCREASED PROFITS

THOUSAND MILLION OUTPUT

BIG SUMMER DEMAND

MR. P. M. STEWART'S STATEMENT

The THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London Brick Company and Forders, Limited, was held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, W.C.

Mr. P. MALCOLM STEWART, O.B.E., J.P. (the chairman of the company), presided.

Mr. A. GUTHRIE STEWART (joint secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. F. H. PARROTT, F.C.A., representing the auditors, Messrs. Derbyshire and Co., having read the report of his firm, said that no doubt shareholders would welcome a statement from the auditors that they had regularly carried out a share transfer audit for the company for the past five years, and during that period no share certificates had been sealed and issued by the directors that had not first been approved by his firm.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume it is your wish to take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

THE BALANCE-SHEET

If you will turn to the balance-sheet you will observe that the authorised Ordinary share capital now stands at £1,600,000, having been increased by £600,000 in accordance with the resolution submitted to and passed by the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting held on June 24 last. With the £400,000 of 8 per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares the total authorized capital of the company is thus brought up to £2,000,000.

Of the increased Ordinary share capital 200,000 shares were issued in July of last year, when shareholders were given the opportunity of subscribing at par for one new share in respect of every five shares held. A further issue of 200,000 Ordinary shares, again at par, was made in November, when one share was offered for every six held. Thus the issued Ordinary share capital was raised from £1,000,000 to £1,400,000. Sundry creditors show an increase of £42,842, mainly due to the additional number of plants being operated.

Loans from subsidiary companies at £52,748 comprise a new item in the balance-sheet, and are set up so as to comply with the Companies Act, 1929. Last year they were deducted from the amount representing investments in these companies.

The general depreciation reserve account has been strengthened by the addition of £150,000, which is £25,000 more than the amount provided last year and brings the total of this account up to £530,000, a substantial sum, but one which we hope will continue to grow healthily during the next few years. (Hear, hear.)

FIXED ASSETS AND SUBSIDIARY HOLDINGS

If you will turn to the credit side of the balance-sheet you will see that £486,713 has been added to the fixed assets account. This sum represents the amount expended during the course of the year in extending our established works and the net amount added for the purchase of the Bletchley Brick Company, Limited.

The amount invested in subsidiary companies at £714,676 shows an increase of £54,691. This increase is partly due to the purchase of all the outstanding shares. It is gratifying that we now own the whole of the issued capital in these subsidiary companies, and that they are not burdened with any prior charges. The increase is, however, mainly accounted for by the fact that whereas last year the amount shown in the balance-sheet in respect of investments was the net amount after deduction of the loans due from these companies, this year they are set up on the debit side of the balance-sheet. When the time comes to liquidate these subsidiary companies the loans will be absorbed and deducted, as we shall then owe the money to ourselves, and the liability will disappear from the balance-sheet.

Stocks in trade are increased by £22,535 and sundry debtors and debit balances by £35,145, these additions being due respectively to the increased production and turnover attained during the year. Cash at bankers and British Government securities at £124,911 show an advance of £17,293.

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

If you will now turn to the profit and loss account you will see that the profit on trading and income from various sources, after providing reserves for taxation, &c., is £426,271, as compared with £334,113 in the previous year, an increase of £92,158. This increase is due to the expansion in turnover and to the increased dividends received from the subsidiary companies. The profits earned enable us, after placing £150,000 to general depreciation reserve account and after providing for the dividend on the Eight per Cent. Preference shares, which absorbs £32,000, to recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., less tax, making 20 per cent. for the year. There remains £1,000 to be added to the carry forward, which will then stand at £221,000. You will, I believe, agree that the results obtained are satisfactory and justify the policy of expansion on which we embarked some two years ago. (Hear, hear.)

I should like to remind you that when we declared the third interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid in December last, we did so in order to assist the shareholders to meet the call in respect of new Ordinary share capital, and to prevent erroneous expectation with regard to a final dividend we then stated in the circular issued that a dividend exceeding 20 per cent. for the year must not be anticipated. We have during the past year maintained the policy of giving the shareholders the opportunity of subscribing at par for any fresh issues of Ordinary share capital.

THOUSAND MILLION MARK REACHED

In addressing you last year I stated that our objective was to raise the annual productive capacity of the works to one thousand millions, and I am gratified to be able to report that this has been accomplished. (Hear, hear.) It marks an epoch in the history of the company, and in the brick-making industry. It will help you to visualize what this production means when I state that it is sufficient to build a standard subsidy house every two and a half minutes of the working day throughout the year without making any deductions for lost time in wet weather. There need be no fear of any shortage of bricks for Government schemes.

During the year we marketed our full production despite the fact that the demand for bricks fell off very considerably during the first three months, building operations being brought almost to a standstill in February and March owing to the severe weather. The situation was not easy, but we were confident that on a return to normal weather conditions the trade would again open up, and we continued producing at full speed, although this resulted in our having at one time to stack at the works nearly 50,000,000 bricks. This enabled us to keep our men fully employed during the winter months. Events justified our forecast of the situation, and the heavy demand experienced during the summer cleared the brickyards of these stocks. Despite our increased output in some districts customers were kept waiting for bricks. The notice given by the late Government of a partial withdrawal of the subsidy resulted in much building being hurried forward with feverish haste for completion by September 30. It is difficult to handle these bursts of trade. It would ease the situation if our customers would take delivery in the winter months of as much of their requirements as is possible, and we thank those who have already assisted us in this direction.

ENTERPRISE OF RAILWAYS AND BUILDING SOCIETIES

I should like to acknowledge the assistance we have received from the railway companies in dealing with this matter, and the enterprise some of them have shown in helping us in other directions. Our policy is to seek the cooperation of the railways with regard to transport problems. We shall need their help if we are to keep off the already congested

THE SKEFKO BALL BEARING COMPANY

GROWTH OF NET PROFITS

INCREASE IN OUTPUT AND SALES

SUCCESS OF RATIONALIZATION POLICY

NEW WORKS EXTENSIONS

OVER £2,000,000 BRITISH CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN SKF

The TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Skefko Ball Bearing Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Skefko Works, Luton.

SIR HENRY PEYSON, before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, referred to the very severe loss which the company had sustained through the death of Mr. Harold Bendikson, a very valued member of the board.

Turning to the achievements of the past year he went on to say: The past year has been one of marked growth and development in every branch of the company's business, and the report and balance-sheet cannot fail to give cause for satisfaction to the shareholders.

RATIONALIZATION

The necessity of producing a large number of different types and sizes of ball and roller bearings has always been the principal obstacle in the way of lowering the costs of production in the ball-bearing industry, and it is gratifying, therefore, to be able to state that we have overcome this difficulty to a great extent in the new extension to our works at Luton, now in full production. The results of the continuous efforts of your company to rationalise production will clearly be seen, I think, from the following table of the average daily output of ball and roller bearings per factory employee during the last five years:—

1925	6.2
1926	8.4
1927	9.8
1928	10.9
1929	12.2

In view of this increase in production per employee it is perhaps only natural, yet very gratifying, that the average pay in the works should now be higher than it has ever been since the post-War boom period.

There is a general impression prevailing that rationalization leads to increased unemployment, but I am happy to say that, in spite of new labour-saving methods of production introduced by your company, employment is now given to more people than ever before, with the exception of a short period in 1925.

INCREASED SALES

The output in our ball factory has reached approximately 1,000,000 balls per day, which is more than the quantity used in our production of ball bearings. Sales of loose balls have increased considerably, but the price level is still very depressed.

With the addition to the new factory the production of bearings has increased as anticipated, but even now it is insufficient to meet the demand. I am glad to say that this increase in demand comes from all classes of industries—with the exception of agriculture, which is, of course, at present in a very depressed state.

The following facts indicating the order position may, perhaps, be of interest:—

Unfilled orders at December 31, 1929, were 51 per cent. higher than the previous year.

Orders from the motor-car and motor-cycle industries, which in 1927 amounted to about 1,100,000 bearings, increased to 2,000,000 bearings in 1929.

In view of the present general conditions of British industry it is worthy of note that orders in hand for the first month of this year are 19 per cent. higher than for the corresponding period of last year.

In line with the satisfactory increase in production and sales, I am pleased to say that the scope of application for both ball and roller bearings continues to expand, particularly in the heavier applications, where hitherto the use of anti-friction bearings has not been so general.

I would refer particularly to the steadily increasing use of our double-row self-aligning roller bearing for such applications as railway axle boxes, steel rolling mills, paper-making machinery, cement-making machinery, and other similar fields where load and speed conditions are particularly severe. In every instance, especially in the case of railway axle bearings, which are now in use on 83 important railways of the world, the adoption of roller bearings has proved a success, and we may therefore look forward to a growing demand for our larger products.

EXTENSIONS

I have already referred to the recent enlargement of the works, but expansion does not stop here. The considerable increase in demand for the products of your company, as well as the desirability of procuring more floor space for office accommodation and rationalization of production in the original factory at Luton, has necessitated new extensions. Part of these are now under construction, and the remainder will be commenced in the immediate future. These latter extensions will increase the productive capacity of the factory by approximately 30 per cent.

I am glad to be able to say that these important additions to buildings and plant will be made without the necessity of obtaining new capital in any form.

BALANCE-SHEET

The principal items of the 1929 balance-sheet will be seen from the following table, which also shows the position at the end of the two previous years:—

—	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Net Profit for year* ..	60,056	40,930	28,652
Bank Overdraft	—	21,603	37,801
Cash at Bank ..	30,727	—	—
Creditors and Bills Payable ..	106,155	70,793	75,294
Plant and Properties (Less Reserves) ..	222,656	236,842	240,513
Debtors (Less Reserves) ..	125,065	95,264	83,709
Stocks	307,752	302,437	286,372
*After charging Depreciation, Reserves, &c., amounting to..	£45,330	£42,867	£26,951

The increases in stock figures, as well as in debtors and creditors, are accounted for by the increased turnover.

PROFITS

The net profits, after charging depreciation, reserves, taxes, directors and auditors' fees, &c., for the last three years have been (in per cent. of the share capital):—

1927	6 per cent.
1928	8 per cent.
1929	12 per cent.

For the present year the net earnings, before charging depreciation, reserves, &c., are about £105,000, which represents 21 per cent. of the capital working in your company, so that I think you will agree with me that the net profit is conservatively calculated.

BRITISH CAPITAL

It is also of special interest to note that during the period under review the International SKF concern, to which the company is affiliated, has made a second issue of shares in London. I am glad to be able to put on record that now, after this second issue, there is more than £3,000,000 British capital working in SKF, and I think I am right in saying that this is a larger amount of British capital than is invested in all the other ball and roller bearing industries of the world put together.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Settlement Dates

Ticket ..	Mar. 18	April 1	April 22
Pay-day ..	Mar. 20	April 3	April 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
58½ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	53¼	53⅛ +⅛
98⅝ 91½	Do. 4% ..	93½	94½ +⅛
103¾ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102¼	102⅛ ..
101⅝ 99½	Do. 4% ..	101⅝	101⅝ ..
91⅝ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	88⅜	88⅜ +⅛
98½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	92⅛	92⅜ +⅛
96⅝ 90	Do. Red. ..	92⅛	92⅜ +⅛
80¾ 72⅞	Conversion, 5½% ..	76	76⅛ +⅛
100 93	Do. 4½% ..	95⅝	95⅞ ..
100⅛ 99⅝	Treas. 5½% '30	100¾	100⅞ ..
101⅝ 97¾	Do. 5% '35-45	101¼	101⅜ ..
100 96½	Do. 4½% '37-42	100	100⅛ +⅛
98⅛ 94⅞	Do. 4½% '39-44	99⅛	99¼ ..
97½ 93⅝	Do. 4% '31-53	96⅝	96⅝ ..
60¾ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	56¼	57¼ —¼
64 60¾	Do. 3% ..	61½	62½ ..
63⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3%	62⅜	62⅝ +⅛
94⅝ 87	Transf.5% '20-45	89	89 ..
266 239	Bank of England	248	251 ..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	79	81 ..
71⅝ 60	India, 3½% ..	58½	59½ ..
91¼ 84	Do. 5% ..	51	52 +½
91¼ 84	Do. 5½% ..	56	57 ..
101⅞ 98	Do. 6% ..	99¼	100¼ ..
92⅜ 80½	Do. 4½% '50-55	81¼	82¼ +¼
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106	107 ..
95⅜ 60	Lds. City, 3% ..	62	63 +⅛
76¼ 70	Do. Con. 2½% ..	70	71 ..
104⅝ 99¼	Do. 5% '46-66	101⅜	102⅜ +⅛
104½ 100	Corp. of Lds. 6%	103	104 +⅛
63⅜ 59	Met. Water, "B"	63¼	63¼ +¼
67⅜ 58⅜	Do. "A" ..	61	62 ..
87 81	Met. Cons. 3% ..	83½	84½ ..
73⅝ 67½	Do. 2½% ..	69½	70½ ..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 5% "A" ..	59½	60⅛ ..
83½ 76¼	Do. 4% "B" ..	78	79 ..
100¾ 93	Do. 4½% ..	95	96 +⅛

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98	98⅛	..
99¼	90½	Do. 5% '45-75	90¼	90¾	..
91¼	84¼	Can., 4% '40-60	87	87⅛	..
93⅝	85¼	Do. 5% '26-46	89¼	89¼	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95	95⅛	..
82⅝	78⅜	Do. 3½% '29-49	81	81½	..
81⅜	76¾	Do. 3½% '49	78¾	79	..
80¾	72⅝	Do. 3% '23-53	80¼	80⅝	+⅛
100	93	Do. 4% '31-63	96⅝	97	..
102½	99⅝	Treas. 5½% '30	100¾	100⅞	..
101⅝	97¾	Do. 5% '35-45	101¼	101⅜	..
100	96½	Do. 4½% '37-42	100	100⅛	+⅛
98⅛	94⅞	Do. 4½% '39-44	99⅛	99¼	..
97½	93⅝	Do. 4% '31-53	96⅝	96⅝	..
61¾	55	Irish Land, 2½%	56¼	57¼	—¼
64	60¾	Do. 3% ..	61½	62½	..
63⅛	60	Local Loans, 3%	62⅜	62⅝	+¼
94⅝	87	Tvaal 5% '25-45	89	89	..
266	239	Bank of England	248	251	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	79	81	..
71⅝	60	India, 3½% ..	58½	59½	..
91¼	84	Do. 5% ..	51	52	+½
91¼	84	Do. 5½% ..	56	57	+½
101⅞	98	Do. 6% ..	99¼	100¼	..
92⅜	80½	Do. 4½% '50-55	81¼	82¼	+¼
109	103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106	107	..
95⅜	60	Lds. City, 3% ..	62	63	+⅛
76¼	70	Do. Con. 2½% ..	70	71	..
104⅝	99¼	Do. 5% '46-66	101⅜	102⅜	+⅛
104½	100	Corp. of Lds. 6%	103	104	+⅛
63⅜	59	Met. Water, "B"	63¼	63¼	+¼
67⅜	58⅜	Do. "A" ..	61	62	..
87	81	Met. Cons. 3% ..	83½	84½	..
73⅝	67½	Do. 2½% ..	69½	70½	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 5% "A" ..	59½	60⅛	..
83½	76¼	Do. 4% "B" ..	78	79	..
111¼	103½	Do. 4½% ..	111	112	..
77¼	..	Egyptian Unified	76	76	..
20⅛	..	French, 5% ..	20½	20⅝	..
20	..	Do. 4% ..	19⅜	20¼	..
102⅜	..	Mdi. 6% ..	102⅜	103¼	+¼
102⅛	..	Nord, 6% ..	102⅛	103⅛	+¼
102⅜	..	Orléans, 6% ..	102¾	103⅜	+¼
102⅜	..	P.L.M., 6% ..	103¼	104¼	+¼
108¼	..	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108	109	+¼
105⅜	..	German, 7% ..	105¼	106¼	..
59	..	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58	59	..
74	..	Do. 8% 1914 ..	73	74	..
102	..	Do., 7% Refugee ..	102	103	..
90	..	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½	90½	..
100¾	..	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100	101	..
17¾	..	Italian, 5% ..	17¼	18¼	..
100¾	..	Do. Cst. Treasury "B"	101	102	+¼
74	..	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	73¾	74⅜	+¼
91⅛	..	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91½	92½	+¼
96⅝	..	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99¼	100	..
95½	..	Tokyo (City of) 5½%	92	93	..
20	..	Mexican, 5% ..	18	20	..
81	..	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	81	82	+⅛
90½	..	Polish, 7% ..	90½	91⅛	+⅛
42¾	..	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½	43	..
47	..	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46	47	..
3¼	..	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	2½	3½	..
3½	..	Do., 5% 1906 ..	3	4	..
102½	..	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102	103	..
14	..	Turkish, 4% Unified	12¾	13¼	—¼
64	..	Uruguay, 3½% ..	63	65	..
11¼	..	Peruvian Corp.	10¼	11¼	..
52½	..	Do., Pref.	51¼	52¼	..
105	..	German Potash, 7% ..	104¾	105¾	..
82	..	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	80	87	+2

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91	..	Great Western ..	89¾	89½	..
—	..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78¼	79¼	..
—	..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	93¼	94¼	..
—	..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89¾	90¾	+¼
51⅞	..	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	50½	51¼	..
—	..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76½	77½	+¼
—	..	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	73½	74½	..
—	..	Do., 4% Pref. ..	68¼	69¼	..
10⅜	..	L. and N. East., Def. ..	10⅜	10⅞	..
54½	..	Do., Pref. ..	55¼	56	..
—	..	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56	57	+¼
64¼	..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	65½	66½	+½
76⅛	..	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	76½	77¼	..
81¼	..	Do., 5% 1927 ..	84	85	+1
57¼	..	Lon. Mid. and Scot. ..	56¼	57¼	..
79	..	Bulgaria, 7% ..	77	79	..
92⅞	..	Chile, 6%, 1926 ..	92½	93½	..
86	..	Do., 3% 1911 ..	85	87	..
104¼	..	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	103	105	..
96¾	..	Chinese, 5%, 1898 ..	95¼	96¼	..
81¼	..	Do., 4½% 1896 ..	81	82	..
47⅛	..	Do., 5% 1912 ..	47	49	..
61⅛	..	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60¾	61¾	..
59¾	..	Do., Shanghai-K., 5%	57	59	—1
25	..	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	22	25	—1
33½	..	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30	30	..
111¼	..	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111	112	..
77¼	..	Egyptian Unified ..	76	76	..
20⅛	..	French, 5% ..	20⅛	20⅜	..
20	..	Do., 4% ..	19⅜	20¼	..
102⅜	..	Mdi, 6% ..	102⅜	103¼	+¼
102⅛	..	Nord, 6% ..	102⅛	103⅛	+¼
102⅜	..	Orléans, 6% ..	102¾	103⅜	+¼
102⅜	..	P.L.M., 6% ..	103¼	104¼	+¼
108¼	..	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108	109	+¼
105⅜	..	German, 7% ..	105¼	106¼	..
59	..	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58	59	..
74	..	Do., 8% 1914 ..	73	74	..
102	..	Do., 7% Refugee ..	102	103	..
90	..	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½	90½	..
100¾	..	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100	101	..
17¾	..	Italian, 5% ..	17¼	18¼	..
100¾	..	Do. Cst. Treasury "B"	101	102	+¼
74	..	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	73¾	74⅜	+¼
91⅛	..	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91½	92½	+¼
96⅝	..	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99¼	100	..
95½	..	Tokyo (City of) 5½%	92	93	..
20	..	Mexican, 5% ..	18	20	..
81	..	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	81	82	+⅛
90½	..	Polish, 7% ..	90½	91⅛	+⅛
42¾	..	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½	43	..
47	..	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46	47	..
3¼	..	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	2½	3½	..
3½	..	Do., 5% 1906 ..	3	4	..
102½	..	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102	103	..
14	..	Turkish, 4% Unified	12¾	13¼	—¼
64	..	Uruguay, 3½% ..	63	65	..
11¼	..	Peruvian Corp.	10¼	11¼	..
52½	..	Do., Pref.	51¼	52¼	..
105	..	German Potash, 7% ..	104¾	105¾	..
82	..	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	80	87	+2

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Mar. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
84½	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	84½	85½ +½
81⅛	Do., 4% 1900 ..	82½	83½ +½
90⅛	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	90	91 ..
102¼	Austrian, 6% ..	102	103 ..
110	Belgian, 7% ..	109¾	110¾ ..
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	90¾	91¾ ..
51⅞	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	53⅛	54½ +½
53¾	Do., 4% Rescission ..	56	57 +½
64¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	65½	66½ +½
76⅛	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	76½	77¼ +½
81¼	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	84	85 +1
57¼	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	56¼	57¼ ..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	77	79 ..
92⅞	Chile, 6%, 1926 ..	92½	93½ ..
86	Do., 3% 1911 ..	85	87 ..
104¼	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	103	105 ..
96¾	Chinese, 5%, 1898 ..	95¼	96¼ ..
81¼	Do., 4½% 1896 ..	81	82 ..
47⅛	Do., 5% 1912 ..	47	49 ..
61⅛	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60¾	61¾ ..
59¾	Do., Shanghai-K., 5%	57	59 —1
25	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	22	25 —1
33½	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30	30 ..
111¼	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111	112 ..
77¼	Egyptian Unified ..	76	76 ..
20⅛	French, 5% ..	20⅛	20⅜ ..
20	Do., 4% ..	19⅜	20¼ ..
102⅜	Mdi, 6% ..	102⅜	103¼ +¼
102⅛	Nord, 6% ..	102⅛	103⅛ +¼
102⅜	Orléans, 6% ..	102¾	103⅜ +¼
102⅜	P.L.M., 6% ..	103¼	104¼ +¼
108¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108	109 +¼
105⅜	German, 7% ..	105¼	106¼ ..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58	59 ..
74	Do., 8% 1914 ..	73	74 ..
102	Do., 7% Refugee ..	102	103 ..
90	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½	90½ ..
100¾	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100	101 ..
17¾	Italian, 5% ..	17¼	18¼ ..
100¾	Do. Cst. Treasury "B"	101	102 +¼
74	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	73¾	74⅜ +¼
91⅛	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91½	92½ +¼
96⅝	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99¼	100 ..
95½	Tokyo (City of) 5½%	92	93 ..
20	Mexican, 5% ..	18	20 ..
81	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	81	82 +⅛
90½	Polish, 7% ..	90½	91⅛ +⅛
42¾	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½	43 ..
47	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46	47 ..
3¼	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	2½	3½ ..
3½	Do., 5% 1906 ..	3	4 ..
102½	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102	103 ..
14	Turkish, 4% Unified	12¾	13¼ —¼
64	Uruguay, 3½% ..	63	65 ..
11¼	Peruvian Corp.	10¼	11¼ ..
52½	Do., Pref.	51¼	52¼ ..
105	German Potash, 7% ..	104¾	105¾ ..
82	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	80	87 +2

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91	..	Great Western ..	89¾	89½	..
—	..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78¼	79¼	..
—	..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	93¼	94¼	..
—	..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89¾	90¾	+¼
51⅞	..	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	50½	51¼	..
—	..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76½	77½	+¼
—	..	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	73½	74½	..
—	..	Do., 4% Pref. ..	68¼	69¼	..
10⅜	..	L. and N. East., Def. ..	10⅜	10⅞	..
54½	..	Do., Pref. ..	55¼	56	..
—	..	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56	57	+¼
64¼	..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	65½	66½	+½
76⅛	..	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	76½	77¼	..
81¼	..	Do., 5% 1927 ..	84	85	+1
57¼	..	Lon. Mid. and Scot. ..	56¼	57¼	..
79	..	Bulgaria, 7% ..	77	79	..
92⅞	..	Chile, 6%, 1926 ..	92½	93½	..
86	..	Do., 3% 1911 ..	85	87	..
104¼	..	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	103	105	..
96¾	..	Chinese, 5%, 1898 ..	95¼	96¼	..
81¼	..	Do., 4½% 1896 ..	81	82	..
47⅛	..	Do., 5% 1912 ..	47	49	..
61⅛	..	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60¾	61¾	..
59¾	..	Do., Shanghai-K., 5%	57	59	—1
25	..	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	22	25	—1
33½	..	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30	30	..
111¼	..	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111	112	..
77¼	..	Egyptian Unified ..	76	76	..
20⅛	..	French, 5% ..	20⅛	20⅜	..
20	..	Do., 4% ..	19⅜	20¼	..
102⅜	..	Mdi, 6% ..	102⅜	103¼	+¼
102⅛	..	Nord, 6% ..	102⅛	103⅛	+¼
102⅜	..	Orléans, 6% ..	102¾	103⅜	+¼
102⅜	..	P.L.M., 6% ..	103¼	104¼	+¼
108¼	..	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108	109	+¼
105⅜	..	German, 7% ..	105¼	106¼	..
59	..	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58	59	..
74	..	Do., 8% 1914 ..	73	74	..
102	..	Do., 7% Refugee ..	102	103	..
90	..	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½	90½	..
100¾	..	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100	101	..
17¾	..	Italian, 5% ..	17¼	18¼	..
100¾	..	Do. Cst. Treasury "B"	101	102	+¼
74	..	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	73¾	74⅜	+¼
91⅛	..	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91½	92½	+¼
96⅝	..	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99¼	100	..
95½	..	Tokyo (City of) 5½%	92	93	..
20	..	Mexican, 5% ..	18	20	..
81	..	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	81	82	+⅛
90½	..	Polish, 7% ..	90½	91⅛	+⅛
42¾	..	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½	43	..
47	..	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46	47	..
3¼	..	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	2½	3½	..
3½	..	Do., 5% 1906 ..	3	4	..
102½	..	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102	103	..
14	..	Turkish, 4% Unified	12¾	13¼	—¼
64	..	Uruguay, 3½% ..	63	65	..
11¼	..	Peruvian Corp.	10¼	11¼	..
52½	..	Do., Pref.	51¼	52¼	..
105	..	German Potash, 7% ..	104¾	105¾	..
82	..	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	80	87	+2

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19½	+½	Nthn. Assur.	15¾	+¼
Atlas Assur.	12½	+¼	Phœnix, Fp.	14	+¼
Britannic ..	14⅞	..	Prudential ..	12	+¼
Com. Union	23½	+⅛	Do. " B "	38½	..
Eagle Star ..	11¾	..	Royal ..	8	+⅛
Empire Life	72½	..	R. Exchange	6	..
Gen. Accdt.	13⅞	+⅛	Scottish, "A"	16¼	+⅛
Guardian ..	9¾	..	Sea ..	74.0	..
Ldn. and L.	27½	+¼	Sun Insur. ..	2¾	..
Ldn. Assur.	9¾	+¼	Sun Life ..	83½	..
N. Brit. & M.	35½	+¼	Y'sh'r(50/-)	61½	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	19½	..
Bleachers ..	20/0	+5d	Fraissinets	25/0	..
Borax, Def.	4/-	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/9	..
Brad. Dyers	24/3	+6d	Impl. Chem.	25/4½	+3d
Brit. Celanese	11/9	+9d	Do., Defd.	7/9	+1½d
Do., 2nd Pf.	½	—6d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/6	..
B. Cot. Dyers	8/3	—5d	Linen Thread	11½	..
Brit. Reln. ..	5/3	..	Lister ..	15/9	..
Calico Print.	12/6	—9d	Patons & B.	20/0	..
Can. Celanese	2½	..	Rylands ..	20/9	..
Crane Amer.	5	..	Salt Union ..	1¼	..
Do.	64/0*	+6d	Salts (S'th'rn)	2/6	..
Costs	8/0	..	Sanit. Thomas	10/6	—5d
Courtaulds ..	2½	..	Wardle&Dav	15½	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	25/0	—1/0	Hydro Elec.	47¼	—⅛
Atlas	25/7½	..	Johnson&Ph.	27/0	..
Barcelona Tr.	24	+¼	Metro. Elec.	58/6*	..
B'mouth&Pl.	89/0	+3d	Mex.Lt.Cos.	70	..
Brazil Tract.	41	+⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	75½	+½
Brit. Insul'd	73/0	..	Mid.Counties	26/9*	—5d
Brush Elec. ..	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	22/6	..
Callender's ..	70/0	..	Perak Hlvcr	20/0	..
City of Lond	35/0	..	Siemens ..	28/0	..
County Lond	44/0	..	Telegr. Const.	24½	..
English Elec.	5⅜	..	Vic. Falls ..	21½	..
Gen. Elec. ..	47/0	+3d	Whitehall Pt.	24/3	..
Hadley's Ltd.	9	+½	Yorkshire ..	31/6	+3d

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A. ..	50/0	..
Alexanders ..	5⅝	..	Martins ..	77½	+½
Anglo-S. Am.	6¼	..	Merc. Ind., C.	15	..
Bk. of Aust.	12½	..	Midland, £1	77/0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¾	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. paid)	9¾	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	65	—½	National ..	51¼	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	38	..	Nat. Dist. B.	5¼	..
Bk. of N.Z.	54/9	..	Nat. Egypt ..	31½	—½
Barclays, A.	73¾	..	Nat. India ..	44¾	+¼
Do., B. ..	54/3	..	Nat. Prov. £4	13½	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/3	..	Ryl. of Can.	63	..
B. Overseas	5½	..	Stand. S.A.	14¼	..
Can. Com. ..	53½	..	Un. of Aust.	10¾	..
Char., India	16¾	+⅛	Un. Discount	66/6	..
District ..	3⅛	..	Westminster	75/6	+3d
Engl., S. & A.	6¼	..	Do., £1 ..	49/6	..
Hambros ..	9	..	Wms. Dens. A	40/6	..
Hongkong ..	107½*	—½			

MISCELLANEOUS

A.-E.-I. Trad.	14/0	—3d	Imp. Smith	17/0	—6d
Am. Dept. Pf.	4½	..	Imperial Tob.	4½	+⅛
Apollinaris ..	6/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can	4½	..
Assd. Cement	24/3	+1½d	Inc. Nickel ..	41	+1¼
Austin, B. H.	14/3	+6d	Krupps A. P.	29¾	..
Bovril	57/3	+6d	Lever, "A" ..	22/6	—1½d
Brit. Alum. ..	4⅝	+6d	Leyland, M. ..	20/-	..
Brit. Am. Tr.	5⅜	..	London Brick	39/0	..
Brit. Match	23/3	+1½d	Maconochie, D.	15/3	+3d
Brit. Oil Cake	31/3	—3d	Marconi Mar.	22/6	..
Brit. Port Cem	5	+¼	Do., Def. ..	22/6	+1½
Brit. Super ..	2/0	..	Mary. Units.	3½	+⅛
Cab.&W. "B"	27	..	Mather & P.	3½

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 21

Hyde Bird Seeds, 2/6- 8/- 9/9‡
Ice Rinks, 4/- 4/-
India Tyre and Rubber, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 21/- 21/-
Do., Def. -/- -/- -/-

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all ports), Guianas (British French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

9 A.M.—To Costa Rica.

NOON.—To China (all ports)*, Japan*.

4 P.M.—To Canada (all ports) (Mar. Post), Newfoundland (Mar. Post).

5 P.M.—To Canada (all ports), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Newfoundland, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo west, Katanga) and French Middle Congo*†, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

NOON.—To China (all ports)*, Japan*.

4 P.M.—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia), Guianas (British, French, and Dutch), French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O. London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Ital. pkt. (Duilio Cesare)	Mar. 10	8 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.†† (Alcantara)	Mar. 13	5.30 p.m.
Hamburg†† (Upwey Grange)	Mar. 15	8 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	Apl. 3	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL PARTS UNDER STATE CTRES : Air Mail†		
BAHAMA, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (ex. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Bonifacc) ..	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
(Pessanha) : R.M.S.P.†† (Siria) ..	Mar. 13	11.30a.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Mar. 13	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Alcantara)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Desna) ..	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Shenandoah) ..	Mar. 14	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Huldebrand)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desna) ..	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia) ..	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
CANADA (all ports) : Direct (Alberic) ..	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
(all ports) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
(all ports) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
(all ports) : Direct† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
(Mar. Post) (all ports) : Direct (Alberic)	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.
(Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.
CHANNEL ISLANDS (all ports) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.
(all ports) : Du. pkt. (Gelria) ..	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
(all ports) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria) ..	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(all ports) : Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.
(all ports) : Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERDE IS. : R. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras (Republic), Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Moolton and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
CHINA (all ports) : Via Siberia* (all ports)† : Holt* (Cyclops) ..	Daily	Noon
(all ports)† : Via Suez (Moolton and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(all ports)† : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl) and Emp. of Asia) ..	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
(all ports) : Via Vancouver† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Coronado) ..	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Carare)	Mar. 8	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Sibaltak)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
P. & O. (Moolton)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Moolton)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion) ..	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 12	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heloman)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Helleman)	Mar. 13	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &C. : P. & O. (Moolton)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &C. : Air Mail†	Mar. 13	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Cap Polonio and Loreto)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
FIJI : Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Gallcia)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Traveller) ..	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Moolton)	May 13	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail†	Mar. 15	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Moolton)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl) ..	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape Town (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Alberic)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl) ..	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
(Mar. Post) : Via Canada (Alberic) ..	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.
(Mar. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Moolton) ..	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
Via Panama* (Ruahine)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails†	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Bonifacc) ..	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Geiria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Geiria)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
SAMOA : Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails†	Mar. 14	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, &C. : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Cyclops)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Moolton and Kashgar) ..	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Aquitania) ..	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
W. Star (Adriatic)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Gallcia)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt.† (Albertville) ..	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, : Fr. pkt. (Chelmsa)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Flurgile)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Chelmsa) ..	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.
ELD. (Abaud)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, &c. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons ; E.D. (Accra) ..	Mar. 12	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou) ..	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou) ..	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Gallcia)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, St. Lucia) : Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 9d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
" Iraq	3½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India ..	5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

‖ Letters and post-cards only.

¶ Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. MONDAY, 11 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (exc U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (exc U.S.A.), Gold Coast and British Togoland, Honduras Republic (exc U.S.A.), Liberia, Mexico (exc U.S.A.), Nigeria and Belize, Cameroons, Sierra Leone, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries but will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A. and Canada, by ss. Berlin.

June.—Shanghai and North China, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. American Trader.

Egypt, Sudan, India, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak and Siam, by ss. Viceroy of India.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. General Voyron. MONDAY. Canada, Newfoundland, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Minnesota.

Australia and Ceylon, by ss. Orvieto. China and Japan, via Siberia, Dutch East Indies, by ss. Janelinde. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Balmoral Castle. U.S.A., Canada, New Zealand, China, Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Aquitania.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AMERICAN TRADER (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 11 a.m. Due London Sunday, 11 a.m.

AQUITANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Southampton, 9 p.m.

CITY OF LAHORE (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; Dundee, a.m.

CITY OF LEICESTER (Ellerman), from Rangoon ; Hull, p.m.

KENT (Federal), from New Zealand ; London, 1 p.m.

LAMBS BAY (A. and C.L.), from Australia ; Southampton. Passengers land 6 a.m.

PANTHENIA (Donaldson), from Pacific Coast ; Gravesend midnight.

TO-MORROW

MARCHA (B.I.), from Calcutta ; Tilbury, 10 a.m.

NICOYA (E. and F.), from Barbados ; Garston, 5 a.m.

MONDAY

RALMORAL CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 6 a.m.

JERVOIS (P. and O.), from Yokohama ; Royal Albert Dock, 9 a.m.

METAGAMA (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Southampton, noon.

NEWBY HALL (Ellerman), from Malabar ; Liverpool.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Holl.-Am.), from New York ; Plymouth, a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ADDA .. .. For W. Africa, left Lagos 5th.
JEBBA .. .. For W. Africa, left Grand Bassam 4th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. For Opobo, left Duala 5th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BOSNIA .. .. Fm. Fiume, arr. Patras 3rd.

BEN LINE

BENVORLICH .. For Far East, left Sthmtn. 6th.

BIBBY

OXFORDSHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 7th.
STAFFORDSHIRE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 6th.
YORKSHIRE .. For Rangoon, left Suez 7th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. M'selles 6th.
HECTOR .. .. Fm. N. China, arr. Havre 8th.
GLAUCUS .. .. For Ldn., left Padang 5th.
MENTOR .. .. For L'pool, left Singapore 5th.
MERIONES .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kobe 3rd.
RHEXENOR .. .. For Hull, left Melbourne 4th.

BOOTH

HUBERT .. .. Fm. Bahia, arr. Maceio 5th.
STEPHEN .. .. Fm. Ceara, arr. Natal 7th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BOMA .. .. For Saltpond, left Takoradi 6th.
GAMBIA .. .. Fm. Cont., arr. S. Leone 6th.
NEW TORONTO .. For Boston, left N.Y. 5th.
SALAGA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Madeira 6th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. Fm. Pt.-au-Prince, arr. Havana 6th.
MELITA .. .. For S. John, left Hamburg 6th.
MONTCALM .. .. Fm. L'pool, due St. John 9th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ADRAR .. .. For Pts. Noire, left Libreville 3rd.
AME .. .. For Bordeaux, left Grand Bassam 3rd.
BRAZZA .. .. For Matadi, left Grand Bassam 4th.
CAP ST. JACQUES .. Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Colombo 6th.
DALNY .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Saigon 5th.
FORT DE VAUX .. For Hamburg, left Conakry 4th.
KERGUELEN .. .. For Hamburg, left M'video 4th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN CHATTAN .. For Newport, left Swansea 7th.
CLAN KENNETH .. For R. Plate, left Norfolk 8th.
CLAN MACBRAIDE .. For Tuticorin, left Alleppey 7th.
CLAN MACKELLAR .. For Bombay, left Suez 7th.
CLAN MACNAIR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Mauritius 7th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Beira 6th.
CLAN URQUHART .. Fm. Madagascar, arr. E. Ldn. 9th.
CLAN MACWHIRTER .. For U.K., left Apia 5th.
CLAN ROSS .. .. For Glasgow, left Mchstr. 6th.
CLAN SKENE .. .. Fm. Chile, arr. N. Orleans 5th.
HALLARTUS .. .. Fm Madagascar, arr. Morombe 5th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

OREGON .. .. For Havre, left Everett 5th.
SAINT LOUIS .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Talcahuano 6th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

CARINTHIA .. .. For Venice, left Ragusa 7th.
CARONIA .. .. Cruise, arr. N.Y. 7th.
FRANCONIA .. .. For Pakrac, left Singapore 7th.
LACONIA .. .. For Tunis, left Algiers 7th.
SAMARIA .. .. Fm. M'video, arr. R. Aires 7th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT CAROLINE .. For Hobart, left Newcastle 7th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CAMITO .. .. For Kingston, Ja., left A'mouth 6th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

KEELUNG .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Table B. 6th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BATH .. For L'pool., left Mombasa 6th.
CITY OF BRISTOL .. For L'pool., left P. Sudan 6th.
CITY OF CHRISTIANIA .. Fm. Bates, arr. Philadel. 6th.
CITY OF KHARTOUM .. For Malabar, left Mormugao 6th.
CITY OF LYONS .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. E. Ldn. 5th.
CITY OF POONA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 7th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

ARIOSTO .. .. Fm. Mormugao, arr. Tellicherry 6th.

FABRE

ALESIA .. .. For N.Y., left St. Michaels 8th.

FURNESS LINE

NOVA SCOTIA .. .. For Boston, left Mersey 6th.

GLEN

GLENAFF .. .. For U.K., left Vladivostock 4th.
GLENELDERY .. .. For U.K., left Singapore 6th.
GLENIFFER .. .. For Ldn., arr. Middlesborough 7th.
GLENOGLE .. .. Arr. Hamburg 5th.
GLENSHIEL .. .. For U.K., arr. Dalzen 5th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP NORTE .. .. For Hamburg, left Santos 7th.

HARRISON

AUTHOR .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Killadisi 6th.
DICTATOR .. .. Left Antivaris 6th.
DYNOMA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Tampico 4th.
INVENTOR .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 7th.
PATRICIAN .. .. For Holland, left Pt. Said 6th.
STATESMAN .. .. Left R. Ldn. 7th.
WANDERER .. .. Left Dunkirk 6th.

HENDERSON

CHINDWIN .. .. For Yokohama, cld. Perim 7th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PLANTER .. Fm. Jamaica, arr. Ldn. 7th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BALZE .. .. Fm. Santos, arr. N.Y. 6th.
BERNINI .. .. For N.Y., left Boston 6th.
BONREUR .. .. For M'video, left Rio Grande 5th.
SWINBURNE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Para 5th.
TINTORETTO .. .. Fm. Manaos, arr. Para 6th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

PILENA .. .. For Trieste, left Aden 7th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MANCHESTER PRODUCER Fm. Norfolk, arr. Philadel. 6th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

AZAY LE RIDEAU .. For Haiphong, left Pt. Said 4th.
SI KIANG .. .. For Dunkirk, left Oran 3rd.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS For Amsterdam, left Singapore 7th.
J. P. CORN .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Sthmtn. 7th.
POELAU BRAS .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 7th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE Fm. La Plata, arr. Ldn. 7th.
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN .. For Plate, left Boulogne 6th.
HIGHLAND HOPE .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. La Plata 6th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATSUTA MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 7th.
HAKUNE MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 7th.
KITANO MARU .. For Ldn., left Colombo 6th.
LIMA MARU .. .. Arr. Yokohama 6th.
MATSUURA MARU .. Fm. Copenhagen, arr. Singapore 6th.
MUROSAN MARU .. For Calcutta, left Osaka 5th.
NAGANO MARU .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Osaka 5th.
NAGATO MARU .. For Kobe, left Singapore 6th.
SIBERIA MARU .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Seattle 5th.
TOTTORI MARU .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Osaka 5th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ARAWA .. .. For Marsnham, left Mars 2nd.
ARGUNA .. .. Fm. Rio Janeiro, arr. Mersey 7th.
ASSUNA .. .. For Patta, left Gunayaull 6th.
ATTIKA .. .. Fm. Rio Janeiro, arr. Cabedello 6th.
BREMEN .. .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 6th.
COLUMBUS .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bahavia 6th.
DONAU .. .. For Hamburg, left San Francisco 6th.
DRESDEN .. .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 6th.
FRANKFURT .. .. For Dalren, left Nagoya 5th.
GRANADOS .. .. For Parim, left Pt. Said 4th.
ODER .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Brisbane 7th.
REMSCHEID .. .. For Penang, left Pt. Said 4th.
SIERRA VENTANA .. For Bremen, left Bahia 6th.
TRAVE .. .. For Rio Janeiro, left Madeira 5th.
WESER .. .. For Hamburg, left Valparaiso 6th.
WIDO .. .. For Hamburg, left Valparaiso 6th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ALVARADO .. .. For N. Ferra, left Guayaquil 4th.
ORDUNA .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Panama 6th.
OROYA .. .. For Callao, left Cristobal 6th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

ALIPORE .. .. For Bombay, left Kobe 7th.
BALLARAT .. .. For Brisbane, arr. Colombo 6th.
BURDWAN .. .. Fm. Calcutta., arr. Tilbury 7th.
CHITRAL .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Ldn. 7th.
KASHGAR .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sthmtn. 7th.
KASHMIR .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Hong-kong 7th.
KIDDERPORE .. .. For Bombay, left Colombo 8th.
LAHORE .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. R'dam 7th.
MACEDONIA .. .. For Ldn., left Singapore 7th.
MANTUA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 7th.
RANCHI .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 7th.
RAMPURA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. M'selles 7th.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. M'selles 7th.

BRITISH INDIA

ELORA .. .. Fm. Zanzibar, arr. Bombay 7th.
KARAPARA .. .. For Bombay, left Killondini 7th.
MADURA .. .. For U.K., left Madras 6th.
MANTOLA .. .. For Colombo, left Suez 7th.
MARCIA .. .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Dunkirk 6th.
MODASA .. .. Fm. E. Africa, arr. M'selles 7th.
NAGINA .. .. For Melbourne, left Adelaide 6th.
NEVASA .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Pt. Said 7th.
TALAMBA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Shanghai 6th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

AORANGI .. .. For Vancouver, left Sydney 6th.
NIAGARA .. .. For Sydney, left Victoria 5th.

PRINCE

EASTERN PRINCE .. For Bahia, left Rio de Janeiro 5th.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. For N.Y., left Boston 5th.
NORTHERN PRINCE .. Fm. Trinidad, arr. N.Y. 4th.
SAILOR PRINCE .. Fm. Syrian Cst., arr. L'pool 8th.
STUART PRINCE .. For Mchstr., left Syrian Cst. 6th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. .. For Singapore, left Batavia 7th.
LAPLAND .. .. For N.Y., left Bermuda 4th.
PENNLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 4th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARCADIAN .. .. For Sthmtn., left Pernambuco 8th.
ARLANZA .. .. For Japan, left Penang 6th.
CARNARVONSHIRE .. For R. Aires, left Lisbon 6th.
DESEADO .. .. For Ldn., arr. Antwerp 6th.
DENBIGHSHIRE .. For Ldn., arr. Antwerp 6th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

ORANJE NASSAU .. Fm. Paramaribo, arr. Lisbon 6th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

BANDYSHIRE .. .. For U.K., arr. Hobart 7th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERMAPLE .. For Colombo, left Penang 5th.
SILVERPALM .. .. For Shanghai, arr. Manila 6th.
SILVERRAY .. .. For Manila, left Soerabaya 6th.

UNION-CASTLE

BALMORAL CASTLE Fm. Ft. Natal, arr. Madeira 6th.
CARLOW CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Algoa B. 6th.
DUNLUCE CASTLE .. Fm. Ft. Natal, arr. E. Ldn. 7th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE .. For Ft. Natal, arr. Beira 7th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE For L. Africa, left M'selles 6th.

YEOWARD LINE

AGUILA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lisbon 5th.

MARINE INSURANCE

ALABAMA MARU UNINSURABLE

A further unfavourable report was received yesterday from Lloyd's agents at Yokohama which stated that the Japanese steamer ALABAMA MARU, ashore at Cape Inuboye, had broken in two as a result of the heavy weather. In view of this news the vessel was regarded as uninsurable in the London market. The ALABAMA MARU went ashore on February 22 while bound from Vancouver for Shanghai, and 40 per cent. was first quoted. The rate then rose to 60 per cent., after which it eased to 55 per cent., at which it stood until yesterday. The ALABAMA MARU, a vessel of 9,617 tons, owned by the Osaka Shosen Kisen Kaisha, was built in 1920. The insured value of the hull is understood to be about £136,000.

News from Lloyd's agents at Kobe showed that the Japanese steamer TYNE MARU was stranded at Kurushima Strait and that she was leaking. As a result of this report 10 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The TYNE MARU, a vessel of 5,873 tons, owned by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, Limited, was built in 1920.

A message from Nagasaki stated that another Japanese steamer, the URAJIO MARU, was stranded at Takara Island. In consequence 40 per cent. was quoted for reinsurance. The URAJIO MARU, a vessel of 3,110 tons, owned by the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, was built in 1919.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
P. G. HALFORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander.	30
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Ashore near Suances .. Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTABOR ..	London, Dec. 26, for Riga. Ashore Tarser Island	70
MUNCHEN ..	At New York, from Bremerhaven. Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire	30
CORNWALL ..	New Plymouth and Curacao for London. Ashore S.E. Point of Curacao ..	5
TYNE MARU ..	Ashore Kurashima Strait	10
URAGIO MARU ..	Ashore Takara Island.	40

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AMERICAN MERCHANT For Ldn., left N.Y. 6th.
AVEYRON .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. Pts.-a-Pitre 6th.
AV. R. GARROS .. For Marseilles, left Mombasa 6th.
AVILA STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left Boulogne 6th.
BAYA .. .. For Lagos, left Cardiff 6th.
BLITAR .. .. For B'dam, left Pt. Said 6th.
BRATTON CASTLE For Beira, left L. Marques 7th.
CALGARIC .. .. On Med. cruise, left Malta 6th.
CHANDORIA .. .. For M'selles, left Mombasa 3rd.
CITY OF AUCKLAND For Baltimore, left Norfolk 6th.
CITY OF AGRA .. For India, left Mombasa 7th.
CITY OF EASTBOURNE For Ionia, left Colombo 7th.
CITY OF GUILDFORD For Phila., left Table B. 6th.
CITY OF HANKOW .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Colombo 6th.
CITY OF MOBILE .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Pt. Natal 7th.
CITY OF OSAKA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. N.Y. 5th.
COMPIGNE .. .. For M'selles, left Colombo 6th.
D'ARTAGNAN .. .. For Yokohama, left Djibouti 3rd.
DUCHESS OF YORK For Manila, left L'pool 7th.
FRANCONIA .. .. For N.Y., left Antwerp 6th.
GEN. METZINGER For M'selles, left Djibouti 4th.
HARDWICKE GRANGE Fm. Ldn., arr. M'video 6th.
HEREFORDSHIRE .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 7th.
INSULINDE .. .. Fm. Java, arr. M'selles 6th.
JAN PIETERSZOON .. For Amsterdam, left Sthmtn. 7th.
COEN .. .. For S. Africa, left Sthmtn. 7th.
KENILWORTH CASTLE For Brazils, left L'pool 6th.
KENMORE .. .. For Antwerp, left M'selles 5th.
KLIPFONTEIN .. For Java, arr. R'dam 6th.
KOOLAMA .. .. For Sydney, left Antwerp 5th.
KRAKATAU .. .. For Beirut, left Istanbul 5th.
LAMARTINE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Madeira 7th.
LAURENTIC .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Genoa 7th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE Fm. Ldn., arr. Genoa 7th.
MACOMIS .. .. Fm. Havre, left Colon 5th.
MCMSTR. CITIZEN .. For St. John, left Mchstr. 7th.
MCMSTR. CORMORCH For St. John, arr. Mchstr. 7th.
MENDOZA .. .. Fm. Nassau, arr. Havana 5th.
MEXIQUE .. .. For Haiphong, left Saigon 24th.
MIMOSA .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. N.Y. 4th.
MINNESOTA .. .. For Sydney, left Gravesend 7th.
MOOLTAN .. .. For Karachi, arr. Hull 7th.
MOROCCO .. .. Fm. Barry, arr. Houston 5th.
NEVADA .. .. For M'video, left Newport 6th.
ORANJE RIVER .. For Brisbane, left Adelaide 7th.
OSORNAN .. .. For Brisbane, left Adelaide 7th.
PIERRE LOTI .. .. Fm. Beirut, arr. M'selles 6th.
PORT DU

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

TO-DAY'S RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

This afternoon at 2.40 a running commentary on the International Rugby football match between Wales and Ireland will be relayed from St. Helen's ground, Swansea, and broadcast from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. In the evening there will be given a performance of *Beaten at the Post, or The Mystery of the Rumpton Stakes*, a musical burlesque, written by Mr. John J. Melhuish, with music by Mr. H. A. Melhuish. At 9.10 p.m. Daventry (5GB) will transmit an orchestral concert, which will include songs by Debussy and Harty's Violin Concerto in D minor for Violin and Orchestra.

The principal items in the National programme to-morrow are the Bach Church Cantata, "A Stronghold Sure," to be relayed from the Guildhall School of Music, and a concert by the Prague String Quartet.

REGIONAL SCHEME

FULL BROADCASTS TO-MORROW

(FROM OUR WIRELESS CORRESPONDENT)

To-morrow the full alternative programme from the twin transmitters at Brookman's Park comes into operation, and London listeners will have their first opportunity of judging properly the B.B.C.'s Regional scheme for providing alternative programmes. Two different programmes are to be radiated simultaneously from 2LO on the wave-lengths of 261 and 356 metres. At the same time the Daventry station begins its service proper as the Midland Regional station, in that it will no longer share its programme with that of the shorter wave-length station of 2LO. The National Programme will be radiated by 2LO (261 metres) and by 5XX (1,554 metres), while the London Regional and Midland Regional programmes will be broadcast by 2LO (356 metres) and 5GB (479 metres) respectively. This means, in effect, that, for the London listener able to receive 5GB, three different programmes will now be available.

Those listeners who have not made use of the test transmissions to make sure that the selectivity of their receivers is sufficient to separate the two London programmes may now find reception difficult. In such cases the various expedients suggested in the pamphlets issued by the B.B.C. may be tried. But for a temporary solution of the difficulty a wave-trap can easily be made if a 0.0005 mfd. variable condenser is available.

A wave-trap consists of a tuned circuit comprising an inductance coil and a condenser. A single-layer coil consisting of 62 turns of No. 22 d.c.c. wire wound on a 2½in. or 3in. cardboard tube is suitable. When winding the coil five tapping points should be made at, say, the fifth; 10th, 15th, 28th, and 46th winding. The tapping points need only be raised kinks in the wire, where the insulation is bared.

The ends of the single-layer coil are joined to the terminals of the condenser, so that the complete wave-trap has now two joint terminals. The aerial is now disconnected from the receiver terminal and the latter joined to one of the joint terminals of the wave-trap. In the most simple method of using the wave-trap the aerial is joined to the other terminal of the wave-trap, but experiments have shown that by far more satisfactory results are obtained by connecting the aerial not to the joint terminal but to one of the tapping points on the coil. The tapping point giving the best results cannot be specified in advance, as everything depends on the characteristics of the aerial used.

To eliminate the unwanted station the station to be received is tuned in as well as possible. The wave-trap condenser is then moved slowly while attention is concentrated on the strength of the interfering signals. A point on the condenser will be found at which this is a minimum. Other tappings of the aerial should then be tried to find the best conditions. A good type of variable condenser should be used, if possible, with some form of vernier adjustment, as the tuning of the wave-trap circuit is likely to be extremely sharp. It should also be pointed out that since the inclusion of the wave-trap in the aerial circuit alters the electrical constants of that circuit it is necessary to retune the station being received after the interference has been cut down to a minimum by an adjustment of the wave-trap condenser.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 8, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.), and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., 10.55 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—New Light on Old Books, by Mrs. M. A. Hamilton.

12 :—School Prizegiving: Prizes will be presented by Lord Clarendon. **1-2** :—Orchestra, relayed from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **2.55-4.30** :—Wales v. Ireland: A running commentary on the International Rugby Football Match, by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam, relayed from St. Helen's Ground, Swansea. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: Turning the Tables—a play for the microphone, by Evelyn Gardner, with music by L. Stanton Jefferies. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Beethoven Sonatas, played by Edward Isaacs (pianoforte). **7** :—My Day's Work, by an Assistant Keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse; Mr. A. E. Pearn, from Plymouth. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—Beaten at the Post, or The Mystery of the Rumpton Stakes; a musical burlesque in one act, written by John J. Melhuish, composed by H. A. Melhuish. **8** :—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Frederic Lake (tenor). **9** :—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20** :—The Director of Programmes on Alternative Programmes. **9.30** :—Buried Treasures of the World, 6—Secrets of Old Mexico, by Mr. T. Alfred Kennion. **9.45** :—Vi and Joan (in humour and rhythm); Janet Joye (in types and notions; Blandford Collier at the piano; Clapham and Dwyer (in another spot of bother); Mario de Pietro (mandoline solos); Leslie Sarony (comedian); Jack Hylton and his Band, relayed from the Palladium; B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.55-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; the Neath L.L.P. Orpheus Male Voice Choir. **4.30** :—Dance Music; Chrissie Stoddard and Fred Delvigne in something perfectly ridiculous. **5.15** :—Children: The Mangling of Wurzle—Almost a Tragedy, by Barbara Sleigh; Chrissie Stoddard and Fred Delvigne will entertain; Cyril Cope (violoncello); Oxford and Cambridge—A Day in the Life of an Undergraduate, by Kenneth Lawson. **6** :—Organ and Violin Recital: Gilbert Mills (organ), Frank Cantell (violin), relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Hilda Searle (soprano); Maude Gold (violin). **8** :—In the Dark—A Play by Ernest Bramah, adapted by Gilbert Heron, being an Episode in the Experiences of Max Carrados, the blind unraveller of mysteries; Incidental Music by the Midland Pianoforte Trio. **8.30** :—A Reading from 18th Century Prose. **9** :—The Director of Programmes on Alternative Programmes. **9.10** :—The Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (Leader Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Sis Jhle Wyse (soprano); Arthur Catterall (violin). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **2.55-4.30** :—See London. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.45** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—See London. **9.10** :—Records. **9.20-12** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—See London. **2.55** :—See Swansea. **4.30** :—Jack Lamb's Revivers. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. R. J. Cooper Brown: Nest Week's Music. **7.15** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.30** :—Music. **7.30** :—Dorothy Bennett (soprano); Trefor Jones (tenor); the Chorus and Orchestra conducted by E. Godfrey Brown. **9** :—See London. **9.30** :—Interlude. **9.40-12** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH — Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Gramophone Records. **2.55-4.30** :—See Swansea. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Cardiff. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—See Cardiff. **7.20** :—See London. **7.30** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Cardiff. **9.20-12** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **2.55-4.30** :—See Swansea. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Manchester. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—See Manchester. **7.20** :—See London. **9** :—See Manchester. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.20-12** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona) Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 5kw.—6 : International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, Trio Music, and News. **6.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Agricultural Report. **9.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—Barcelona Exhibition Notes. **10.5** :—Programme from Madrid.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—5.30 :—Talk. **7** :—Instrumental Concert. **8** :—Gramophone Recordings, Time and News. **9.15** :—Relay of a Ball from the Palace Hotel.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—3.30 :—See Hamburg. **4.30** :—Talk. **4.55** :—Discussion. **5.20** :—Selections from Hungarian Literature. **5.40** :—Elementary French Lesson. **6.5** :—Reading. **6.30** :—Topical Programme. **7.30** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben), followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3.30 :—Concert from Königsberg. **5** :—Gramophone Records of the Speeches and Conversations of Panos Men. **5.20** :—Reading. **5.40** :—Elementary French Lesson. **6** :—Song Recital—Serenade from Iris (Mascagni); Ballade from Rigoletto (Verdi)—Aria from The Girl of the Golden West (Puccini); Aria from La Tosca (Puccini); Goodbye (Tosti). **6.30** :—Debate. **7** :—Der Aktienbulle; Farce with music in three acts (Kalisch), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (468m.), 1.5kw.—6.25 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Reading. **7** :—Der Rosenkavalier, opera in three acts (R. Strauss). **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Orchestral Selections. **9.45** :—Dance Music. **10.30** :—Carnival Programme.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6.5 :—Orchestral Concert of Popular Music. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **8** :—News and Programme Announcements. **10** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—**6.35** :—Orchestral Concert—Potpourri of Melodies. **7** :—Weather. **7.2** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Concert from the Works of Erik Meyer-Helmund, directed by the Composer. **9.10** :—News. **9.35** :—Dance Music from Gleiwitz (Wladimir).

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6 :—See Prague. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Czechoslovakian National Concert in celebration of the 80th Birthday of Leos Janacek. **9** :—Weather; News. **9.5** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review. **10** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Trio Music. **5.45** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.10** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8** :—Concert, from the Royal Conservatoire of Music at Liège—Selections from the Works of Toussaint de Sutter, Bach, Respighi, and Brahms. In the interval, Topical Talk. After the concert, News and Announcements in Nederlandsch.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—5.45 :—Violin and Song Recital. **6.30** :—Liszt Time, operetta (Schubert-Berté). **8.30** :—Concert by the Imre Magyari Tzigane Orchestra, from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—6.30—Weather and News. **6.35** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Kjerlighed uden Strömper, musical drama in five acts (Wessel-Sealabrial). **8.30** :—News. **8.45** :—Relay of Foreign Stations.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.58** :—Time and Chimes. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Concert and News, relayed from Warsaw (1,411m.). **9** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—**4** :—Dance Music. **5.5** :—Talks. **6.5** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Literary Programme. **7.15** :—Sacred Recital. **8.45** :—Sports Festival Relay. **9.15** :—Variety Programme. **10.30** :—News. **10.50** :—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call in (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.).—**3.30** :—Concert. **5** :—Talk. **5.15** :—Variety Programme. **6** :—Instrumental Concert. **6.55** :—Weather. **7** :—Concert—Overture, and Song from the first act of Fra Diavolo (Auber); Finale and Swan Song from the second act of Undine (Lortzing); Duet from the second act of Undine (Lortzing); Overture, La danse Blanche (Boieldieu); Finale from the second act of Das Nachtlager von Granada (Kreutzer); Hunting Chorus from the third act of Der Freischütz (Weber); Choral Selection from the third act of Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg (Nicolai); Song from the first act of Die toten Augen (d'Albert); Madrigal from the first act of The Mikado (Sullivan); Prelude, Gluog Love Lelief; **9.15**—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.45** :—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **9.41** :—Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.50** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.40** :—Talk. **2** :—Orchestral Concert. **4.10** :—Talks. **5.10** :—German Language Lesson. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Die Schöne Galathee (Suppé); Selection (Gillet). **7.28** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Choral and Orchestral Concert, from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam, the Orchestra—(a) Gavotte (Gossec), (b) Adagio from the Quintet for Clarinet (Mozart), (c) Minuet (Boccherini); Choral Selections—(a) De Krekel en de Mier, (b) De leemen pot en de ijzeren pot (v. Tussenbroek), (c) Ondejaar (van Rennes); Soprano Solos—(a) Song (Hugo Wolf), (b) Le Mariage des Roses (Franck); Selection for Choir and Soprano, Prins Leute (Tussenbroek); Klippermarsch (Frank); Le carnaval des animaux (Saint-Saëns). In the interval, at **9.40**—News. **10.40**—Variety Programme and Gramophone Record Music.

HUIZEN (298m.), 5kw. After **5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.**—**7.55 a.m.** :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Religious Programme. **11.55** :—Gramophone Records. **12.40** :—Trio Concert. **1.40** :—Children. **2.55** :—Talk. **3.40** :—Esperanto Lesson. **4.10** :—English Language Lesson. **4.40** :—Gramophone Records. **4.55** :—Talk. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.20** :—Weekly Press Review. **6.40** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Gramophone Records. **8.10** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Si l'étais Roi (Adam); Selection from Boris Godounov (Moussorgsky); Selection from Hansel and Gretel (Humperdinck); Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld (Offenbach); Invitation to the Waltz (Weber). **9.10** :—News. **9.20** :—Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Concert—Selection from Friederike (Lehár); La Serenata (Braga); Waltz, Freut euch des Lebens (Strauss). **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,800m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—**5.35** :—Violin Recital. **6** :—Dance Music. **7** :—Concert in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw., and AIX-LA CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—**4.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **5.30** :—Talk. **5.50** :—Wireless Notes. **6** :—Economic Report, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Talk for Workers. **6.35** :—Talk. **7** :—Variety Programme, followed by News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices, Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m., 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—**3.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **5** :—Talk. **5.20** :—Weather and Time. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Symphony Concert, from the Work of Siegmund von Hausegger, conducted by the Composer. **7.30** :—Merry Vagabonds—Cabaret Programme. **9.15** :—Time, Weather, News, Sunday Programme Announcements, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio—Call EA.37 (424m., 3kw.—**2** :—Chimes, Time, and Concert. **3** :—Chimes and Concert. **4** :—Theatre Notes, and Labour Market Report. **5.25** :—News. **7** :—Chimes and Dance Music. **8.25**—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, and Musical Comedy Selection, followed by News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert. **7** :—Announcements; Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Variety Items. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **8** :—Relay of an Opera from the Scala Theatre. Talks in the Intervals. **10.30** :—News.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—**6.35** :—Wireless Talk. **6.50** :—Das Lied der kleinen Leute—Popular Musical Play in Three Acts (Neupert). **8.20** :—Orchestral Concert—Selection from The Bartered Bride (Smetana); Polonaise from the Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Wieniawsky); Irish Cavalry March (Schröder); Overture, Mariana (Wallace); Die Mühle im Tuperen Schneiderlein (Zimmer). **9.20** :—News. **9.45** :—Concert, relayed from the Hotel-Café Stadt-Wien. **10** :—A Wireless Interlude.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Relay from the San Carlo Royal Theatre. Sports Notes in the Interval. **9.50** :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), RAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (440m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—**4** :—Talk. **4.15** :—Weather and News. **4.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Orchestral Concert—Fantasia on the Works of Meyerbeer (Urbach); Humoresque (Dvorák); Slaatter fra Ola (Alnaes); Mazurka (Godard); Selection from Die Fledermaus (Joh. Strauss); In a Persian Market (Ketélbey). **8** :—The Death's Head Inn—Sketch (Kadmir Orekoff). **8.30** :—Weather, News, and Topical Talk. **9.10** :—Dance Music, followed by Gramophone Dance Records.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.35 :—Gramophone Concert. (In the intervals at 1 and 2—Exchange Quotations, and News and at 1.30—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange, Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.40** :—Talk. **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5.45** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Gramophone Records. **7** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7.25**—Talk. **7.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **7.45** :—Financial Press, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Talk on Gardening. **8.15** :—Instructive Pianoforte Recital from the Works of Florent Schmitt. Three Pieces from Le Sacre Pour Orchestre, Op. 43; (a) Lied Lointain; (b) Barcarolle; (c) Valse Nostalgique. **9.30** :—Sports Review. **9.45** :—Orphée, at Eurydice—Opera (Gluck). In the Interval at **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—Call Concert. 2.30 :—Gramophone Pianoforte Recital. **3** :—Sports Notes. **9.20**—Concert from the Café Praha. **9.55** :—News, Programme Announcements and Theatre Review. **10** :—Concert from the Café Lloyd.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7 :—Meteorological Report and Lesson in Wireless Telegraphy. **7.20** :—Giornale parlato, Announcements and Sports Notes. **7.40** :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **9.30**—Weather and News. **9.40**—Variety Programme. **10.40**—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m., 8kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—**4** :—Time Signal. **6.5** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **7.15** :—Orchestra. **8.45-11.30** :—See Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 5kw.—**6** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25** :—Talk on History. **6.35** :—Russian Song Recital. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations and Racing Results. **7** :—Orchestral Concert of Symphony Music. **8** :—Orchestral Concert of Symphony Music. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25** :—Concert by the Imre Magyari Tzigane Orchestra, from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—9 a.m. :—Weather and News. **9.5** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Kjerlighed uden Strömper, musical drama in five acts (Wessel-Sealabrial). **8.30** :—News. **8.45** :—Relay of Foreign Stations.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.58** :—Time and Chimes. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Concert and News, relayed from Warsaw (1,411m.). **9** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—**4** :—Dance Music. **5.5** :—Talks. **6.5** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Literary Programme. **7.15** :—Sacred Recital. **8.45** :—Sports Festival Relay. **9.15** :—Variety Programme. **10.30** :—News. **10.50** :—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call in (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.).—**3.30** :—Concert. **5** :—Talk. **5.15** :—Variety Programme. **6** :—Instrumental Concert. **6.55** :—Weather. **7** :—Concert—Overture, and Song from the first act of Fra Diavolo (Auber); Finale and Swan Song from the second act of Undine (Lortzing); Duet from the second act of Undine (Lortzing); Overture, La danse Blanche (Boieldieu); Finale from the second act of Das Nachtlager von Granada (Kreutzer); Hunting Chorus from the third act of Der Freischütz (Weber); Choral Selection from the third act of Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg (Nicolai); Song from the first act of Die toten Augen (d'Albert); Madrigal from the first act of The Mikado (Sullivan); Prelude, Gluog Love Lelief; **9.15**—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.45** :—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **9.41** :—Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.50** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.40** :—Talk. **2** :—Orchestral Concert. **4.10** :—Talks. **5.10** :—German Language Lesson. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Die Schöne Galathee (Suppé); Selection (Gillet). **7.28** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Choral and Orchestral Concert, from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam, the Orchestra—(a) Gavotte (Gossec), (b) Adagio from the Quintet for Clarinet (Mozart), (c) Minuet (Boccherini); Choral Selections—(a) De Krekel en de Mier, (b) De leemen pot en de ijzeren pot (v. Tussenbroek), (c) Ondejaar (van Rennes); Soprano Solos—(a) Song (Hugo Wolf), (b) Le Mariage des Roses (Franck); Selection for Choir and Soprano, Prins Leute (Tussenbroek); Klippermarsch (Frank); Le carnaval des animaux (Saint-Saëns). In the interval, at **9.40**—News. **10.40**—Variety Programme and Gramophone Record Music.

HUIZEN (298m.), 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—**7.55 a.m.** :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Religious Programme. **11.55** :—Gramophone Records. **12.40** :—Trio Concert. **1.40** :—Children. **2.55** :—Talk. **3.40** :—Esperanto Lesson. **4.10** :—English Language Lesson. **4.40** :—Gramophone Records. **4.55** :—Talk. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.20** :—Weekly Press Review. **6.40** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Gramophone Records. **8.10** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Si l'étais Roi (Adam); Selection from Boris Godounov (Moussorgsky); Selection from Hansel and Gretel (Humperdinck); Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld (Offenbach); Invitation to the Waltz (Weber). **9.10** :—News. **9.20** :—Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Concert—Selection from Friederike (Lehár); La Serenata (Braga); Waltz, Freut euch des Lebens (Strauss). **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

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MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert. **7** :—Announcements; Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Variety Items. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **8** :—Relay of an Opera from the Scala Theatre. Talks in the Intervals. **10.30** :—News.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—**6.35** :—Wireless Talk. **6.50** :—Das Lied der kleinen Leute—Popular Musical Play in Three Acts (Neupert). **8.20** :—Orchestral Concert—Selection from The Bartered Bride (Smetana); Polonaise from the Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Wieniawsky); Irish Cavalry March (Schröder); Overture, Mariana (Wallace); Die Mühle im Tuperen Schneiderlein (Zimmer). **9.20** :—News. **9.45** :—Concert, relayed from the Hotel-Café Stadt-Wien. **10** :—A Wireless Interlude.

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TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 5kw.—**6** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25** :—Talk on History. **6.35** :—Russian Song Recital. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations and Racing Results. **7** :—Orchestral Concert of Symphony Music. **8** :—Orchestral Concert of Symphony Music. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25** :—Concert by the Imre Magyari Tzigane Orchestra, from the Hotel Hungaria.

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HUIZEN (298m.), 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—**7.55 a.m.** :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Religious Programme. **11.55** :—Gramophone Records. **12.40** :—Trio Concert. **1.40** :—Children. **2.55** :—Talk. **3.40** :—Esperanto Lesson. **4.10** :—English Language Lesson. **4.40** :—Gramophone Records. **4.55** :—Talk. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.20** :—Weekly Press Review. **6.40** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Gramophone Records. **8.10** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Si l'étais Roi (Adam); Selection from Boris Godounov (Moussorgsky); Selection from Hansel and

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 24)

FRANK SWAIN,
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HOCROFT-ROAD.—Double fronted, in splendid decorative repair, compact, and delightfully planned; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge, maids' offices; garage; quiet, convenient position; to be SOLD by AUCTION April 9th.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.
PRELIMINARY AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.
On the West Heath Estate.

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FURNISHED HOUSES.

Situation	Bed	Bath	Rec.	Rent Gns.	Remarks
Eaton-sq.	10	3	5	25	South aspect
Eaton-place	7	3	3	20	Close to Park
Chester-sq.	8	3	3	16	Good house
Wilton-cres.	7	3	3	17	Faces gardens
Cadogan-sq.	8-9	3	3	20	Faces gardens
Ennismore-gdns.	9	3	3	20	Garage
Prince's-gdns.	11	4	4	25	New order
Gloucester-sq.	9	3	3	18	Good house
Gloucester-sq.	8	3	3	16	Good house
Chester-street	8	4	4	16	Good house
Gloucester-pl.	7	3	3	15	Well furnished
Gloucester-sq.	10	3	4	18	
Cambridge-sq.	9	3	4	16	
Hyde Park-gdns.	12	5	5	25	

Apply WALLER & Co.,
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for selected list of the best houses now available.

A GEORGIAN GEM in BELGRAVIA to be SOLD; two bed rooms, two reception, bath room, kitchen, &c.; non-basement; perfect order throughout. £4,500. Garage also available.—Phone Victoria 4805, or write Box 07973, The Times, 2, Regent-street, W.1.

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BELGRAVIA (between Sloane-square and Victoria).—An unusually attractive RESIDENCE, with every labour-saving convenience, including lavatory basins in bed rooms, central heating throughout, electric lift, &c.; seven bed, three bath, three reception rooms, lounge, dining hall; tastefully decorated and appointed throughout; lease 15 years, ground-rent £40 per annum; reasonable premium for incoming fixtures, carpets, and curtains.—Sole Agents, OFFER and OFFER, 81, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

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CHELSEA. £150 PER ANNUM.
CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE to be LET on good lease; recently modernised and decorated.

FOUR BED, TWO BATH, TWO-THREE RECEPTION, &c.

All conveniences; small garden. Low premium, to include fittings, &c.—Sole Agents, FARREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

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MARSH and PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

WILTON-STREET (Just off).
DELIGHTFUL LONG LEASE AT £200 P.A. INCLUSIVE. NON-BASEMENT BIJOU HOUSE, THREE BED ROOMS, BATH ROOM, DOUBLE RECEPTION, &c.

Excellent order. Low premium.—Sole Agents, FARREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

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DRAYCOTT-PLACE (Sloane-square).—Charming HOUSE in perfect order with modern conveniences; EIGHT BED, TWO BATHS, THREE RECEPTION, &c. All conveniences. &c.—Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

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A FEW YARDS FROM THE PARK.

KENSINGTON, W.—This most perfectly appointed LITTLE HOUSE, in one of the choice positions; four bed rooms, a model bath room, two reception rooms; newly decorated, separate hot water installation.

£2,500
for long lease of 40 years, ready to walk into. LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GAISWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Well appointed and expensively redecorated FAMILY RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, usual offices; good garden; lease nine years at rent £250 per annum; premium only £650.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

No. 76, EATON-PLACE, S.W.

TO be SOLD, excellent TOWN RESIDENCE, containing dining room, study, hall, large double drawing room, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete domestic offices, all in good repair. Long Leasehold. Moderate ground-rent.—For further particulars and order to view apply to Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS and SONS, 8, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1.

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For the best selection of
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IN TOWN AND COUNTRY
Apply:—
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FLATS AND CHAMBERS
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A PARADISE.—Suit two gentlemen or married couple. Well Furnished FLAT; meals and service if desired; rare rate; constant hot water; telephone; 5gns. weekly.—38, Hogarth-rd., Kensington. (Minute Earl's Court Station.

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A Charming unfurnished SERVICE FLAT to be LET, near Portman-square. Three large rooms and bath room. Redecorated. Low inclusive rental.—Managing Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574/5.

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CAVENDISH-SQUARE (close to).—A splendid opportunity to acquire a spacious five-roomed MAISONNETTE at the low rent of £250 per annum inclusive. A REAL BARGAIN.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

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CHARMING SERVICE SUITES, adjacent Park-lane; beautifully furnished and with every modern convenience; from 8gns.—Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

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COMMODIOUS FLAT available; five bed, bath, two reception. Substantial lease. Rent £350. Premium £300, to include tenant's fixtures and fittings.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

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DELIGHTFUL MAISONNETTE; constant hot water, electric and gas heating; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, &c.; electric light, gas fires. New lease.—Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£275 P.A.

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FLATS, new hatter-saving; central heating; all electric, 1d.; SERVICE if required; three rooms, kitchen, bath room; rents from £225 inclusive. ALSO MAISONNETTE, six rooms; kitchen, bath room; £300.—Porter.

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ONLY £150 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

HAMPSTEAD.—Delightful MANSION FLAT, comprising two-three bed rooms, bath room, one-two reception rooms, &c.; passenger and service lifts; porter; constant hot water. To view apply Porter, Welbeck-mansions, Inglewood-road, West Hampstead.

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LARGE, DOUBLE UNFURNISHED ROOM, ground floor; good service; £65 yearly; meals and maid-service. Also small room fourth floor; basin and all conveniences; 25s.; excellent address; convenient station; S.W.7.—Write Box T.1229, The Times, E.C.4.

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Charming South aspect, SUN all day.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water. Lease 4½, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath. Garage (two cars) can be included. Rent 50 guineas per week, or offer, excluding plate and linen, for periods up to eight months from date.—Write Box G.716, The Times, E.C.4.

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STRATTON STREET, PICCADILLY
(On the site of Devonshire House).
London's latest
SERVICE FLATS,
which provide all the amenities of a well-conducted home without the necessity of maintaining a staff.
Bed room, bath room, and sitting room, from £385 per annum, including all services.
Larger and Smaller Suites also available.
Illustrated brochure and full particulars from the Sole Agents,
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ONLY FOUR NOW AVAILABLE.

MORELAND COURT, Finchley-road, near Platts-lane.—This new building, just completed, is situated near Heath and 20 minutes' Selfridge's by omnibus. Available FLATS contain one reception room, dining lounge, three bed rooms, &c. Rent £230 per annum inclusive. Constant hot water; cheap electricity; quiet, sunny aspect, delightful views. ON VIEW DAILY.—All particulars, Estate Office, Moreland Court, Finchley-road, N.W.2. (Hamp. 1529.)

ONE of the CHEAPEST and MOST CONVENIENT FLATS in the WEST END.
A few minutes from Marble Arch, in a quiet neighbourhood.

Large drawing room, square dining room, smoking room or library, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, kitchen, housemaid's pantry, china room, heated linen cupboard, &c.

CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER.
Passenger and service lifts. GARAGE IF REQUIRED.
No extra charges for the inclusive
RENT of £500 PER ANNUM.
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CHEYNE-PLACE.
£190 PER ANNUM.

OWNER, hurriedly called abroad, will sacrifice seven years' LEASE of charming modern FLAT, complete with splendid contents, for £900.

TWO BED, BATH, TWO RECEPTION, &c., beautifully fitted; all conveniences. Might consider offer for fixtures alone.

Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

SERVICE FLATS
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The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be Let for long or short periods.

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NO PREMIUM.

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£180 P.A.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE-CHAMBERS, 22, Ryder-street, S.W.1.—Sumptuously FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff. Also Unfurnished Suites.—Apply to Manageress, as above.

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THE LEASE of a charming FLAT offered; a sacrificial premium for immediate offer.

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LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS.
THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE FOR LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from 12 2s. to 15 15s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dent, D.T., Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, ground floor. Three good rooms and bath; excellent catering as desired; South aspect; £200 per annum.—3, Observatory-gardens, Campden-hill, W.8. Park 1175.

UNFURNISHED SUITE. First Floor; bed room, sitting room, bath, kitchen. View 10-12, 5-6.—Whelen, 106, Belgrave-road, S.W.1.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—One double bed room, large sitting room, bath-dressing room; beautifully furnished; newly decorated. Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall-court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS.
Offering privacy and comfort.
25, QUEEN'S-GATE, close to Park.—Compact SUITES. Sumptuous furnishing. Constant hot water. Passenger lift. Splendid service and catering.—Apply Manageress.

£110 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; four rooms, kitchen, and bath room; leaded light windows; view; light basement.—1, Courtfield-gardens (close Gloucester-road Tube).

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FINEST MARINE POSITION.
A perfect sun trap.
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A Really exceptional labour-saving FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET Unfurnished in an important attractive double-fronted corner mansion; large, lofty rooms, parquet flooring, panelled walls and ceilings; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms (one with French windows opening on to balcony overlooking sea), domestic offices (use of additional bath room for maids); central heating, constant hot water; resident porter; passenger lift.

Inspected and strongly recommended by WM. WILLETT Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

MAGNIFICENT MARINE POSITION.
Central heating.
Constant hot water.

BRIGHTON (East End).—A superb and sunny modern GROUND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished (or Furnished), in finest corner position, facing sea; four bed rooms, lavatory basin (hot and cold supplies), tiled bath room, two large reception rooms; electric light and power, gas; caretaker; double windows facing sea, parquet floors; double GARAGE opposite can be rented.—Inspected and strongly recommended by Sole Agents, WM. WILLETT, 52, Church-road, Hove, and 13, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

COMMODIOUS FLATS, accommodation as required, in perfect repair; five minutes station and town. Tenant's fittings within few minutes reasonable rents. Apply able to choose own decorations.—Messrs. ESTATE AGENTS, HANKINSON and SON, Estate Agents, Camberley.

SPACIOUS FAMILY FLAT at Chislehurst; TWO BATH ROOMS. TWO ENTRANCES.—Apply Mrs. Mahaffy, Gamuda, Chislehurst. Telephone 61.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

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UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT WANTED, well contained; bed, bath, and sitting rooms; or similar accommodation in hotel; moderate charges.—Write L. E. care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

WANTED, FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT or SUITE. One bed room (two beds), one large sitting room, bath room; 2, 3, or 4 gns.; meals as required; Baker-street or near.—Write Box 07978, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

PRICKETT & ELLIS,
Auctioneers, Surveyors, &c.,
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67, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

PERIOD HOUSE on the Northern Heights of London, HIGHGATE.—A charming Residence, modernised, all conveniences; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; ground-floor offices; garage; very nice garden. PRICE £5,000.

THE BISHOPS-AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD.—Close to Ken Wood, in secluded and most charming ground, a delightful red-brick and tiled RESIDENCE, approached by a long carriage drive; the house is well screened from the road, stands high, has a charming view. The accommodation comprises fine lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, morning room, boudoir, billiard room, large conservatory, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two-to-four well-fitted offices, servants' sitting hall; garage for three or four cars, men's rooms. Grounds comprise hard tennis court, rock garden, rose walk, undulating lawns, productive kitchen garden, &c. This charming property will be SOLD at a very moderate figure with early possession.

ATTRACTIVE detached RESIDENCE, South aspect, within easy walk of station, bus and tram routes for Tube. The house is at present divided into two flats, one portion let on long lease at £150 per annum, the lower portion available; all in excellent order. Long lease at a moderate ground-rent, to be Sold. PRICE £2,250.

Delightful views to Totteridge.

WOODSIDE PARK, NORTH FINCHLEY.—An attractive FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE, close to Station and within easy reach of bus and tram for Golders Green and City; lounge hall, two reception rooms, good offices, five bed rooms, bath room; large garage; well-laid-out grounds of over half an acre. PRICE £3,000.

Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, as above.

CLOSE TO COOMBE WOOD GOLF COURSE.
KINGSTON HILL.—Delightful modern detached RESIDENCE on two floors only; five bed rooms, bath, two reception, model kitchen, and offices; electric light. GARAGE; price for tennis, £2,650.—FREEHOLD.—Apply TRYTHALL and McGAHEY, 69, Fite-road, Kingston. Tel. 1293.

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SPLENDID FREEHOLD Detached RESIDENCE; six bed and dressing rooms, three fine reception rooms, excellent offices; tiled-cut gardens; £1,950.—Apply TRYTHALL and McGAHEY, 69, Fite-road, Kingston. Tel. 1293.

BECKENHAM, best part, close to Junction Station and Foxgrove Golf Course; three reception, nine bed, two baths; all main services; garage; about THREE ACRES of delightful grounds. FREEHOLD £5,000 or near offer.—Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1440.

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AN IDEAL SITUATION.
CROYDON, on the brow of the hill, yet only a few minutes' walk from main line station, trams and buses.—A charming, well-appointed, detached RESIDENCE; four really good bed rooms, tiled bath room, two excellent reception rooms, oak panelled lounge hall, good offices, every modern convenience; electric light and gas; large well-matured garden, room for tennis; garage. FREEHOLD available at a remarkable price.—Full particulars of EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. Phone 0337.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—See ONE of the finest bent-designed labour-saving HOUSES on offer; five bed and bath room on one floor; lounge hall, two reception, kitchenette; roof garden with cupola light; central heating, gas, electric light; hot and cold service in principal bed rooms; £2,250 or near offer.—Sole Agents, H. PERRY and DAW, 3, Highgate-hill, N.19, or 48, Litchfield-way, N.W.11. 'Phone, Speedwell 7158.

KEW GARDENS.—Pleasant open position.—Roomy HOUSE; five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms; excellent order, ready for occupation; owner must sell; £1,650 or near offer; managed if desired.—Particulars, LONGS, Auctioneers, adjoining Railway Station, Kew Gardens.

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OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS.
SANDERSTEAD, finest position in Surrey.—Charming MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; five beds (one floor only), excellent bath, separate w.c., two large reception, kitchen and scullery, dual entrance; garage with central heating; electric light and gas; excellent garden; £1,675 only; genuine bargain.—Sole Agents, W. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Hall, Addiscombe. 'Phone, 0161 Addiscombe.

SUTTON, open situation, close to station and 'bus services.—Soundly constructed detached RESIDENCE standing in very attractive pleasure grounds of about FOUR-FIFTHS of an ACRE; six bed rooms, dressing and bath rooms on first floor, two bed rooms above, ample box rooms, excellent drawing room 24ft. 9in x 14ft. 6in., good dining and morning rooms, complete domestic offices; electric light; main drainage; large garden, fine coniferous trees, kitchen garden. TWO GARAGES with ROOM OVER. PRICE ONLY £1,500.—DIXON, and Co., 'Phone, Approach, Sutton, Surrey. Tele Sutton 3097 (3 lines).

WIMBLEDON COMMON, delightful situation, gravel soil.—Exceedingly choice Detached RESIDENCE; five good bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, lounge hall, cloak room, &c.; splendid offices; nice garden; garage. FREEHOLD £2,600.—HAWES and Co., Facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

PUTNEY.
£100 DOWN secures well-built VILLA RESIDENCE on TWO FLOORS; four bed rooms, dressing room, two large reception rooms; good garden in quiet select position; near station and shops. PRICE £1,350.—Apply
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153, Upper Richmond-road, Putney.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

COTSWOLDS, very convenient for polo club and school at Westonbirt.—GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two other bed rooms, excellent offices; electric light, central heating; well-timbered grounds; lodge and stabling, and 8½ ACRES pasture land. FREEHOLD £7,000.

COTSWOLD VILLAGE of PAINSWICK.—Charming old stone-built RESIDENCE, facing the street, containing lounge hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, three other bed rooms, good offices; main drainage; gas, and water; pretty garden. FREEHOLD £3,800.

For particulars and orders to view the above, apply DAVIS, CHAMPION, and PAYNE, Estate Agents, Stroud, Glos.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN
HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS, F.A.I.

BEXHILL (close S.E. Station and sea).—Well arranged RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, good offices; electric light. For SALE privately or by Auction later. £1,600 FREEHOLD or offer.—STEVENS and SONS, 1, Sea-road, Bexhill.

BEXHILL.—£850 will purchase TWO-STOREY HOUSE close to station; five bed rooms, bath, two reception, good offices; electric light and power. A bargain.—STEVENS and SONS, 1, Sea-road, Bexhill.

EAST GRINSTEAD
and DISTRICT.
TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele. 70.)

EAST GRINSTEAD.—To be LET or SOLD, comfortable detached RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath, three reception, usual offices; garage; gas, main drainage; nice garden. FREEHOLD £1,850, or £120 per annum. Sole Agents, TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER, East Grinstead. (Teles., 70 and 433.)

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.
IN A FAVOURITE SECLUDED RESIDENTIAL SPOT.
GRAVEL SOIL; EQUABLE CLIMATE; 330 FEET ALTITUDE.

DEVON, EAST (between Exeter and Sidmouth, overlooking Sidmouth Gap).—TO BE SOLD, EXCEPTIONALLY UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of 18 ACRES occupying unrivalled position with panoramic views, comprising PICTURESQUE ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED COUNTRY HOUSE, replete with every modern convenience, lounge hall, 16 bed and dressing rooms, three baths, excellent offices; approached by a picturesque lodge entrance; carriage drive; inexpensive grounds, with lawns, prolific fruit and vegetable gardens, one or two orchard paddocks, and charming woodland plantations, affording pretty walks; OFFERING AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH.—Price and full particulars of the Sole Agents, RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter.

DEVONSHIRE.—To be LET, beautifully situated stone HOUSE; three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath; electric light; shooting, fishing; good garden; stables, garage, and cottage; 17 miles from Exeter; rent £165.—Miss Partridge, 10, East Southernhay, Exeter.

DORSET, Blackmoor Vale district (Sturminster Newton).—PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE in excellent order. Contains three sitting, six bed rooms, bath room, good offices; garage, stable, and nice garden. £1,300.—Agents, REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

EASTBOURNE, Meads.—Delightful BIJOU RESIDENCE, 4 Lime Avenues; £1,500 or might let.—H. J. CHARTRES, Estate Offices, Easthourne.

EASTBOURNE, MEADS, at the foot of the Downs.—Very attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, on two floors, with two reception, four bed rooms, bath, &c.; pleasant garden; every convenience. £2,000.—Owner's Agents, KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE and E. SUSSEX.
HOUSES and FLATS.
ABATT and Co., 25, Cornfield-road. Tele., 3151.

EASTBOURNE.—For SALE FREEHOLD, pretty medium-sized detached VILLA RESIDENCE. Illustrated details on application to "Owner," 37, Hillside-road, Baldock (Herts).

EAST COAST (a wonderfully bracing spot near Southwold).—Capital, well-built HOUSE; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms; garden and tennis court; South aspect; company's water and gas. £1,400 FREEHOLD, with POSSESSION.—Agents, WM. WHITELEY, Ltd., Estate Offices, 158 and 160, Queen's-road, London, W.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE in an OLD-FASHIONED WESSEX VILLAGE full of good hunting and social country.—PITT HOUSE, CERNE ABBAS, Dorchester eight miles, Sherborne 11; regular bus services to both towns. Large drawing and dining rooms, six bed and spacious bath rooms, good offices, and most modern bath and domestic arrangements; BEAUTIFUL OLD GARDEN; garage and stable. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.—By SOLE AGENTS, CECIL PERCIVAL and TURNER, East Grinstead. (Teles., 70 and 433.)

A Charming 17TH CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, full of great character; oak beams; fine old fireplaces; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception; five acres, well timbered; excellent outbuildings; electric throughout. Only 1½-mile main line station with fine fast service City, three minutes' walk frequent bus service; unspoilt neighbourhood; delightful country. FREEHOLD and VACANT. £1,700; mortgage arranged if needed.—Particulars of DE BEER and SON, Bishop's Stortford. (Phone 245.)

KINGSWOOD, SURREY.
A DETACHED RESIDENCE, very well situate, 600ft. above sea level, amid country surroundings; yet, by 10 minutes' walk, two reception rooms, kitchen, four bed rooms, bath, and w.c. on the two floors; garage 15ft. by 10ft.; level garden of half an acre; electricity, gas; 10min. station, excellent train service; 20 mins. Epsom, AGNEW, BLADE and CHURCH, Kingswood Station, Surrey.

SEVENOAKS.
AN EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP HOUSE, detached, on two floors only, in first-rate order throughout; just out of the town, in a quiet position; six bed rooms, dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three large reception rooms; garage; rooms over; electric light; 1¼ ACRE. Freehold £3,000 (or would be sold with less land). Should be inspected at once.—Full details of F. D. IBBETT and Co., Auctioneers, Sevenoaks. (Tele. 147.)

FIVE MINUTES OF SEVENOAKS STATION.
MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, redecorated throughout and entirely up to date; hall, two good reception rooms, offices, three bed rooms; bath room; all services; garage; large matured garden.—Apply Messrs. F. D. IBBETT and Co., High-street, Sevenoaks.

A £1,395 FOR QUICK SALE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A WELL-KEPT PERFECT COUNTRY HOUSE.
Yet only half an hour from City.

Grand high position, 800ft. up, glorious views to the South extending over three counties; fine lounge hall, three

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES and WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT AND MACHINERY.

To FACTORY OWNERS and others who have for disposal FACTORIES, FACTORY SITES, or INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES of any description.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
beg to draw attention to their widely circulated
REGISTER OF FACTORIES
as the quickest and best means of realising this class of property.
MANUFACTURERS SEEKING FACTORIES
should apply for a Copy, as it contains ALL THE PRINCIPAL FACTORIES in the market, and shows at a glance what is available.

G R
H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT.—By Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, at H.M. DOCKYARD DEVONPORT (to which only British subjects will be admitted), on TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1930, and following days, at eleven o'clock precisely each day, the
OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,
including 900 tons Scrap Steel and Iron; 180 tons Old Boiler Tubes; Steel Wire Rope; Davits; Anchors; Rollers; Buoys; 230 tons Scrap Metals, various; 50 tons Brass Condenser Tubes; 20 tons Scrap Zinc, Bottoms and Ashes; 85 tons Old Battery Plates; 150 tons Scrap Electrical Cable, various; 60 tons Old Rope and Spunyarn; 20 tons Canvas Rags and Cuttings; Scrap Rubber, Leather, Mixed Rags; 2,000 Sacks; 4,000 Blankets; 780 Canvas Tents; 450 House Rugs; an 81in. centre (packed to 102in.) Sliding, Surfacing, and Screw-cutting Lathe by Hulse, swing 53 feet between centres, with Motor; 4in. 8-K.W. Petrol-Electric Generating Sets; Electrical Apparatus; Motors; Motor-Generators; Pumps; Engines; Cranes; Surface Condensers; Circulating and Discharge Valves; Obsolete Machine Tools; Blocks, Tanks; Vices; Forges; Smiths' Tools; Motor Lorries; Motor Boats; Sailing and other Boats; Timber; Firewood; Ships' Furniture and other effects.
May be viewed three working days preceding and on mornings of Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) may be had at the Dockyard, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G R
ROYAL WILLIAM YARD, PLYMOUTH.—By Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, at the ROYAL WILLIAM YARD, PLYMOUTH (to which British subjects only will be admitted), on FRIDAY, MARCH 14th, 1930, at eleven o'clock precisely, the
OLD AND SURPLUS STORES
including: 10,500 Sacks and Bags; 4,150 Seamen's Hammocks; 6½ tons Clew and Lashings; 2½ tons Tailors' Cuttings; 700 Sleeping Bags; 2,500 Kit Bags; 2,000 Sun Helmets; 7,400 Serge and Duck Jumpers; 2,300 pairs Serge and Duck Trousers; 1,500 pairs Boots, various; 2,800 pairs Leggings; Watch Coats; Duffel and Fearnought Clothing; 900 yards Flannel, Serge, and other Remnants; Seamen's Mess Utensils; Officers' Mess Traps; Electroplate; Table Linen; Cutlery; Glass; China; Hardware; Cooperage Utensils; Marine Clothing and numerous other effects.
May be viewed two days preceding and on morning of sale (during working hours of the Yard only), and Catalogues (6d. each) may be had at the Royal William Yard, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

ALDERSHOT.—By Order of the Directors of PHILLIPS MAGNETOS, Ltd., of the Cranmore Engineering Works, Aldershot, who are retiring from Business.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, at Eleven-thirty o'clock,
ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,
including:—35 CAPSTAN LATHES up to 1½in., various makes; Gridley 2¼in. Automatic; four National Acme Automatics; five Screw-Cutting Lathes; Radial and Vertical Drilling Machines; Universal Grinder; Power and Hand Presses; Tool and Cutter Grinders; Vertical and Horizontal Milling Machines; Hardening Furnaces; Electroplating Plant; Polishing Spindles; 30 H.P. 440-volt D.C. Motor by Electro Motors, Ltd.; B.T.H. 10 and 30-H.P. D.C. Motors; Shafting, Belting, Vices, Engineers' Tools and Stores, Office Furniture, and other Effects.
Prior to the Sale of the Machinery, as the first Lot will be offered, the
FREEHOLD FACTORY,
which contains an area of about FIVE ACRES, with modern, well-lighted Ground-Floor Buildings, having an available floor space of about 10,000 sq. ft.
Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery may be had (when ready) of Messrs. EVE and CLINTON, Solicitors, Station-road, Aldershot, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re the YORKSHIRE ARTIFICIAL SILK CO., LTD., by order of BERNARD A. BATES, Esq., F.C.A., and T. A. GARDNER, Esq., A.C.A., the Receivers for the Debenture Holders, and the SENIOR OFFICIAL RECEIVER in Companies Liquidation.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will offer for Sale by Auction on the Premises on TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1930, at eleven o'clock precisely, this Company's
FREEHOLD ARTIFICIAL SILK MILLS
situate on the River Calder at BRIGHOUSE, containing a GROUND AREA of about 3¾ ACRES with substantial brick and stone Buildings thereon having a FLOOR SPACE of about 120,000 SQ. FT.
As a second Lot will be offered FIVE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES in the Armytage Road and VACANT LAND in the rear fronting on George Street, the whole containing an area of about 2,500 sq. yds.
Immediately after the Sale of the Properties will follow the SALE by AUCTION in LOTS in DETAIL of the
NEW ARTIFICIAL SILK PLANT
recently delivered by Haubold, of Chemnitz, Germany, including Ammonia Refrigerating Plant, Eight Centrifugal Spinning Machines, Four Silk Reeling Machines, Three Electrically-Driven Hydro Extractors, Fourteen 14-chamber Filter Presses, Three Electrically-driven Disintegrators, Three Horizontal Steeping Presses and Pumps, Continuous Hank Washing Machine, Three Hank Bundling Presses, Twelve Soda-pulverising Mixers, Nine Electrically-driven Centrifugal Pumps, about 100 various Steel and Wood Tanks, 80 Fermenting Bars and 40 Paper Bars, NEW POWER PLANT, including Two 30-ft. by 9-ft. Lancashire Boilers for 160lb. w.p., 168 Tube Green's Economiser, Two Bolton Superheaters, Two Weir Feed Pumps, 35-K.W. Steam Generating Set 400-volt D.C., Ten 3-phase 400-volt Electric Motors 10 to 55 H.P., Machine Tools, Steam and Electrical Fittings, Office Furniture and other effects.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The Silk Mills will only be thus dealt with IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF AS A WHOLE, and pending the Auction the Receivers invite offers for the purchase of the Mills as equipped with the existing Machinery, and ANY OFFER on this basis would receive their consideration.
Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery may be had, when ready, of Messrs. PATON, BOYCE and WELCH, Chartered Accountants, 5, Piccadilly, Bradford; of Messrs. GARDNER and CO., Chartered Accountants, 3, Parker-street, Bradford; of Messrs. MUMFORDS and GORDONS, Solicitors, Piccadilly, Bradford; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors, 11, Billiter Square, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,
11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM

AUCTIONEERS and VALUERS of
FACTORIES, PLANT and MACHINERY.
HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 2406/7.

SALE of SURPLUS SAWMILL MACHINERY, TIMBER, VENEERS, &c., at Menotti-street, Bethnal-green, E., by Order of Messrs. H. Yarer (London), Ltd., who are transferring this portion of the business to their Road Waterside Depot at Poster's End.
FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
Will offer for SALE by AUCTION, in lots at the Merchants' Hall, Baltic Exchange, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., on Monday, March 24th, and following day, at 11 o'clock precisely on 2nd day, the
STOCK OF WELL SEASONED TIMBER
lying at the Timber Yard, Menotti-street, Bethnal-green, E., including 32 African mahogany sawn logs, from 1cin. to 2in., about 34,960ft. super; 33 Honduras ditto, 1cin. to 3in., about 55,600ft. super; log-cut Cuba, ditto, 1in. to 6in., about 12,400ft. super; mahogany boards and planks, 4in. to 3in., about 24,450ft. super 500 Philippine mahogany squares, from 30in. by 15in., about 3,660ft. run; Persian walnut planks and boards 4in. to 2in., about 580ft. super; ditto logs from 8in. by 8in. to 12in. by 14in.; walnut veneers, African and black walnut, about 4,000ft. super; Japanese and Slavonian oak logs and planks, camphor wood, 1cin. to 1in., about 1,343ft. super.; 880 birch boards, 1cin. to 1in., about 11,000ft. super; hauk timber, &c. Also the
WOODWORKING PLANT
installed at the works in Gossett-street, Bethnal-green, E., comprising two 8ft. by 5ft. veneer presses by Becker and Co., 14in., 12in., by 8in. and 6in. by 4in. four cutter, 12in. overhand planer, two 30in. by 8in. planing and thicknessing machines, 30in. band sawing machine, four 6in. vertical moulding machines, two mortice and boring machines, 24in. pendulum saw, one 12in. circular saw bench, four 15 h.p. three-phase motors, 415 volts, shafting 3-ton electric derrick crane, hand-power traveller, and other effects.
May be viewed a week preceding the Sale, and catalogues had of the Auctioneers, Messrs. FULLER HALL and FOULSHAM, 125, High Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 2406-7.
NOTE.—THE FREEHOLD SITE in MENOTTI-STREET, HAVING TWO ROAD FRONTAGES and OCCUPYING A GROUND AREA OF 10,500 SQ. FT., IS FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
are instructed to offer for SALE by Private Treaty a Modern FREEHOLD FACTORY with
300,000 FEET OF FLOOR SPACE,
with or without the
500 MACHINE TOOLS
by the best English and American Makers.
Full particulars of FULLER HALL and FOULSHAM, 125, High Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 2406/7.

FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
are instructed to offer for SALE by Private Treaty a FREEHOLD ISLAND
SITE of 30,000 SQUARE FEET
and a
SITE of 10,500 SQUARE FEET,
occupying central positions in
BETHNAL GREEN, E.

BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVER STEPHEN P. CHILD, ESQ., F.C.A.

A-C (ACEDES) CARS, LTD.,

THAMES DITTON, SURREY,
within a few minutes' walk of Thames Ditton Station (Southern Rly.)
EXTENSIVE
FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD
MANUFACTURING PREMISES,
SERVICE STATION, GARAGE, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, &c.
THE PREMISES ARE MOSTLY OF ONE STOREY, AND CONTAIN
A FLOOR AREA OF ABOUT 145,000 SQUARE FEET.

VALUABLE STOCK OF SPARE PARTS
NECESSARY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A.C. CARS.
Also
GOODWILL, PATENTS, &c.

THE HIGH CLASS MODERN MACHINE TOOLS,
ENGINEERING PLANT and EQUIPMENT,
comprising:—

30 PLAIN, UNIVERSAL, VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL MILLING MACHINES, by Cincinatti, Browne and Sharpe, Garvin, Milwaukee, and others.
50 CAPSTAN, TURRET and OTHER LATHES, by Potter and Johnson, Gridley, Cleveland, Browne and Sharpe, &c.
37 CENTRE ALL GEARED and GAP LATHES, 6in. to 14in., by La Pointe, Walcott, Hendy, Herbert, Pratt and Whitney, and others.
HERBERT COMBINATION TURRET LATHES and AUTOMATICS.
25 UNIVERSAL, PLAIN and INTERNAL GRINDERS, by Churchill, Le Blond, Herbert, Browne and Sharpe, Heald, Landis, &c.
6 RADIAL PILLAR, SENSITIVE, and MULTIPLE SPINDLE DRILLING MACHINES, by Herbert, Archdale, Tullis, &c.
14 GEAR COTTERS and SHAPERS, by Fellows and others.
HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL BORING MACHINES, by Dickinson and Garvin.
FISCHER OIL GROOVING MACHINE.
GLEASON BEVEL GEAR GENERATING MACHINE.
11 PLANING, BROACHING and SLOTTING MACHINES, by La Pointe, Butler, and others.
TWIN SPINDLE PROFILING MACHINE, by Pratt and Whitney.
WOODWORKING MACHINERY, INCLUDING SAW BENCHES, BAND SAWS, SPINDLE MOULDERS, PLANING, THICKNESSING and TENONING MACHINES.
BRINNELL TESTER, DYNAMOMETER, by Buckton and Frowd. NORTON CRANK BALANCING MACHINE.
POWER PRESSES, 112 CELL STORAGE BATTERY SET, HARDENING and OTHER FURNACES.
30 ELECTRIC MOTORS, 1-50 h.p., 440 volts D.C.
GENERATORS, 150-30 k.w., 440 volts D.C.
Large quantity of SMALL TOOLS, Drills, Milling Cutters, Reamers, Gauges, &c.
CROSSLEY SUCTION GAS PLANT and ENGINE.
TANGYE SUCTION GAS PLANT and ENGINE.
Several tons of High Speed and other Bar Steel, Belting, Shafting, Plumber Blocks, &c.
Laboratory Appliances, Weighing Machines, Gantry Cranes, Office Furniture, Typewriters, Time Recorders, and miscellaneous items.

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,

will SELL the above by AUCTION, in one or more Lots, ON THE PREMISES, on Tuesday, 8th APRIL, 1930, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day (unless previously disposed of in one lot).
Particulars, Plans, and Catalogues of
Stephen P. Child, Esq., F.C.A., Messrs. Trayton P. Child and Son, Chartered Accountants, 36, Queen-street, E.C.4; Messrs. Collison, Prichard and Barnes, Solicitors, 20, Bedford-row, W.C.1; and the Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2 and Kilburn, N.W.6.

MESSRS. RODERICK T. INNES,

ESTATE OFFICES, CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX. Tele. 46.

ASHDOWN FOREST.—Convenient distance Crowborough. Adjoining famous Golf Links.—Attractive modern RESIDENCE; lounge hall, two reception, four-five bed rooms, bath, offices, modern conveniences; double garage; delightful matured and timbered gardens, including excellent tennis court, in all Two Acres. PRICE, £3,500, FREEHOLD, but reasonable offers invited.—R. T. INNES, as above.

CROWBOROUGH HILLS.—Picturesque RESIDENCE, old Sussex farmhouse style. Adjoining Golf Links. Panoramic views for miles. Close village, with all facilities; three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; large garden room, complete domestic offices, modern conveniences; double garage; charming secluded and matured garden, about 1½ Acre. PRICE, £4,750. FREEHOLD.—Particulars and photo of the Sole Agents, R. T. INNES, as above.

KENT-SUSSEX BORDERS.—Desirable small COUNTRY RESIDENCE with magnificent Southern views. Close country town, with all conveniences, near rail for Town; two reception, three bed rooms, bath, offices; main water, gas, drainage and electric light laid on; well-timbered and matured garden, about One Acre. PRICE, £1,950, FREEHOLD.—R. T. INNES, as above.
Particulars of above and many others on application. Please state requirements.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN ABOUT 127 LOTS.
THE MAGNIFICENT AND HISTORICAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY, KNOWN AS
THE HORNBY CASTLE ESTATE,
BEDALE,
INCLUDING THE FINE OLD MANSION,

HORNBY CASTLE,
SEATED IN
A BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK OF ABOUT
600 ACRES,
AND CONTAINING AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR
A FAMILY OF POSITION.
23 FERTILE DAIRY AND STOCK FARMS
WITH SUPERIOR HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.
SEVEN VALUABLE SMALL HOLDINGS. 40 COTTAGES AND GARDENS.
350 ACRES OF THRIVING WOODLANDS AND PLANTATIONS
DIVIDED INTO 21 LOTS.
A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, KNOWN AS
WINTERFIELD, WITH 42 ACRES PARK LAND.
FULLY LICENSED PUBLIC HOUSE, KNOWN AS
THE GREYHOUND INN, HACKFORTH, ESTATE SAW MILLS.
25 ENCLOSURES OF VALUABLE ACCOMMODATION LAND, Etc.
THE WHOLE ESTATE EXTENDING TO
5,850 ACRES,
which MESSRS.
LANE, SAVILLE & CO.
will SELL by AUCTION in 127 Lots (unless previously sold by Private Treaty) at the TOWN HALL, NORTHALLERTON, on Thursday, April 3rd, 1930, in two sessions, from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. onwards.
Illustrated Particulars and Plan can be obtained (price 5s.) from the Vendor's Solicitors.
Messrs. READ, EATON and CO., 48, Market Street, Bradford, or from the Auctioneers,
Messrs. LANE, SAVILLE and CO., 10, Carlos Place, London, W.1, in association with
Messrs. WALLIS and ARNETT, F.A.I., 5, Houndgate, Darlington.
Mr. HARRY DIXON, F.A.I., Crook, Bishop Auckland.

HENRY BUTCHER & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS & VALUERS,
SPECIALISING IN THE SALE & VALUATION OF
FACTORIES, PLANT & MACHINERY.

By Order of the Liquidator, H. T. Bloor, Esq., F.C.A.
Re W. H. Johnson and Sons (London) Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation.
HENRY BUTCHER & CO.
will offer for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) on the PREMISES 116-120, Goswell-road, E.C.1, on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1930, at eleven a.m.: Firstly, as a whole, and if not thus sold, then separately as follows. As a first lot the
MODERN LEASEHOLD PREMISES,
situate at 116, 118, 120, GOSWELL-ROAD, E.C.1, containing a FLOOR SPACE of 6,500 SQUARE FEET on three lofty floors, each with clear space, and capable of carrying heavy weights. As a second lot, the
VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE,
situate at 16-25, BASTWICK-STREET, E.C.1, occupying an easily accessible position just off Goswell-road, covering an area of 5,325 SQUARE FEET, and being RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT, and immediately afterwards in lots in detail the
WOODWORKING PLANT AND MACHINERY.
A "DANCKAERT" 11in. x 4-cutter PLANER AND MOULDER, a 36in. SAW BENCH WITH RADIAL ARM FEED, 42in. SAW BENCHES, a SPINDLE MOULDER, emery grinder, jig saw, drilling machines, 32in. PANEL-PLANING MACHINE, OVERHAND PLANING MACHINE, ELECTRIC MOTORS up to 54-h.p. by FULLER AND VERITY'S, shafting, belting, circular saws, benches, trucks "International" time recorder, a "STURTEVANT" DUST EXTRACTING INSTALLATION, together with the
STOCK OF TIMBER,
1,000ft. OREGON PINE QUARTERING AND BOARDS, 230ft. OAK PLANKS, 750ft. SUPER 1in. OAK BOARDS, 150ft. MAHOGANY PLANKS, oak fencing and posts, mouldings, rounds, sawn battens, rough deal boards and battens, featheredge boards, beadings, picture rail, also 35 STANDARDS 4in. by 4in. BATTENS in 5ft. to 9ft. LENGTHS, LYING AT MILLWALL DOCKS.
Particulars and catalogues of H. T. BLOOR, Esq., F.C.A., Messrs. W. F. SMART, SON and BLOOR, Chartered Accountants, 255, Finsbury-pavement House, London, E.C.2; of Messrs. HAMILTON HILL and SON, Solicitors, 2, Old-street, London, E.C.1; and of Messrs. HENRY BUTCHER and Co.

By Order of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Company) Limited.
CALEDONIAN-ROAD, N.7.
HENRY BUTCHER & CO.
will offer for SALE by AUCTION, in TWO LOTS (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), at the MART, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.,
TWO IMPORTANT LEASEHOLD FACTORIES
situate at
3 & 14, BREWERY-ROAD, N.7,
containing FLOOR SPACES of 26,800 SQ. FT. and 20,000 SQ. FT. respectively, and situate in close proximity to the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Railway Goods Yards, also King's Cross, Euston, and St. Pancras Stations, and within easy access of all parts of the Metropolis.
The factories are substantially constructed, exceptionally lofty, and mainly single storey, parts being on three and four well-lighted floors, fitted with loading doors, cranes, and electric goods lift, and are situate immediately facing each other on opposite sides of Brewery-road, connected thereunder by a subway.
Each property has a good paved yard with a direct drive-in and loading bank, thus affording
EXCELLENT LOADING FACILITIES,
ARTESIAN WELL AND COMPANY'S WATER, MAIN DRAINAGE, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.
Particulars may be obtained from Messrs. VIZARD, OLDHAM, CROWDER and CASH, Solicitors, 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2; and from Messrs. HENRY BUTCHER and Co.

By Order of Messrs. Mickleburgh Brothers
BRENTFORD.
Messrs.
HENRY BUTCHER & CO.
will offer for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty), at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., the
SUBSTANTIALLY CONSTRUCTED
FREEHOLD FACTORY
situate at 234a, High-street, immediately facing Brentford Goods Station (G.W.R.), and close to the Great West Road, having three road entrances and containing a
FLOOR SPACE of 5,600 SQUARE FT., on three well-lighted and lofty floors, together with ample yard space covering an area of 5,700 square feet. Company's water. Electric light and gas. Main drainage.
Further particulars of H. E. HODDER, Esq., Solicitor, 8, South-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.2, and of Messrs. HENRY BUTCHER and Co.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
EALING, W.5.
Messrs.
HENRY BUTCHER & CO.
will offer for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. the
FREEHOLD FACTORY, RESIDENCE, AND LAND,
known as "LAUREL COURT," WINDMILL-ROAD, NORTHFIELDS, situate close to Northfields Station (District Railway) and the GREAT WEST ROAD, HAVING A FRONTAGE of ABOUT 560 FEET, and containing a
FLOOR SPACE OF 10,000 SQUARE FEET, MAINLY on TWO FLOORS, with AMPLE LAND ADJOINING FOR EXTENSION OR DEVELOPMENT FOR SHOPS, FACTORIES, or HOUSES, covering a total AREA OF 1¼ ACRE. COMPANY'S WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. GAS. MAIN DRAINAGE.
Particulars of Messrs. Leupriere and Hunter Solicitors, 61 and 62, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2, and of Messrs. HENRY BUTCHER and Co.

HENRY BUTCHER & CO.,
63 and 64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2. 'Phone: Holborn 5474. (Private Branch Exchange.)

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.
In the heart of the business quarter, close to the railway stations, principal shops, banks, &c.
EXCEPTIONALLY VALUABLE
FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE
of about
13,600 SQUARE FEET,
comprising Nos. 22 to 34, Tylers-avenue, and Garage in rear, with frontages of 127ft., 119ft., 9in., and 120ft.
Eminently suitable for a central coach or bus station, cinema, or enlargement of the present garage.
Possession of the rear portion on completion.
GODDARD & SMITH
will SELL the above by AUCTION, in the Estate Auction Hall, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, on Wednesday, March 26th, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors, Messrs. Henry Pumfrey and Son, 14, Paternoster-row, E.C.4. Particulars, plan, &c., of
GODDARD & SMITH,
70, SEYMOUR-PLACE, W.1, and
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

IN THE FAVOURED DISTRICT OF
STANMORE.
TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.
A BEAUTIFUL TUDOR FARM HOUSE.
Mellowed with age, and containing a wealth of oak panelling, beams and floors, in excellent condition, with every convenience, occupying a delightful, quiet, secluded position.
Large lounge hall, four reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, day and night nurseries, servants' sitting rooms, &c.
All arranged on Two floors.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. COMPANY'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.
Stabling. Garage. Cottage.
Lovely matured garden, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard, the whole extending to 4½ Acres.
A perfectly delightful old-world property.
Agents:—
GODDARD & SMITH,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF THE WEST DERBY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.
LIVERPOOL.
WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THREE RAILWAY STATIONS, THE UNIVERSITY, AND THE DOCKS.
THE POOR LAW INSTITUTION, BROWNLOW HILL,
WITH VALUABLE FRONTAGES OF ABOUT HALF A MILE TO
BROWNLOW HILL, MOUNT PLEASANT,
AND DUKINFIELD-STREET.
THE BUILDINGS INCLUDE THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, THE RATING SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT, NURSES' HOME, GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, AND THE WHOLE OF THE BUILDINGS COMPRISING THE POOR LAW INSTITUTION.
THE SITE AREA IS NINE ACRES OR THEREABOUTS.
FREEHOLD.
VACANT POSSESSION,
EXCEPT OF NOS. 140, 142, AND 144, BROWNLOW HILL.
To be SOLD by AUCTION by
BOULT, SON & MAPLES,
in conjunction with
HILLIER, PARKER, MAY AND ROWDEN,
on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2.30 p.m., at the LAW ASSOCIATION ROOMS, 14, COOK-STREET, LIVERPOOL (subject to Conditions of Sale).
Particulars and Plans may be obtained from BOULT, SON and MAPLES, Estate Agents and Valuers, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool; HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, Estate Agents, 44, Bruton-street, Manchester, or 27, Maddox-street, W.1; or T. J. Smith and Son, Solicitors, 7, Harrington-street, Liverpool.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 25)

By Order of Executors.
KING'S CROSS, N.1.
FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT and FREEHOLD HOUSES.
ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS,
will SELL by AUCTION at London Auction Mart, on Tuesday, 18th March, at 2.30 o'clock, in three lots, a valuable
FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT
of
PER £50 ANN.
amply secured upon FACTORY PREMISES, and a house, known as 45 and 47, ALBION-STREET, KING'S CROSS, N.; also
FREEHOLD SHOP and PRIVATE HOUSES
known as
37, 37a, 39, 41, 43, 49, 51, and 53, ALBION-STREET, KING'S CROSS, let and producing
PER £529 17s. ANNUM.
Vendors' Solicitors:—Messrs. Bowkers, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, and at Winchester.
Particulars from Auctioneers:—50, Belgrave-road, Westminster, S.W.1; also at Mayfair, South Kensington, and Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

By order of Cubitt Estates, Limited.
VICTORIA, S.W.1.
ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS
will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on Tuesday, 18th March, at 2.30 o'clock, the desirable roomy
LEASEHOLD PRIVATE RESIDENCE
known as
83, ST. GEORGE'S-ROAD, VICTORIA, S.W.1, containing 12 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and offices. Lease 30¼ years. Ground-rent £15 per annum.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Vendors' Solicitors:—Messrs. Hopgood, Mills, Steele and Lonsdale, 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale from Auctioneers, 50, Belgrave-road, Westminster, S.W.1; also at Mayfair, South Kensington, and Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

By Order of the Executor of Miss Riley, Deceased, and the Trustees of Edward Vaughan-Morgan, Deceased.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
ROGERS, CHAPMAN, & THOMAS,
in conjunction with
HUSSEY, WALLCOTT, & CO.,
will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 18th March, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock (unless previously disposed of), in two lots,
THE RED BRICK RESIDENCES,
NOS. 20 and 22, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7,
suitable for private occupation or for conversion into high-class flats, with direct access to ornamental gardens, and each containing nearly the same accommodation: 16 bed rooms, two bath rooms, billiard room, three reception rooms on ground floor, and capital offices. Leases 40 years unexpired. Ground-rents £55 per annum each. The key of No. 20 can be obtained from the Auctioneers, and a caretaker is in charge of No. 22.
Particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitors: Messrs. Billinghurst, Wood, and Pope, 7, Bucklersbury, E.C.4, and Messrs. Wild, Collins, and Crosse, Kennaby House, Crown-court, Cheapside, E.C.2; and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. ROGERS, CHAPMAN, AND THOMAS, 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7, and at Mayfair, Westminster, and Westgate, and Messrs. Hussey, Walcott and Co., 1, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.1.

By Order of United Dairies, Ltd.
DEPOTS, SHOP PROPERTIES,
STABLING or GARAGE PREMISES,
COMMERCIAL PREMISES and DWELLING HOUSES
AND BUILDING LAND.
WEATHERALL & GREEN
will SELL by AUCTION at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, 18th MARCH, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock, in lots, the following:—
FREEHOLD.
Nos. 115, 117, 119, PLOUGH-ROAD, CLAPHAM, comprising large yard, extensive stabling, SHOP PREMISES, and three Flats. Site area about 7,700 sq. ft.
No. 123, GROVE-ROAD, HOLLOWAY.—SHOP PREMISES, workshops, stabling, and loading dock, three flats, and yard. Site area about 6,400 sq. ft.
MANOR PARK-PARADE, LEE.—In the rear of Nos. 1-8 (near Lewisham Obelisk). Stabling, Stores, or Workshops. Yard.
No. 21, UPPER WICKHAM-LANE, WELLING, KENT.—SHOP PREMISES and rooms. Yard with corrugated iron buildings.
NEWLANDS-PARK, SYDENHAM.—Two semi-detached DWELLING HOUSES of five rooms each, and STABLING in rear. Large yard.
WEST HILL-AVENUE EAST, EPSOM.—BUILDING LAND. Ripe for development.
LEASEHOLD.
No. 93, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, VAUXHALL. Extensive stabling, offices, storage, large yard. Site area about 12,500 sq. ft.
No. 47a, WANSTEAD PARK-ROAD, ILFORD.—SHOP PROPERTY, with small garden and store.
ALL WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION of the Purchase with exception of one dwelling-house.
Further particulars and plans may be obtained from the Solicitor, A. L. MacAndrew, Esq., 31, St. Peter's-burgh-place, W.2; the Company's Surveyor, J. F. Schilling, Esq., F.S.I., 34, Palace-court, W.2; or of the Auctioneers, 23, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Telephone, Holborn 0584 (three lines).

ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENTS
in
FREEHOLD SHOP, HOUSE, and OTHER PROPERTY occupying important centres of Bexhill-on-Sea and Hastings.
LOT 1. Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11, ST. LEONARDS-ROAD.—BLOCK of SHOPS and MANSION FLATS, net £1,027 p.a.
LOT 2. No. 7, DEVONSHIRE ROAD.—SHOP, let repairing lease, four years unexpired, at inadequate rent of £60 p.a.; upper part estimated £100 p.a. exclusive.
LOT 3. DE LA WARR-MEWS, STATION-ROAD.—GARAGE PREMISES, let to Messrs. Caffyns, Ltd., £265 p.a., on repairing lease.
LOT 4. 20, SPRINGFIELD-ROAD.—VILLA; statutory tenant, £26 p.a., tenant doing inside repairs.
LOT 5. No. 161, STATION-ROAD.—SHOP PREMISES, repairing lease expiring 1935 at £115 p.a.
LOT 6. Nos. 22, 25, and 27, STATION-ROAD.—SHOP PREMISES, low rents, repairing leases, at £85 p.a.
LOT 7. No. 54, CORNWALL-ROAD.—HOUSE, statutory tenant, £29 p.a., lessee pays all outgoings.
LOT 8. No. 56, CORNWALL-ROAD.—HOUSE, vacant, estimated rental value £70 p.a.
LOT 9. No. 60, CAMBRIDGE-ROAD, HASTINGS.—SHOP PREMISES, repairing lease expiring 1935, inadequate rent of £95 p.a.
SUBSTANTIAL MORTGAGES AVAILABLE.
Messrs. MUIR, BIGGE & CO.
will submit by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously sold by private treaty), at the Hotel Metropole, Bexhill-on-Sea, on Wednesday, April 2nd, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors: Messrs. Markby Stewart and Wadesons, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
Auctioneers' Offices: 58, Conduit-street, London, W.1.

HERITABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
BERWICKSHIRE.
Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE of RATHBURNE, LONGFORMACUS,
with Grounds and Fishing.
There will be exposed to SALE by PUBLIC ROUP within Dowell's Rooms, Number 18, George-street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1930, at half-past two o'clock afternoon:—
The COUNTRY RESIDENCE of RATHBURNE, one mile from Longformacus, and about eight miles from Duns, in the County of Berwick. The House is modern and contains large entrance hall or lounge, fitted cloak room, dining room, drawing room, library, smoking room, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath rooms, ample servants' and kitchen accommodation and outside offices. There are three dwelling houses for Estate servants, each consisting of two rooms, kitchen and scullery. Ample garage and stable accommodation. There is a good walled garden, wooded pleasure grounds and small field, the whole extending to about 23 Acres. The House is lit by electricity, and there is a gravitation water supply. Trout fishing in the Dye Water *ex adverso* of the Property, and also in the Watch Water. Hunting with adjacent Packs. Low-ground shooting in the vicinity may be rented if desired.
Post